"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,135. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## CHINESE CRUISER TURNS HER GUNS ON SISTER SHIPS

### Mutineers Aboard the Chao-ho Shell Two Other War Vessels in Shanghai Harbor.

### AIM SHOTS AT ARSENAL

### Naval Battle Follows and Missiles Fall in Foreign Section of the City.

### TO SINK OFFENDING CRAFT

### Authorities Declare the Chao-ho Will Be Destroyed Unless Mutineers Surrender.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Dec. 6.—The crew of the Chinese cruiser Chao-ho mutinied last night and opened fire on two other warships and the arsenal. The fire was returned, the engagement lasting for an hour. Several shots fell in the foreign concession.

Apparently the outbreak has been confined to the Chao-ho. The Chinese authorities announce that the vessel will be shelled and sunk at daybreak.

Conflicting accounts of the nature of the outbreak are current, and, owing to strict measures taken by the authorities, it has been impossible thus far to obtain official information. It appears, however, that at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon twenty men set forth from the foreign settlement in a launch and went alongside the Chao-ho, which is lying opposite the Kiang-nano arsenal.

On the arrival of the launch the crew of the Chao-ho mutinied, apparently by prearrangement. At about 6 o'clock the mutineers opened fire on the arsenal, the cruiser Hai-chi, and the gunboat Tung-ching.

**Battle Lasts an Hour.**

The Hai-chi and Tung-ching replied, and there was lively cannonading of light and heavy guns for an hour. At least half a dozen three-pound shots fell in the foreign concessions. The city and countryside were thrown into panic.

After the firing ceased the Chao-ho remained at anchor, keeping watch on the other warships.

The arsenal authorities notified the senior Consul of the foreign settlement that the Chao-ho would be shelled and sunk at daybreak.

Attempts to investigate the outbreak met with only partial success. The Associated Press correspondent endeavored to reach the arsenal in a launch, but was challenged by the Tung-ching and ordered to turn about. Notwithstanding immediate compliance with this order the gunboat opened fire, damaging the launch slightly.

**Firing Renewed.**

Three subsequent attempts to reach the arsenal by automobile were unavailing. On each occasion the outer pickets were passed, after a strict examination, but the inner guards turned back the automobile at the point of their rifles.

At the time of the last attempt, at 2 o'clock this morning, there was a heavy outbreak of firing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Officials at the Chinese Legation tonight said the outbreak at Shanghai undoubtedly would be suppressed promptly, as the shore batteries and other warships should have little difficulty in dealing with the Chao-Ho crew. No explanations could be offered for the affair, and both the Legation and the State Department were without official reports on the subject.

**Americans Probably Under Fire.**

Shanghai is the chief port of the Province of Kiang-Su, and is situated on the left bank of the tidal stream called Hwang-Pu, which flows into the estuary of the Yang-tse about twelve miles below the city. The imperial arsenal is the next in size and importance to the one at Peking, which is the largest arsenal in China. It is situated near the bank of the river about two miles beyond the native city of Shanghai and about the same distance from the French concession.

The International concession, which includes the American business houses and residences, is some distance away from the arsenal. Shanghai contains some of the finest banks and club buildings east of Singapore, notably the German Club, which faces the river where the passenger liners come up from the Woosung Bar.

G. H. Corse, Jr., Special Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, who has lived in Shanghai ten years and is now at the Hotel Biltmore, said last night that he did not think the outbreak described in the Shanghai dispatch was of any great importance.

**Laid to Republicans.**

"It has probably been started by some of the Republican students," he continued, "who like to make a noise once in a while to make believe they are going to overthrow the Government at Peking. When they feel in a mood for making trouble the students go to the Kiang-nan arsenal, as it is called in Chinese, and demonstrate by firing off rifles and revolvers. The Chinese soldiers in the garrison become alarmed and fire their cannon wildly.

"I was there during the last revolution in 1911 when the shells from the arsenal crashed into a house in the French concession where I was dining and passed within a few feet of the place where we were sitting. The arsenal is not exactly on the bank of the river, but it could easily be shelled from the anchorage ground of the Chinese warships. I do not think the foreigners in the International concession would be in any danger. The schanghai newspaper correspondents are easily excited, and the sound of a cannoning from the Kiang-nan arsenal would be quite sufficient for them to send off a dispatch that another revolution had begun."

## *WHITMAN TO ENTER PRESIDENTIAL RACE*

### *Said to Have Told His Friends He Sees Good Chance of Getting Nomination.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Governor Whitman, according to rumor here tonight, has decided to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. He has been in conference recently with Republican State leaders, and, it is said, has received assurances that the organization will support him.

The Governor will not discuss his political ambitions for publication, but he has assured his friends that he believes he has a good chance for the nomination. With the Root boom lagging and Supreme Court Justice Hughes disinclined to make the race, he feels that his chances have improved greatly the last few weeks and that he is the logical choice of the Republicans in the East.

Republican leaders have told Mr. Whitman that there is a chance of his receiving the support of Colonel Roosevelt and his Progressive followers if Governor Hiram Johnson of California is selected for his running mate. Leaders here who have talked with Colonel Roosevelt and other Progressives recently say the Colonel believes that the Republicans plan to nominate ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio for President and Governor Johnson for Vice President, and the Colonel, they say, is willing to support such a ticket. Mr. Whitman's friends are considering plans to have him supplant Mr. Burton.

Governor Whitman has told Republican leaders that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for Vice President. An announcement that he will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination is expected from the Governor at any time.

## *HAS WIRELESS DEFENSE FOR NAVAL ATTACKS*

### *California Inventor Says His Device Will Make Our Coasts Impregnable.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—Powerful electric currents, riding the focused aero waves of the wireless, will repel the fleet invasions and annihilate the armies of the future, making the United States absolutely impregnable, at a minimum expense, through an apparatus which was tested near this city last week, according to Charles R. Harris, a consulting engineer, the inventor of this and many other devices.

"The machines can be built for $5,000 each. They can be used wherever 10,000 or more volts are available," he said. "Within thirty days the large electric companies could turn out sufficient machines to protect the entire coast line of the country. The only thing requisite for their use is a tower, building, or other elevation of 266 feet or more, and one man to run them.

"Making preparedness merely a matter of voltage, the invention revolutionizes the usages of war. It assures the throwing of a wall of electric flame around this country in time of need and the raking of the skies with a hand of fire before which nothing could live. It makes gunpowder merely a memory as an engine of destruction.

"It is wireless transmission of electrical energy on a scale never before dreamed of, and as such has a distinct commercial value, but the secret will never be made public until wars and rumors of wars have ceased or the United States is attacked."

Mr. Harris's machine, now at Point Firmin, could easily destroy vessels rounding either end of Catalina Island, twenty-four miles distant, the inventor says.

## FORD WIRES "ALL WELL."

### Reports Vessel Well at Sea and "Everything Splendid."

Mrs. Henry Ford, who is at the Hotel Biltmore, received last night a wireless telegram from her husband, who is on the peace ship Oscar II., in which Mr. Ford reported that all on board were well and that "everything is splendid." The Oscar II. was about 400 miles out when the dispatch was sent.

Theodore Delavigne, one of Mr. Ford's secretaries, said yesterday that he had received a letter from Governor Hunt of Arizona in which the Governor expressed his regret that he was unable to join Mr. Ford's peace pilgrimage. He said that he sympathized with the movement, but that pressure of public business made it impossible for him to leave Arizona at this time.

## OSBORNE AND JUDGE CLASH.

### Sing Sing Warden Peremptorily Ordered from Ossining Court.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 5.—It was learned today that Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison and Police Judge Valentine clashed in the latter's courtroom late last night, and that the Warden was required to leave the court after a wordy encounter.

The Warden had been summoned to the court to be questioned concerning the whereabouts of William McDonough, a former keeper in the prison. McDonough is alleged to have made a false affidavit that was partly responsible for the Warden dismissing John Kennedy, a death house keeper at the prison.

The Judge charged that the Warden was giving evasive answers and intimated that the Warden was not telling the truth. After several attempts to get Warden Osborne to answer pointedly, the Judge said:

"You are attempting to conceal evidence of a crime and shielding a criminal. Leave the witness stand. I do not want to hear any more from you."

The Warden, angered, replied: "I want those remarks spread upon the minutes."

"I'll do nothing of the sort," said the Judge, "and I won't have you telling me how to conduct my court."

The Warden left the courtroom without further comment.

This incident occurred after Mr. Osborne's return from New York, where he spoke at a church service.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

## CONGRESS READY FOR BIG SESSION

### Houses Meet at Noon Today for What May Be Historic Gathering.

### HEAR WILSON TOMORROW

### Defense Measures and War Generally Will Be Debated in Both Houses.

### CLARK AGAIN AS SPEAKER

### New Ship Purchase Bill Will Also Furnish Occasion for Lively Contest.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Washington is animated tonight. The hotels are filled. The Sixty-fourth Congress will convene tomorrow after a recess of nine months—the longest since 1907. At the same time will begin a demonstration before Congress preceding the first national convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. On Tuesday the Democratic National Committee will meet to choose a city for the convention next June. On Wednesday the National Rivers and Harbors Congress will meet for a three-day session. On Thursday there will be the annual meeting of the American National Red Cross, over which President Wilson and ex-President Taft will preside.

The activities of all the lesser bodies will be related more or less to the session of Congress. This will begin promptly at noon. The sittings of the two houses for the day will be routine. In both houses all members, newly elected and re-elected alike, will take the oath. In the lower branch the first order of business will be the election of a Speaker. When Clerk South Trimble calls the session to order Speaker Champ Clark will be nominated by the majority for re-election, while Representative Mann of Illinois will be proposed by the minority.

Speaker Clark, whose re-election with the other majority nominees for House offices is assured, upon taking the chair will recognize Representative Frank Mondell of Wyoming. This will signalize a demonstration for woman suffrage, the Wyoming member having been chosen to introduce the perennial Susan Anthony constitutional amendment for equal suffrage as the first resolution of the new Congress. The Speaker's gallery will be crowded with suffrage advocates of national renown, who propose to make the occasion memorable.

**Organization of the Senate.**

The Senate will convene with Vice President Marshall absent, owing to the illness of Mrs. Marshall. It will be called to order by Secretary Baker, and the first business will be the inauguration of newly elected members, to be followed immediately by the election of a President pro tempore. Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas will be elected to succeed himself, having been nominated by the Democratic caucus. Republican Senators plan to nominate Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who will continue as minority leader.

The eagerly awaited address of President Wilson will be foreshadowed in the appointment of a committee from each house to wait upon him and invite his communications. The expected answer is that the President will deliver his message in person in the hall of the House on Tuesday. The precise time is not known, but it will probably be somewhere near 1 P. M.

With these ceremonies will begin what every one is looking forward to as the liveliest session in many years. The leaders, particularly of the majority party, already are showing the burdens under which they expect to proceed, while among the rank and file there is expectancy, not unmixed with nervousness.

Though every effort has been made to expedite in advance the work of the coming session, it will probably be some time before this work takes definite shape. The Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee of the House have held meetings at which revenue measures were discussed tentatively, but it was realized that nothing definite could be done before the President's recommendations were received. In the Senate Committee on Finance the subject has not even been considered, though there is a general readiness to welcome any suggestions the President may make.

This backwardness of the committees will not prevent the presentation of contentious subjects tomorrow. The whole foreign situation will be thrown into the mill of the House when Representative Porter of Pittsburgh, a Republican, introduces his resolution forbidding the exportation of "death-dealing implements."

**A New Ship Purchase Bill.**

The chances for the quick disposition in the Senate of the President's recommendations dwindled yesterday when the Democratic caucus buried the proposal for limiting debate. But hope for the enactment of legislation for some kind of Ship Purchase bill became almost a certainty when it was learned that the Administration had so remodeled the bill that died in the Senate last session as to make it likely that it would receive support from most of the six Democratic Senators who bolted the party on this issue. The bill, as now understood by these Senators, is pretty much like the bill presented a year ago by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Republican, which passed the Senate without difficulty.

The Military and Naval Committees of the two houses probably come nearest to being ready to press their important measures. The defense policies of the President have been submitted to them in full, and probably there will be little delay in presenting completed bills at both ends of the Capitol. These will be the signal for what is expected to prove next to the sharpest political tussle of the session. The very sharpest will follow in short order with the presentation of bills to raise the money to pay for the preparedness program.

In both houses tomorrow there will be the usual flood of new bills introduced. Among them will be various measures on the subject of national defense and the attendant problem of raising increased revenue. There also will be the Government Merchant Marine bill, prepared after conferences between Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Redfield. Among other subjects of principal importance are rural credits, amendments to the Sherman anti-trust laws which will aid American firms in extending foreign trade, the Philippine bill, conservation of natural resources,

Continued on Page 4.

HOLIDAY OFFERS IN DEWEY'S WINES.
Choicest, purest. Assorted cases, $4.25 up. 158 Fulton St., N. Y. City. Phone 3001 Cort.—Advt.

## *Peace Move Predicted After New German Drive; Pope to Urge Peace at Consistory Today*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6.—The London Times's Lausanne correspondent says he has received "certain information from Berlin" which may be depended upon as accurate reference to Prince von Bülow's mission to Switzerland. He says:

"The Germans believe that up to the end of this year the general position will remain in their favor, but only until then. After that, they realize, their strength will decline, and that of the Allies increase. Therefore, in January they propose to make a desperate offensive attack on the western front. Incidentally, they say that in French offensive the 75s proved a failure for destroying trenches and barbed wire entanglements. They intend, therefore, to conduct a preliminary bombardment of the Allies' positions with guns of much heavier calibre. To this end I am assured that the Krupp works at the present moment are working under extraordinary pressure to provide the necessary material.

"And supposing, as they themselves more than half fear, that this attack fails then, they have another card to play, and one of the two persons to be used in the game is the Pope. The other is, of course, President Wilson. They are to be invited by the Germans to initiate proceedings for a proclamation of peace.

"This is the explanation of von Bülow's recent visit to Switzerland, and his frequent negotiations there with the emissaries of the Vatican. It was von Bülow himself who coupled the Vatican with the United States as one of the greatest powers independent of the world struggle."

ROME, Dec. 5.—At the Consistory which will be held tomorrow the Pope will deliver an allocution, again deploring the horrors of the war and commiserating the Armenians. The Pontiff will urge the quick conclusion of peace, which should be just and durable, favoring neither of the belligerents.

Attention will be called to the fact that, despite the good-will of those in authority in the various belligerent countries, the war has made more evident the abnormal conditions prevailing at the Holy See.

The Consistory is important because it is the first since the election of the present Pope and also because it affords the Pontiff an opportunity again to raise his voice on the question of the war, doing so in the most solemn manner possible for the head of the Catholic Church, namely, in a consistorial allocution. The importance of the ceremony is emphasized by the presence of Cardinals who purposely have come from the belligerent countries, feeling the gravity of the situation, while no Cardinal has come from the neutral countries.

Germany is represented by Cardinal Felix von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, a very influential Cardinal, whose relations with the German Emperor are such that he is supposed to be the bearer of a special message from the Emperor to the Pope and to have also a special mission.

France and England, although they have at Rome Cardinals Billot and Gasquet, respectively, are represented for the occasion also by Cardinals de Cabriers, Bishop of Montpellier, and Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster.

## CHARGES BOMB SET SUGAR SHIP AFIRE

### Flames Burst from Hold No. 4 of the Tyninghame in Erie Basin.

### HATCHES HAD BEEN SEALED

### Second British Vessel at Brooklyn Piers to be Damaged by an Incendiary.

Fire was discovered in Hold No. 4 of the steamship Tyninghame, loading sugar under charter from the English Government, at the Long Pier in the Erie Basin in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and was only put out after a fight with the flames in which the cargo in that hold was destroyed. The fire was at first thought to have been due to spontaneous combustion, but late last night, after a thorough investigation which took place under the direction of Fire Marshal Brophy, Captain David Jones of the Tyninghame called up the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau to say that he had evidence that the fire was probably due to a bomb.

This is the second fire which has occurred in the last month on ships carrying sugar to the British Isles, the other, that of the steamship Euterpe, a 3,500-ton vessel belonging to the Calliope Company of London, loading sugar at the same place for England, having its cargo set on fire.

At that time the fire was considered due to spontaneous combustion and only a superficial examination took place. But the recurrence of the accident caused a much more careful investigation, and yesterday the Erie Basin swarmed with detectives from the Fourth Branch Bureau under the direction of Captain Thomas Tunny of the Bomb Squad.

**Hold Had Been Sealed.**

The fire in the Tyninghame was discovered by a sailor who heard a sound like flames crackling as he was passing Hold 4, which had been sealed after having been filled with part of the 5,000 tons of sugar which was to be the cargo of the ship when she sailed. He threw open the hatch and a sheet of flame and thick smoke burst out.

At once a rush was made to the offices of the Union Sulphur Company on the same dock, and the alarm was telephoned to the Fire Department. Fire boats, Seth Low and New Yorker, arrived to fight the flames, along with the apparatus from Brooklyn, and finally the fire was subdued. It will not be possible to estimate the damage until the ship is thoroughly gone over. Some of the sugar may be saved.

C. W. Bowring of Bowring & Co., 17 Battery Place, which has been in charge of the loading of the ship, said last night that he could hardly believe that an incendiary bomb could have started the fire. He admitted that the fire would probably delay the sailing, but declared that he didn't care to say anything about the origin until he had had a chance to investigate it himself.

**Not Spontaneous Combustion.**

Fire Marshal Brophy, when he returned from his first examination of the fire, said that in a cursory investigation he had found nothing to warrant the belief that the damage was caused by spontaneous combustion, such as had been reported on board the Euterpe.

There have been an alarming number of fires or threats of fires from bombs placed in the holds of ships carrying supplies to the Allies. The last noteworthy case was on Nov. 5, when fire was discovered in the Rio Lagos, a British steamer, after she put to sea. She put into Halifax to save her cargo, and later a piece of fuse was found in the hold among some bags of sugar, which confirmed the suspicions that the fire had been caused by a bomb in that part of the vessel that had been loaded with sugar.

Four fire bombs were discovered on board the steamship Kirkoswold on her arrvial at Marseilles last July from New York. They were so constructed as to ignite from the heat of the hold, and when once afire they burned up completely so as to leave no trace of their presence.

Besides the Kirkoswold, similar fire bombs were believed to have caused the fires on the Devon City, Lord Erne, Crisington Court, and Bankdale, all of which were loaded at the piers in South Brooklyn. The Euterpe makes up the list of ships which have taken fire or been threatened with it after loading at the piers of South Brooklyn.

Fire bombs have not been limited to freighters, for it has been officially announced since the Touraine and Minnehaha were both due to this agency.

The Tyninghame was a steel twin-screw steamer of 3,740 tons burden. She had put into the Erie Basin to load last Saturday and expected to sail in about a week.

## BRYAN WANTS PEACE URGED BY PRESIDENT

### Hopes Congress Will Give Assurances of Its Readiness to Support Him.

### SAYS MOVE IS DEMANDED

### Is an Obligation to Other Neutral Nations—War a Peril to National Policy.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Former Secretary Bryan, in a statement issued here tonight, wants President Wilson to ask the belligerent powers to state the terms on which they are willing to make peace, and suggests that Congress assure him of its willingness to support him in such a step. His statement follows:

"I hope that the Congress which meets tomorrow will at once assure the President of its readiness to support him in any effort which he may see fit to make to hasten the restoration of peace in Europe. He offered mediation at the beginning of the war, but that was sixteen months ago. Since that time more than two million men have been killed, more than five million have been wounded and more than twenty billions of dollars have been expended.

"In horrible detail and extent of suffering the war has surpassed anything known to history. An offer of mediation is not only amply justified on the ground of humanity, but it is demanded. If, however, other reasons are desired they can be found in our obligation to the other neutral nations.

"All of the neutral nations are suffering because of this war which obstructs the highways of the world, interferes with neutral trade, and scatters injury everywhere. The neutral nations are the innocent bystanders whose people are being killed, unintentionally, of course, but killed. These neutral nations are compelled to bear burdens of taxation that would not be necessary but for the war, and all of them are in danger of being drawn into the conflict—some of them are almost forced into it.

"Our nation not only shares the sufferings of other neutral nations, but has an additional reason for desiring the restoration of peace, namely, that the war is being used as a reason for demanding a change in our national policy which lowers our ideals and puts us into a mad rivalry with Europe in the increase of military and naval expenditures.

"There is abundant reason to believe that the President either alone or in conjunction with executives of the other neutral nations can secure from the nations at war a statement of terms upon which peace is possible, and such a statement would be the beginning of an exchange of views which would lead to a treaty. The terms must be announced some time. Why not now?

"To ask for a statement of these terms is merely to ask the belligerent nations to say for what they are fighting. Each of the Governments at war certainly knows what it is that it demands—otherwise it could not justify a continuation of the slaughter. And if the belligerent nations know for what they are fighting, why not tell the world? In this day and age no nation can afford to wage war for secret reasons, especially when in doing so it necessarily brings injury to neutral nations.

"Here is a qestion which the neutral nations certainly have a right to ask: What are you fighting about?—in other words, what is it that, being done, the world can have peace?

"Publicity will in itself sift out unworthy motives and unreasonable demands. When the world knows what each nation demands as a condition precedent to peace, the responsibility can be located and moral pressure can be brought to bear in favor of a peace that will rest upon reason and give promise of permanence. To say that this war must necessarily continue any length of time, even for a day, is equivalent to saying that there are questions which can be settled only by the sword and to say that is to deny the coming of the day when war will be no more. To deny the possibility of an era of peace, based upon love and brotherhood, is to challenge Christian civilization—a return to savagery—to deny the coming of that era is inexcusable."

## *FOUR GREAT ALLIES RENEW PEACE PLEDGES*

### *Promise Italy and One Another to Make No Separate Treaty.*

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The text of the declaration signed last week by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the French, Italian, Japanese, and Russian Ambassadors, at London, engaging each of the five nations not

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
80c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

## PLOT SEARCHLIGHT ON 'LABOR COUNCIL'

### Federal Grand Jury Investigating "Peace" Body's Alleged German Connections.

### A CONGRESSMAN IS NAMED

### Teuton Money Said to Have Paid for Campaign for Embargo on Munitions.

### WITNESSES FROM CHICAGO

### Investigators Expect to Trace Payments Back to Dumba and Boy-Ed-Von Papen Propaganda.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—C. H. Canode, a printer of Chicago, and William F. Kramer of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, also of this city, have gone to New York in obedience to subpoenas to appear before the Federal Grand Jury there and give evidence as to the activities of Labor's National Peace Council here and elsewhere.

It is understood that the present investigation, which involves several Chicago men, is being carried on with a view to connecting this organization with the activities alleged to have been directed by Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, Naval and Military Attaché respectively, of the German Embassy at Washington, against the shipment of munitions to the Allies.

Kramer was an officer of Labor's National Peace Council, and Canode is said to have done considerable printing for the organization and to have acquired a considerable knowledge of its inner workings.

The Chicago Tribune says: "Three or more Chicagoans, who are leaders of Labor's National Peace Council here, or have been so connected in the past, have been subpoenaed by the Federal investigators in New York. H. Robert Fowler of Harrisburg, Ill.; who was general counsel for Labor's Peace Council, is believed also to have been called to testify.

"The Department of Justice is said to be seeking the indictment of Congressman Frank Buchanan, formerly head of the Council; ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, Herman Schulteis, Henry B. Martin, and David Lamar, known as 'the Wolf of Wall Street.'"

"'I have been told not to talk,' said Mr. Canode, before leaving for New York. 'The way I got into this thing was through some printing I had been doing for the organization. When Congressman Buchanan got out of the organization last July and payment of my bills was delayed, I began to look around for the proper persons in the organization from whom to get my money. I had been getting it from Martin and Buchanan. Then I ran on some Federal investigators who were also looking for the source of the organization's revenues. And we joined forces, as it were.'"

The Chicago Herald tonight has this dispatch from its Washington correspondent:

**Financed by German Agents.**

"President Wilson's purpose to put an end to efforts of German agents to turn the United States into a battlefield of the European belligerents will find fresh expression in action impending against Labor's National Peace Council.

"This council, which has been active in advocating a munitions embargo and other measures directed against Germany's enemies, has been under investigation by the Federal Government. The Department of Justice intends to place the evidence collected before the Federal Grand Jury in New York. It will show, it is stated, that German agents financed the organization and that its activities were part of the campaign which has resulted in the dismissal of Ambassador Dumba and the German Military and Naval Attachés and the prosecution of officials of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line and others.

"Figuring in the investigation are said to be the names of Congressman Frank Buchanan of Chicago, and ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Elizabethtown, Ill. Associated with them in the same connection are the names of Herman Schulteis and Henry B. Martin, attorney and secretary, respectively, of the Anti-trust League, and David Lamar, who has the soubriquet of the Wolf of Wall Street."

"The report was current tonight that the Department of Justice had issued subpoenas for C. H. Canode, a printer, and William F. Kramer of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths. Both of these men live in Chicago. Two other officials of the organization are said likewise to have been summoned. It is understood the department has no intention of asking Buchanan, Fowler, Schulteis, Martin, or Lamar to appear before the Grand Jury.

"It is the intention of the Administration to press for the indictment of various persons and thus to give fresh proof of its determination to stamp out the German propaganda, which has so flagrantly violated the laws of the United States and imperiled American neutrality.

**Responsible in Damages.**

"The fact is not lost sight of by the Administration that, if it should close its eyes to many of the activities of the German agents, this country would be responsible in damages to the Allies, just as the United States held Great Britain responsible for the operations of the Alabama during the civil war. So far as Labor's National Peace Council is concerned, the evidence collected by the Department of Justice is said to include the exact sums transferred to officials of the organization by designated German officials to pay for their efforts to create a sentiment which would force the laying of an embargo on munitions. The department also has a complete record of the transactions, which shows the hands through which the money passed.

"The Government has had the council under investigation ever since its organization in Washington last June. The headquarters were opened here by Messrs. Buchanan, Fowler, and Schulteis. Mr. Buchanan was induced to take part in the movement, it is said, by Mr. Martin, who went to Chicago to see him. He was elected President and served for a month. In a statement announcing his resignation he explained he did not have the time to give to the council which its business required. Lamar's connection with the

Continued on Page 2.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT.
Ent. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte.—Advt.

## *GERMAN WAR PLANT RAZED BY EXPLOSION*

### *Several Hundred Lives Reported Lost at Halle — Another Factory Undermined.*

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Destruction of a large ammunition factory at Halle, Prussian Saxony, by an explosion, with the loss of several hundred lives, is reported in a message from Kolding, Denmark, to Copenhagen, forwarded by Reuter's correspondent.

It is said a similar disaster was narrowly escaped at Bogden, Silesia. The ammunition factory there, it is reported, was saved by the discovery that it had been undermined. According to this account, which has not been confirmed, arrests have been made at Bogden. It is asserted discontented workmen are suspected in both instances.

## *MINNESOTA DRIFTS, PLOTTER IN IRONS*

### *Disabled Steamship Off the Coronado Islands—Hill Gets Word of Plot.*

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 5.—The disabled Great Northern freighter Minnesota is wallowing practically helpless about twenty-five miles southwest of the Coronado Islands, according to a meagre radio report received here late today.

This is the first direct word received here from the big steamer since Thursday night when the American-Hawaiian freighter Nevadan signalled the Minnesota off Turtle Bay, Lower California. At that time the Minnesota was steaming north at three knots an hour. The Captain of the Minnesota refused an offer of assistance.

The radio received here stated that the big Hill freighter was awaiting the arrival of the wrecking tug Iaqua and the tug Dauntless which are steaming toward her at full speed. Nothing was said regarding the man or men reported to have been imprisoned in the ship's brig for an attempt to cripple the freighter's machinery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The Dauntless, a powerful ocean-going tug, and the salvage steamer Iaqua left San Francisco Dec. 4 under orders to find and assist the Minnesota. Officials of the towboat company owning the Dauntless said today that the Dauntless and Iaqua should reach the Minnesota within a few hours. The Iaqua, they said, was equipped with wireless and was without doubt in communication with the helpless steamer.

The Minnesota, the largest steamer in the transpacific service, left Seattle Nov. 14 for London with 16,000 tons of foodstuffs, said to be the largest cargo of its kind ever carried from a Pacific Coast port.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 5.—Louis W. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railway, said tonight that information had been received from British secret service men at Seattle to the effect tha a least one person is being held in irons aboard the Hill Liner Minnesota, charged with damaging her machinery to such an extent as to necessitate the abandonment of her trip to London. The steamer is returning to port.

Mr. Hill said the general offices of the Great Northern Steamship Company here had no definite information as to the extent of the damage to the Minnesota's machinery.

## *CONSCRIPTION THREAT BY THE EARL OF DERBY*

### *Director of Recruiting Disappointed in His Scheme to Get Men, Says J. H. Thomas, M. P.*

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6.—The recruiting scheme of the Earl of Derby, Director of Recruiting, has not been so successful as had been hoped for, said James Henry Thomas, labor member of Parliament, addressing a meeting of railway workers at Long Eaton tonight.

Mr. Thomas said he had discussed the question with the Earl of Derby Saturday and that the Earl had expressed the opinion that his plan had not been so successful as he had expected or had a right to expect.

Therefore, the Earl declared that the supreme effort must be made in the next few days by those who valued their freedom and were opposed to conscription.

## NO SPEECHES BY WHITLOCK

### Minister Refuses Pittsburgh Invitation—Resumes His Auto Trip.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.—Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, who arrived here last night en route from Washington to his home in Toledo, Ohio, by automobile, resumed his trip today. He said that, despite the rough weather, he was enjoying the motor journey immensely. He is accompanied by his wife and her mother, Mrs. G. R. Brainerd of Springfield, Mass.

While here Mr. Whitlock was asked to address the Pittsburgh Commercial Club. Mrs. Whitlock answered for her husband that he did not intend to make any public speeches.

## GREECE ANSWERS "S O S."

### Reports That She Is Investigating an American Ship's Call for Aid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Greece officially informed the United States Government today that a destroyer had been sent to investigate a wireless call picked up at Athens yesterday, saying an American ship was being attacked by a submarine south of Crete. The cablegram from Athens said the name of the ship had not been made out by the wireless receiver.

The American naval collier Caesar, mentioned in press dispatches as having been in the vicinity from which the call for help came, reported her safe arrival at Alexandria to the Navy Department tonight. The cruiser Des Moines, on her way to Cyprus, probably was near the scene, but navy officials attach no importance to the suggestion that she may have sent out the call.

6711 Feet Altitude—Mount Mitchell
"THE LAND OF THE SKY."
Highest peak east of the Rockies. Reached by SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Passengers loaded near summit. Information N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth av.—Adv.

## NEW PROPOSALS MADE TO GREECE BY THE ALLIES

### Premier Consults the Cabinet About Them and Then Sees the King.

### SERBS LOSE 100 CANNON

### Force Retreating from Prisrend Intercepted by Bulgars Near the Albanian Border.

### FRENCH REPULSE ATTACKS

### Bulgar Attempts to Storm Krivolak Position and Cross the Cerna Break Down Under Fire.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6.—The people of the allied countries, particularly those of France and Italy, are becoming impatient over the continual delays in the negotiations between Greece and the the allied powers, and the press is demanding that stern action be taken to demonstrate to King Constantine and his Ministers the determination of the Quadruple Entente to secure the assurances demanded. New proposals are said to have been made by France and Great Britain in the hope of reaching an agreement.

The Ministers of the Quadruple Entente in Athens had a conversation with M. Skouloudis, the Grecian Premier, at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, according to news dispatches from the Greek capital. A long consultation of the Cabinet ensued, after which M. Skouloudis called on the King.

"Circles which are informed," says a message to Paris, "state that the envoys of the Entente Powers have received assurances that the Greek reply to the Entente representations will be found satisfactory."

Like that of Greece, the attitude of Rumania remains undecided. Since the dispatch announcing the closing of Rumanian ports to foreign trade was received silence has descended upon Bucharest, and Europe is awaiting anxiously the next move which will give a meaning to this order.

The general belief here is that the Rumanian Government is waiting for the concentration of a sufficient Russian force in Bessarabia and a large enough Anglo-French army in Southern Serbia to make victory certain before joining the Allies.

The Austro-Germans and Bulgarians continue rounding up the few Serbian troops remaining in Serbia and are also prosecuting with their usual energy the campaign against Montenegro. The official bulletin issued by the Berlin War Office yesterday relates that the Serbians retreating from Prisrend were intercepted by Bulgarians near the Albanian frontier southwest of that city and lost 100 cannon, but no mention is made of any prisoners being taken in this engagement. The bulletin reads:

German and Bulgarian detachments entered Monastir and were welcomed joyfully by the authorities and the people.

In successful engagements near Plevlje, Montenegro, and in the mountains northeast of Ipek, Montenegro, several hundred prisoners were taken.

Bulgarians halted the retreating enemy southeast of Prisrend, defeated him, and captured more than 100 cannon and large quantities of war material, among which were 200 automobiles.

Serbian rearguards were repulsed in the Yama Mountains and also half way between Kreova and Ochrida, (Southwestern Serbia, near the Albanian border.)

A detailed account of the disaster to the Serbians from Prisrend is given in the following official communication issued yesterday by the Bulgarian General Staff at Sofia:

After the defeat of the Serbians last Monday near Prisrend the remains of the Serbian Army retreated toward Jakova and along the Balidrini toward Dibra and Scutari, pursued by our troops.

Friday our column following the Serbians along the Balidrini overtook them in positions on the left bank of the Ljuma and energetically attacked the Serbians, who fled precipitately. The Serbians lost here 100 field guns and howitzers, 200 motor cars, a great quantity of war material, 150 transport wagons, and large quantities of uniforms and equipment. The road along the Balidrini to Kularjuma was blocked with the booty.

Serbo-Montenegrin troops retreating toward Djanto evacuated this place at the sight of our troops, leaving behind six howitzers. Our cavalry continues the pursuit.

According to statements of prisoners, King Peter of Serbia had to be carried on a stretcher because the march along the Drina River was even impossible for horses.

Vienna's official version of the operations is as follows:

There has been further heavy fighting near Celegric, (Montenegrin border,) the Montenegrins being repulsed by a group operating from Focha, (Herzegovina.) South of Plevlje our troops repulsed violent Montenegrin counterattacks.

Among the war material captured at Plevlje were a million infantry cartridges and a hundred artillery munition caissons. We took 600 prisoners south of Novibazar.

Sharp fighting has been going on along the Anglo-French front, as is shown by the communication issued yesterday by the French War Office, which says:

The local actions of Dec. 3, previously reported, have been quite spirited, particularly in the direction of Kosturino, where the Bulgarians bombarded and attacked one of our positions and were repulsed. On the Cerna River two attempts to force a passage were checked by the fire of our artillery and infantry.

The Serbs having evacuated Monastir, mixed patrols of Austrians and Bulgarians have entered the town.

The Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following:

"The conviction prevails here that the Balkan campaign will continue more energetically in order to check the German advance to Constantinople. From French sources it is reported that the retrogression of the entire lines on the Cerna River to Krivolak con-

tinues. The positions east of the Vardar River gradually have been rendered secure with a view to extending the zone for the protection of the railway."

### OFFICERS OCCUPY MONASTIR.

**"Will Soon Be Back," Said Vassitch When Leaving the City.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.).—Additional details from Florina of the occupation of Monastir are to the effect that automobiles containing Austro-German and Bulgarian officers entered first, followed by detachments of German, Bulgarian and Austrian cavalry officers. The officers proceeded to the Government buildings, where they hoisted the national flags of the central powers and their allies.

The Bulgarian inhabitants of Monastir displayed joy by firing off guns and pistols. A number of Austrian prisoners left behind by the Serbs were set at liberty. Public and private buildings displayed flags of the conquerors.

The Serbian Military Commander, Colonel Vassitch, who remained until the last moment, in a valedictory address bade the residents of Serb sympathies have courage, adding, "We shall be back soon."

The Germans and Austrians are seeking to make an early advance into Albania and Montenegro in the hope of driving the remnant of the heroic Serb army into the Adriatic.

A number of Bulgars have surrendered both to the French and English, declaring they had had enough of war against the Allies.

### FERDINAND VISITS NISH.

**Railroad from Former Serb Capital to Sofia Reopened.**

BERLIN, Dec. 5, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Among the items given out for publication by the Overseas News Agency today was the following:

"King Ferdinand of Bulgaria visited the workmen occupied in repairing the Nish-Sofia Railway Line. Afterward he went to Nish where he inspected the building occupied by the Serbian Government when the war capital was in Nish."

SOFIA, Dec. 5, (via London.)—Official announcement was made here today of the re-establishment of railway communication between Nish and Sofia.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Dec. 6, (via London.)—According to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger's correspondent at Constantinople, direct railway communication between Constantinople and Berlin will be resumed this week. Freight trains will run twice each week between the two cities.

### TURKS WORRY BULGARS.

**Are Pouring Men Into the Former Ottoman Province of Thrace.**

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6.—The Mail's Saloniki correspondent states that the Turks are pouring men into Thrace, which was a Turkish province before the late Balkan wars.

The Turks, the correspondent believes, are evidently anxious to install themselves in force in the territory they formerly held, with the intention of remaining there after the war. In Bulgarian political and military circles their attitude causes much anxiety.

### BRITISH NEWS LID TIGHTER.

**Strenuous Efforts Made to Keep Uncensored Reports from America.**

According to the officers of Atlantic liners operating between New York and British ports, the British Government is making determined efforts to prevent news reaching the United States without being censored.

In addition to notifying all persons to mail their letters two days before the departure of the steamers from Liverpool, the Government has posted notices on the piers and railroad stations warning employes against carrying letters which have not passed through the Post Office, under penalty of six months' imprisonment. Similar notices under the heading "Defense of the Realm Act" have been posted in the companionways of the steamers for the last two months, cautioning passengers, officers, and crew against carrying letters for delivery in the United States.

Scotland Yard detectives and women in the employ of the Foreign Office Secret Service watch the departure of the boat trains in London, and others are on the landing stages in Liverpool when the passengers board the liners.

### CENSORS A NEW COMET.

**War Acts to Suppress Details of Astronomical Discovery.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5.—The discovery of a new comet by Astronomer Taylor, stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, was announced in a cable dispatch from Copenhagen, received at the Harvard observatory today.

The comet was sighted first near Delta Orionis, the left hand star in the belt of Orion, and later Sir Frank Dyson, astronomer royal at Greenwich, reported that it was moving slowly north.

Further details of the discovery could not be given "owing to the censor," the cable dispatch said.

### STARTS CAVELL FUND HERE.

**M. Henry, Friend of President Poincaré, Asks Americans to Subscribe.**

One hundred silk flags of France, given by John Wanamaker, will be sold by five little girls at a lecture by Lucien Henry, friend of President Poincaré, at the Hotel Marie Antoinette this afternoon, to raise the nucleus of an American Edith Cavell Memorial Fund. An entertainment will be given by M. Henry at the Hotel Majestic on Jan. 8, the proceeds of which will go to swell the fund, of which Clive Bayley, the English Consul General at New York, will be the Treasurer.

M. Henry, who is in this country to lecture on the spirit of France as opposed to the spirit of Germanism, explained that it was his purpose to start a Cavell memorial fund in this country to be added to that being raised in France to memorize the name of the British heroine put to death by the Germans in Brussels for aiding English soldiers to get out of Belgium.

### TURKISH HITS AT GALLIPOLI.

**Constantinople Reports Two Allied Ships Struck by Shells.**

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The following dispatch from Constantinople, received by German wireless, gives details of the fighting in the Gallipoli peninsula:

An enemy transport which had been struck by our shells stranded near Kemikli Liman, while a torpedo boat fled.

Near Sedd-el Bahr, during the night of the 2d-3d, the enemy fired numerous aerial torpedoes against our centre and left wing.

An enemy armored vessel which was firing on the region of Kavak Koprue was struck by four shells from our artillery. The vessel ceased firing and made off.

Near Sedd-el Bahr a military aeroplane shot down an enemy aeroplane, and by dropping bombs put an enemy armored ship to flight.

### DENIES HOSPITAL SHIP YARN

**England Answers Charge That Vessels Are Used Improperly.**

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The British Government made the following statement today:

"In view of the allegations in German wireless dispatches that British hospital ships are being put to improper use, the hospital ship Mauretania has been examined at Naples by the American, Danish, and Swiss Consuls, who jointly signed a declaration that there were neither combatants nor warlike stores aboard."

## SAYS GERMANS HERE ARE IN FIGHT TO STAY

**George von Skal Declares They Neither Fear Wilson's "Hazing" Nor Public Ostracism.**

**REPLIES TO EDITOR VILLARD**

**Charges That Roosevelt, Choate, Eliot, and Others Want War and That They Toast King George.**

"We German-Americans know our duty," said George von Skal yesterday, in an address at Terrace Garden. "We have chosen, and will abide by our decision. We are not afraid of the continuance of the 'hazing' mentioned by President Wilson; we do not fear the ostracism the newspapers threaten us with. But we serve fair notice upon all who may think that they can frighten or cajole us into submission, that our minds are made up—that no matter what happens to us, we shall continue this fight for truth, for justice, for right, and for the independence of the United States of America, until we have conquered or are no more."

Mr. von Skal, former managing editor of the Staats-Zeitung, was lecturing on "The German-Americans and the European War." He said the speech was intended as a reply to criticisms of Germany and Germans by Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Evening Post, and others. He also said he had information that Colonel Roosevelt, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard; Joseph H. Cnoate, William D. Guthrie, and George Haven Putnam were among Americans who have called upon President Wilson and the country to join the Allies in the war against the Teutonic nations. These men, he added, had abandoned the old custom of first toasting the President at public dinners, and now toasted him jointly with King George of England and President Poincaré of France.

"With the exception of the first few years after the creation of this republic," said Mr. von Skal, "the naturalized citizen has been the object of constant attacks unless he was of English nativity. 'The History of the American People,' by Woodrow Wilson, contains hardly a mention of the influence of the Germans upon the development of the United States. The 'hazing' of the naturalized citizen, as the President pleased to express himself, is therefore not a new departure caused by their present attitude, but has been in existence from the very day when they first began to form an influential part of the American people."

No American citizen of German birth, said Mr. von Skal, has been secure against attacks, not even the late Carl Schurz, whose "high patriotism, his acknowledged probity, and the great services he had rendered to his adopted country did not protect him."

"We all know how this feeling was intensified," he said, "at the outbreak of the war, and how everybody who refused to align himself on the side of the Allies was assailed with a fury that at times appeared almost irrational. It has not abated. On the contrary, it seems to be stronger and fiercer than ever. The time has come when a comprehensive reply to the charges uttered should be made."

The speaker then referred to published remarks of Mr. Villard, whose knowledge of German history he described as deficient, and whose insight into German conditions and the German spirit, he said, was "badly warped by prejudice and passion." Mr. von Skal declared that Mr. Villard's remark that if Carl Schurz was alive he would be amazed at the attitude of the German-Americans in the United States was "wholly mendacious and almost diabolical," a remark the audience applauded vigorously.

"There is no evidence of any kind," he continued, "that the German-Americans have used or attempted to use their power in domestic politics for foreign ends, nor is this the cause of the attacks made against them. The war was not twenty-four hours old when almost the entire American press began to abuse not only the German Government and the German people, but every German in the United States, whether an American citizen or not, if he did not immediately acknowledge that Germany was in the wrong, had begun the war and should be defeated and punished. This has been kept up incessantly with undiminished energy. Surely the German-Americans could not have made any attempt to interfere in the interest of Germany during the first week of the war when they were called traitors and undesirables simply because they conscientiously believed that Germany had been wantonly attacked and deserved to win the war. And during all this time I have never heard that any German-American has demanded that the United States should interfere in the conflict or do anything to assist Germany.

"I have been informed that many illustrious Americans have called upon the President and the nation to join the Allies in their war against Germany, men like ex-President Roosevelt, President Eliot, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Rene Coudert, Mr. George Haven Putnam, Mr. William D. Guthrie. They have made more or less violent speeches to that effect, and they have abandoned the good old custom, observed by all German organizations in this country even during this present war, of toasting the President first at formal occasions, for the habit to toasting him jointly with the King of England and the President of the French republic. They have reiterated time and time again that we owe a debt of gratitude to France and must repay it now in order to enable her to crush Germany. I could extend this list until we are all tired of listening to it, but it is unnecessary to do so because we all know the facts."

"A German victory will be a blessing," he said, "not only to Germany, but to all mankind, and in a great measure also to the United States." The only nations who have ever violated the Monroe Doctrine, said Mr. von Skal, are England and France. Germany, he said, had never harmed or intended to harm America.

Mr. von Skal said he would admit that one of the motives behind the movement for an embargo on arms and ammunition was to help Germany win this war.

"But much stronger is the feeling," he added, "that the United States should not discriminate against one side in the war, and that as long as the belligerents cannot all benefit by or use the sources of supplies existing in this country none of them should be allowed to do so."

If conditions were reversed and Germany could draw supplies from the United States, while the Allies were prevented from doing so, "an embargo," said Mr. von Skal, "would be declared within twenty-four hours."

### WESTERN GUN FIRE HEAVIER.

**French and Belgian Artillery Wrecks German Defenses.**

LONDON, Dec. 5.—An increase in the intensity of the artillery actions, particularly in Belgium and the Artois, is reported from Paris today. The Belgians destroyed two German shelters and trenches, and the French wrecked German shelters and posts between the Somme and Oise.

The official communication issued in Paris tonight says:

In the course of the day the activity of the artillery has been more intense on both sides. In Belgium our artillery effectively shelled the underground passageways in the region of Het Sase, where hostile troop movements were reported.

In Artois our batteries energetically replied to a violent bombardment of our trenches at Crassier Double, to the southwest of Loos. A few incendiary shells were fired on Arras without great damage.

Between the Somme and the Oise our trench guns destroyed enemy posts to the north of Herbecourt, and a shelter for machine guns under a cupola toward Tilloloy. Mine fighting continued to our advantage in the region of Frise, in the St. Mard wood, to the east of Tracy-le-Val and on the heights of the Meuse at Les Eparges.

"There is nothing to add to the communication of last night," the French War Office announced this afternoon.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The night passed without incident. The fire of our batteries arrested on various occasions attempts at a bombardment of Oostkerke and Nieuwepelle. We destroyed two shelters and two trenches of the enemy in the direction of Mannekensvere and on the Yperlee. This afternoon our artillery dislodged from the Terstyle Farm German pioneers who had opened fire on our advanced posts.

"Nothing to report," is the only German official comment.

### NO SUCCESSOR TO JOFFRE?

**Belief That He Will Retain Supreme Authority on All Fronts.**

PARIS, Dec. 5.—"The decree increasing the powers of General Joffre and giving him command in all theatres of operation suggests again the question whether there will be designated a new Commander in Chief of the armies on the French front," the Temps says.

"The Government, in accord with General Joffre, seems to have agreed that the title of Commander in Chief of the Armies of the North and East, previously given to General Joffre, will not be re-established, General Joffre retaining supreme direction of and responsibility for military operations on all fronts."

### ARREST MOSCOW WORKMEN.

**Order in City Kept by Military, According to German Reports.**

BERLIN, Dec. 5, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—An item given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency says:

"The Moscow police have arrested part of the Electoral College delegated by the Russian workmen for choosing representatives to the War Industry Board.

"At night military patrols maintain order in the parts of Moscow inhabited by working classes."

## BAGDAD DEFEAT SHOCKS BRITAIN

**Fears Entertained of Its Effect on the Subject Races of the East.**

**MISERIES OF THE MARCH**

**One of the Officers Tells of Cholera, Thirst, and a Temperature of 130 Degrees.**

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6.—The check suffered by General Townshend in Mesopotamia is a severe disappointment to the British public, which had looked upon his expedition as the brightest spot thus far in the war, with the possible exception of General Botha's conquest of German Southwest Africa.

Nothing has been heard from General Townshend since he reached Kut-el-Amara, where it is likely he will make a stand, as the position is a very strong one, which he can probably hold until reinforcements reach him.

It is not only the military failure, but the effect the retirement will have on the British subject races in the East, which makes the result so unfortunate from the British point of view.

A dispatch to German Headquarters from Constantinople, and received here by wireless, says:

On the Irak (Mesopotamia) front our troops have continued their pursuit of the enemy, who retreated in complete disorder. We captured an enemy tugboat, and also a vessel loaded with provisions and war materials.

A torpedo boat which rushed to the assistance of the armored vessel ran ashore. Thereupon Lieutenant Ali Rica in an aeroplane opened machine-gun fire against the crews on the decks of both vessels.

On the Irak front we occupied the village of Bachkaleh, west of Kut-el-Amara.

**"A Valuable Campaign Sadly Marred."**

In their editorials the London morning papers express great disappointment over the severe check of the Mesopotamia campaign, which they admit precludes any prospect of an early renewal of the advance on Bagdad. The Times says:

"Although British reinforcements are believed to be at hand, we think the public must make up its mind to wait for a considerable time before the minarets of Bagdad are sighted by the British troops," and proceeds to criticise the conduct of the campaign, asking why an attempt was made to capture the city at the end of water communications 600 miles in length with a single division, and upon what military grounds it was decided to exchange the admittedly strong position of Kut-el-Amara for an open and populous city without natural defenses and apparently thronged with Turkish troops.

The editorial concludes with the statement that "a valuable and cheering campaign has now been badly marred."

William J. Young, a Canadian engineer, who arrived in New York yesterday from Egypt and the Sudan, where he has been engaged by the Government since early in the war, said that from correspondence which he received at Port Sudan before he left four weeks ago the British troops in Mesopotamia were suffering very much through the climate. They had to march over burning sands, tormented by flies and other insects, suffering from thirst, in a temperature that varied from 128 to 130 degrees in the shade:

"From accounts we received," Mr. Young said, "the men were stricken with cholera through the bad water and lack of fresh vegetables, and the sick men had to lie panting in tents at 130 in the shade, with no chance for their comrades to do anything for their relief. They had to make long marches through deserts, but with all their troubles there was no complaint."

Mr. Young said that the troops in Egypt were enjoying fairly good health, and that there was no immediate danger of an attack on the Suez Canal by the Turkish forces. The sanitation of the camps around Cairo, he said, had been placed under the control of Dr. F. Rose, who had been sent out from London with a medical unit, and the work was going on very satisfactorily.

### RUSSIAN FRONT IS QUIET.

**Only Sporadic Artillery Fighting Reported Yesterday.**

VIENNA, Dec. 5, (via London.)—The Austro-Hungarian official communication as given out today says:

Russian front: There has been only sporadic artillery fighting.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 5, (via London.)—The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

Calm prevailed on both the western and Caucasian fronts yesterday.

### ITALIAN ATTACKS SLACKEN.

**Artillery Engagements the Chief Feature of Yesterday's Fighting.**

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Italians apparently have slackened their offensive, probably in preparation for the next phase, which they hope will place Gorizia in their hands, with other commanding positions on which the Austrian hold has weakened during the past weeks of heavy fighting.

The Austrian official report says:

Yesterday the Italians on the Isonzo front confined themselves to artillery firing and changing their forces near Oslavia. However, they made isolated attacks night and day, which were repulsed.

On the Tyrol front hostile artillery developed a brisk activity against the fortified region of Ladaro.

The following official Italian communication was issued today:

With the exception of artillery engagements and fighting between small detachments, there have been no events worthy of mention along the whole front.

### SOCIALISTS SUPPORT WAR.

**Ciccotti Stirs Italian Chamber by Patriotic Speech.**

ROME, Dec. 5.—The actual vote by which the Chamber of Deputies yesterday expressed its confidence in the Government was 405 to 48.

A notable feature of the session was the enthusiasm aroused by Signor Ciccotti, the Socialist Deputy, who declared that the Chamber must give an example of the same solidarity and unanimity as displayed by the country in a determination to devote all energies and efforts toward the supreme object—ultimate victory. At the conclusion of his address Signor Ciccotti was embraced by many of the Deputies.

Those who opposed the vote of confidence comprised intransigent Socialists and about a dozen followers of former Premier Giolitti, who was not present at the sitting.

### BRITISH ALERT IN GULF.

**Big Cruiser Outside Galveston to Capture Wagner Ship.**

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 5.—A big British battle cruiser steamed slowly along Galveston's gulf front for several hours this morning, remaining just beyond the three-mile limit. Soon after noon she put on full steam and disappeared to the eastward.

The Signal Corps at Fort San Jacinto signaled the man-of-war and asked her identity, receiving the reply: "A registered British cruiser." The Signal Corps asked the name of the cruiser several times, but in each instance received the same reply. The cruiser was a large one, with four funnels and three fighting tops.

Marine men here thought she was the same cruiser that had been reported in the Gulf for several days, and she is thought to be waiting for the departure of the steamer Ausable. The Ausable formerly was the Dutch steamer Laura, recently changed to American registry. The Ausable is loaded with cotton. Her owners recently announced she would sail for a Danish port as soon as the Department of State guaranteed her safe passage.

There was a mist over the Gulf this morning, and it is thought the cruiser steamed close in so the Ausable could not slip by her in the haze.

The Ausable is one of the eleven steamships forming the fleet of the American Transatlantic Company, which Richard G. Wagner, its President, declares are being swept from the seas by the British Government at a loss to his company of $10,000 a day. She is a single-screw vessel of 4,000 tons, and is commanded by Captain Kneifers. The Ausable left Norfolk for Galveston on Nov. 13.

### SENDS AID TO MONTENEGRO.

**J. W. Frothingham Backs an Expedition of Doctors and Nurses.**

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 5.—John W. Frothingham of New York arrived here today to supervise the final arrangements for the departure of a party of twelve physicians and nurses whom he is sending to the aid of suffering inhabitants of Montenegro.

The members of the party, all of whom are residents of the United States, are in charge of Mr. Frothingham's private secretary, Mr. Tuzur, and the preparations for the trip have been made by Dr. Goca of New York. Included in the expedition are Miss Hampl, a graduate nurse of New York, who recently returned from Serbia, and Miss Lamos, a nurse from the Wesley Hospital, Chicago.

More than 600,000 pounds of food, supplies, and medicine has been collected and sent to Montenegro for their relief work. The necessary passports have been obtained, but the date of departure has not been announced. Mr. Frothingham said all of the members of the party were of Bohemian parentage.

## BRYAN WANTS PEACE URGED BY PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

to conclude a separate peace, is as follows:

"The Italian Government, having decided to accede to the declaration between the British, French, and Russian Governments, signed in London Sept. 5, 1914, which declaration was acceded to by the Japanese Government on Oct. 19, 1915, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, hereby declares as follows:

"The British, French, Italian, Japanese, and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war.

"The five Governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of each of the other Allies."

### *SEES PEACE POSSIBLE ON ALLIES TERMS ONLY*

***And British Colonies Will Hav To Be Consulted, London Paper Says.***

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6.—"Germany can have peace as soon as she likes," remarks The Morning Post editorially this morning, "but only on the terms of the Allies."

"The right answer to the German peace conspiracy," the editorial continues, "is for the Allies to determine what shall be the terms of peace to be dictated when the right moment comes. In the case of Great Britain, representatives from the overseas dominions must be called into council."

The Post's Budapest correspondent dwells on the peace talk there. "In political circles in Hungary," the correspondent says, "one hears nothing else but an early conclusion of the war. The return of Count Albert Apponyi from Copenhagen is eagerly awaited. He has been taking part in the Red Cross conference, and also had an unofficial mission regarding peace possibilities.

"The Ford peace mission is highly lauded in Hungary, the Pesti-Hirlap saying: 'Ford is the first American millionaire to invest money in a respectable scheme for humanitarian aims.' The Hungarian Grand Lodge of Free Masons has voted to begin a ceaseless work in favor of peace.

"The Feminist Society, at a meeting held in honor of the late James Keir Hardie, has issued an appeal for peace on economic grounds, stating, 'We have had enough of murder and starvation.'"

The Times says, in an editorial on German peace talk, that the German manœuvres are perfectly transparent. The German Government, says The Times, hopes to sow distrust among the Allies, attract the sympathy of soft-hearted neutrals, and assuage the increasing disappointment among the masses of Germans.

The Times is convinced that none of these hopes will be gratified, and says that the Allies know quite clearly what are the conditions, and the only conditions, on which they will discuss peace, and they are in perfect agreement on these conditions.

Then, dealing with the attempt to force a Zollverein on Austria, the success of which The Times doubts, it says:

"Such a league would rest upon the sword as completely as the Bernhardism which it so closely resembles, and were it to survive its birth throes it would have to confront an economic union among the Allies far wider and mightier than itself."

### TO EXTEND PEACE LEAGUE.

**Ex-President Taft's Organization to Have State Branches.**

The New York headquarters of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the President, announced yesterday that it had approved a plan calling for the organization of State and local branches of the league in all parts of the country. Prominent men in the various States will be asked to take the leadership in the proposed organization. The plan was worked out under the leadership of Alton B. Parker, and the invitations to those selected to undertake State leadership have been mailed by Mr. Taft.

Mr. Taft has asked Job E. Hedges to act as temporary chairman for New York. Among others to whom invitations have been extended in other States are: Myron T. Herrick, for Ohio; Judge Gray, for Delaware; President Hibben of Princeton, for New Jersey; President Lowell of Harvard, for Massachusetts; Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, for Indiana; Theodore Marburg, former Ambassador to Belgium, for Maryland; ex-Governor David R. Francis, for Missouri; ex-Governor John Lind of Minnesota; ex-Governor Kitchin of North Carolina, Colquitt of Texas, Mann of Virginia, and McCreary of Kentucky, for their respective States; United States Senators Cummins of Iowa and Townsend of Michigan, for their States.

It is understood that within a short time the temporary State Chairman will call together all the members of the league who are residents of this State, for the purpose of forming a regularly constituted State Committee and electing a permanent State Chairman. It is the plan then to follow with the organization of county committees, with a county chairman, and other officers corresponding closely to those in the various political organizations.


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**What are the Trust functions of the Trust Company?**

They include a wide range of personal services as follows:

1. The Trust Company acts as Executor of wills;
2. As Administrator when there is no will;
3. As Custodian of wills;
4. As Trustee under a will or agreement;
5. As Guardian of boys and girls under age;
6. As Committee for the care of incompetents;
7. As Depository under escrows;
8. As Custodian of securities;
9. As Custodian of other property.
10. As Depository for Protective Committee of Security holders.

Formerly these services were performed by an individual who would often become incapacitated before he had completed his Trust work. The call for continuous Trusteeship is now met by the Trust Company. It lives from generation to generation.

The primary duty of a Trustee is to "preserve the fund." This calls for rigid safety measures for the custody of funds and their investment and reinvestment.

Under the law of New York State, Trustees must invest Trust funds in what are termed "legal investments."

Legal investments are:

1. Loans on improved real estate of not more than 2/3 of the value of the property;
2. Government, State, Municipal Bonds.
3. Certain high grade Rail Road Bonds designated by the legislature.

The law makes this distinction between individual Trustees and Trust Companies: Individuals must give bonds for the performance of their duties; Trust Companies are not required to do so, ample protection being afforded by their capital and surplus.

If you wish more detailed information about any of the above Trust functions, please ask for the Trust Officer at our 60 Broadway Office, or the Manager at any one of our Uptown Branches.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.


### *KAISER'S HEIR ENDOWED WITH 9 LIVES OF A CAT*

***Berlin Recounts the Many Times He Has Been Killed and Wounded in the Allied Press.***

BERLIN, Dec. 5, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency, under the title "Hard to Kill," today gave out for publication what it says is a history of the German Crown Prince during the war, as compiled by a Danish newspaper from reports given out by Germany's enemies. The history follows:

Aug. 5, 1914—Victim of an attempt against his life in Berlin.
Aug. 18—Severely wounded on the French frontier.
Aug. 20—Second attempt against his life, in which he loses one leg.
Aug. 24—Third attempt against his life.
Sept. 4—Committed suicide.
Sept. 13—Died in a Brussels hospital.
Sept. 15—Commanded an attack near Verdun.
Sept. 16—Wounded by a shrapnel in Poland.
Sept. 18—Once more wounded on the French front.
Sept. 20—Is hastened to his deathbed.
Oct. 24—Buried in Berlin.
Oct. 24—His body found on the battlefield.
Nov. 3—Once more buried.
Nov. 4—Once more killed by the French.
Nov. 8—Insane; taken to a lonely castle.
Nov. 13—Appointed chief commander on the east front.
Nov. 17—Once more killed.
Jan. 16, 1915—Once more wounded.
Feb. 3—Sent home.

## PLOT SEARCHLIGHT ON 'LABOR COUNCIL'

Continued from Page 1.

organization has not heretofore been known, but it was reported tonight that the Government will seek to prove that he was the man who attended to much of the financial business of the council.

"Mr. Fowler appeared as the counsel for the council when he filed with the Federal Reserve Board an argument in support of the contention that the rediscount of commercial paper signed by firms having munitions contracts was in violation of neutrality. The Federal Reserve Board declined to take the view advanced by Mr. Fowler. Subsequently Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement describing the council as a spurious labor organization. As a result the activities of the council ceased after three months of existence.

"It was ascertained by high officials tonight that what has been done and the proposed action against the Council are merely the beginning of the Administration's campaign to stop the operations of German and Austro-Hungarian agents.

"There seems to be no longer any doubt that Consul General von Nuber, who represents Austria-Hungary in New York, will go."

### MR. MARSHALL SILENT.

**Won't Discuss Peace Council Expose —Council to Investigate.**

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, when asked last night if he had subpoenaed officials of Labor's National Peace Council to appear before the Grand Jury, said: "I have nothing to say about the matter, one way or another."

Ernest Bohm, Treasurer of Labor's National Peace Council, yesterday issued a call for a special meeting of the council to investigate what were designated as charges that Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen had furnished to the council funds for pro-German propaganda, the sum of $150,000 being mentioned in this connection. Mr. Bohm at the same time issued a statement in which it was evident that he was under the impression that the two German Attachés had made these charges themselves. The labor leader said:

"The council will institute an immediate and searching investigation into these charges, and I am confident that the result will prove that the charges are absolutely untrue. We are going into the thing thoroughly, to find out whether there is a scintilla of evidence to support them. I shall communicate immediately with the President of the council, Jacob Taylor of East Orange, and notify him of the charges and request him to attend the special meeting. If there is anything in these charges of von Papen and Boy-Ed I consider it a great scandal. We will leave no stone unturned in getting at the guilty men in our organization, if any are guilty. If officers of our organization have been furnished with funds for pro-German propaganda we want to know all about such transactions.

"Regarding the report that Mr. Kramer, an official of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, is mentioned as a witness in connection with the charges, let me say that while the campaign for peace was at its height Mr. Kramer, who was in Chicago, wrote to me asking for funds to pay his office rent and incidental expenses. I replied that I had no funds. Mr. Kramer's letter shows, it seems to me, that he did not get any of the alleged fund for pro-German propaganda."

Mr. Bohm added that certain organizations of farmers—the National Grange, the American Society of Equity, and the Farmers' National Union—had been more active in peace propaganda than Labor's Peace Council, and that these organizations should begin investigations to see whether any money had been received for pro-German propaganda. The labor leader added that the work of the council always had been greatly hampered by insufficient funds and that evidence to this effect, showing as a corollary that the organization had not been subsidized by Germans, was plentiful.

"The total expenditures of Labor's National Pace Council, so far as I know anything about them, as Treasurer," said Mr. Bohm, "have been about $1,500, which was all raised by subscription from business men. The council, to all intents and purposes, has been dead since August, when its last meeting was held. It was organized shortly after the Lusitania disaster, when there seemed to be danger that this country would get into war. I do not consider that it was a pro-German organization.

"I never did learn exactly why Frank Buchanan resigned as President with the statement that some of the members were influenced by questionable motives. I understand that he had a tiff with Secretary S. P. Straube of Chicago, but just what it was about I do not know. I have never seen anything questionable in the conduct of the council or any of its members, and don't know what the charge can be.

"I have not been subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury and I have not heard authoritatively about any of the others being subpoenaed."

Congressman Buchanan, who resigned from Labor's National Peace Council, of which he was President, in August, said at that time:

"I had a difference with my associates, who seemed to be willing to let the influence or questionable motives control over my protest in regard to methods to be pursued in the work of the Council of Peace, and for this reason I resigned as President of the Council some time ago."

Following a convention of Labor's National Peace Council at Atlantic City last Summer, Congressman Buchanan sought to get an interview with President Wilson to impress on him the views of the Council that an embargo should be declared on arms and ammunition. He got an explanation from Secretary Tumulty that the President was too busy to see him.

Congressman Buchanan then wrote a letter to the White House, attacking President Wilson and charging that the White House was open to "big business," but not to labor. The letter was made public by Secretary Tumulty, together with a short and sharp reply.

When the officers of the then newly organized Labor's National Peace Council called on the Secretary of the Navy on June 23 to present resolutions in favor of prohibiting the shipment of arms, they were accompanied by Henry B. Martin and Herman J. Schulteis, formerly the prime movers in Washington of an organization known as the Anti-Trust League, which was warmly supported by David Lamar, who is now out on bail in $10,000 pending his appeal from conviction and sentence for the crime of impersonating a Congressman. It was learned that Lamar was in Washington on the day before the visit to the Secretary of the Navy was made. The request for the interview with Secretary Daniels was made by ex-Representative H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, who was general counsel of Labor's National Peace Council.

Members of Labor's National Peace Council are prominent at a peace meeting held in Carnegie Hall in the latter part of June, at which a speech was made by Congressman Buchanan, followed by a speech by William J. Bryan. A few nights later Mr. Buchanan followed Mr. Bryan on the platform at a meeting of the Friends of Peace, an avowedly pro-German organization, at Madison Square Garden.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was invited to attend the peace meeting at Carnegie Hall, but refused, saying that he was out of sympathy with the objects of the meeting. Later Mr. Gompers specifically repudiated Labor's National Peace Council as representative of organized labor.

Officers of the Council, besides those already mentioned, are Milton Snelling of Washington, D. C.; Rudolph Modest of New York, representing the Amalgamated Meat Cutters of America; Jacob C. Taylor of East Orange, N. J.; L. P. Straube of Chicago, representing an organization of "Commercial Portrait Artists"; Ernest Bohm of New York City, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, and Fred Lohn of Chicago.

### *KNOW MAINSPRINGS IN GERMAN PLOTTING*

***Leaders Who Hid Trail When Fay Was Prematurely Arrested, May be Reached.***

Officials of the United States Government in this city were confident yesterday that the backbone of the propaganda financed by the German Government in this country had been broken by the conviction of the Hamburg-American Line officials, the request for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, and the arrest of C. C. Crowley and others in San Francisco on the charge of being engaged in bomb plots to destroy and interfere with the foreign commerce of the United States.

The true leaders of the German campaign have been able to save themselves from arrest, it was said, by the premature arrest of Lieutenant Fay and his associates, charged with a conspiracy to blow up ships leaving this port with munitions. Those leaders, after their narrow escape, it was declared, cut themselves off, temporarily at least, from their minor agents, and their operations have been brought almost to a complete standstill.

Crowley and his co-workers on the Pacific Coast were not the leaders of the plot to dynamite ships, but were directed by men who had their headquarters in this city, where nine-tenths of the schemes to hamper traffic in munitions by means of explosions, strikes, and an "educational" propaganda have been hatched, according to United States Secret Service men.

**Looking Into British Activity.**

One feature of the Hamburg-American Line case which is now being investigated and may lead to further indictments was the story, based on affidavits of tugboat captains and others, that British cruisers were regularly receiving supplies from this harbor through tugboats.

This report of British activity was at first taken up by Collector of the Port Malone, who obtained the use of United States destroyers in April to patrol the harbor to prevent tugboats from going out. These measures were suddenly dropped, however, and charges were made to the Government at Washington that the whole story had been fabricated to save Dr. Karl Buenz and other indicted employes of the Hamburg-American Line from being prosecuted, by spreading the belief that the Germans, through the Hamburg-American Line, had done no more than was persistently being done on behalf of the British.

At that time the charges against the officials of the Hamburg-American Line were supposed to be based on an alleged breach of neutrality, and not solely upon the falsification of ship's papers. A thorough investigation by Dudley Field Malone's neutrality squad brought forth no grounds for action against the men alleged to have formed an organization for supplying the British.

This plan for dragging a herring across the trail of Dr. Buenz and his fellow defendants was said by Secret Service men yesterday to have been traced to a man who has offices in the Hamburg-American Line Building, at 45 Broadway, and is said to be the head of the German Secret Service in this country. No indictment will be asked for, however, unless it becomes apparent that the evidence is strong enough to make conviction a certainty. Government officials do not want to risk an anti-climax after the conviction of Dr. Buenz, who is by far the most prominent of the Germans indicted for unlawful activities in this country.

**An Eye on Paul Koenig.**

A German whose activities have been watched closely by Government agents recently is Paul Koenig, sometimes known as Stemler, who is at the head of the secret service of the Hamburg-American Line. Charges against Koenig were before the Grand Jury several months ago, when he was accused of obtaining affidavits that there were guns on board the Lusitania.

Gustave Stahl, one of the affidavit makers, who is now serving a term in the Atlanta prison, was indicted for perjury when, in the proceeding of the Grand Jury against Koenig, he testified that he had seen guns on the Lusitania. Koenig admitted to customs officials in this city that he had taken Stahl to Albany and hidden him after Stahl's original affidavit had been made public by Ambassador von Bernstorff.

Koenig has offices in the Hamburg-American Line Building, which is also the business address of Dr. Buenz and Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German Privy Councilor, who is the highest German official in America, after the Ambassador. Action by the State Department against both Dr. Albert and Koenig has been predicted in dispatches from Washington. A Secret Service official said yesterday that, while a request might be made for the recall of Dr. Albert, who is an admitted official of the German Government, no such action could be taken against Koenig, because it never has been established that he has any official standing.

One of the first bills to come before Congress, according to Government officials, will be one for a large appropriation for Secret Service work. The Government has admitted that it has been hampered by lack of funds for the Department of Justice to meet the extraordinary conditions of the last few months. The Federal Government has recently asked Governor Whitman and other Governors, as the official heads of their States, to request the Mayors of cities to have police detectives assigned to co-operate with the Secret Service men. Commissioner Woods has recently had several squads of detectives working with Government agents.

**May Try Fay This Week.**

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox will go to Newark today to take part in proceedings for the removal to this jurisdiction of Paul Daeche, who is alleged to have plotted with Lieutenant Robert Fay and others to blow up steamships leaving New York Harbor with munitions. If there is no further hitch in the proceedings, it is expected to bring Fay and his associates to trial the latter part of this week.

Government agents have been continually at work since the arrest of Fay to obtain evidence of complicity on the part of certain business men, who are alleged to have supplied explosives and containers for explosives to Fay's party with knowledge of the use for which they were intended. Several containers found near the old Guttenberg racetrack in New Jersey were put there for Lieutenant Fay's use, it is alleged, by members of a large manufacturing firm of this city.

Fay's trial is expected to bring out testimony, and possibly confessions, which may lead to the indictment of several who gave money and help to Lieutenant Fay, it was said yesterday.

### ATTACHES SEE BERNSTORFF.

**Von Papen and Boy-Ed, Requested to Go, Consult the Ambassador.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, came here from New York today, and, with Captain Karl Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché, had a long conference with Count von Bernstorff, the Ambassador.

It is prob

# ROOSEVELT URGES UNITY IN DEFENSE

### Partisanship Should Be Forgotten, He Asserts, in All Preparedness Work.

### ASSAILS WILSON AND TAFT

### Ridicules Henry Ford and Describes as Mischievous His "Jitney Peace Junket."

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 5.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt believes that political partisanship should be eliminated in the consideration which must now be given to the question of preparing the country against foreign invasion.

These questions were addressed to him by The New York World:

"Do you not believe that the question of national preparedness is one that transcends party lines?

"Do you not think that both Republicans and Democrats should put aside all partisanship in seeking a solution of the problem confronting the nation?"

Colonel Roosevelt replied as follows:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1915.

"The New York World, New York, N. Y.:

"I emphatically believe that the question of national preparedness is one that transcends party lines. I think that both Republicans and Democrats, as well as Progressives, should put aside partisanship in the matter, and that Congress should reject the utterly inadequate measures, not even half-measures, set forth in the President's Manhattan Club speech and should give a genuine measure of preparedness by providing, not within five years, but at once, for a navy that will make us the second naval power in the world; by securing such reorganization of the navy as will prevent a repetition of such frightful mishandling of the navy as that which caused it to deteriorate probably 50 per cent. in efficiency during 1913 and 1914; by securing provision at once for a professional army of at least 250,000 men, an army which, relatively to the population of the United States, would be no bigger than the police force of New York is relatively to the population of the City of New York.

"We should abandon at once the attempt to create an inefficient volunteer force such as the so-called Continental Army or any similar organization, which will only be an inefficient rival of the National Guard. We should put back of the regular army a real reserve of trained troops. We should provide for a very large increase of officers, and, finally, in my judgment, we should work steadily toward the only thoroughly adequate and proper system for a democracy, the system of universal preparation by universal service on the lines of the plans successfully applied in the real democracies of Switzerland and Australia, adapting the system to our own needs and uses. It is well to remember that in both Switzerland and Australia it was the extreme popular party, the party of the laboring men and small farmers, who most of all insisted upon universal military service.

"It is said by the admirers of President Wilson that 'he has kept us out of war.' Last Sunday the papers contained news of the shooting of American soldiers on the United States border by Mexican soldiers, followers of Carranza, whom Mr. Wilson has recognized. Today comes the news of the blowing up of a munitions plant, which German workmen had been warned to leave, and the consequent loss of thirty-one lives. No reasonable man questions for one moment that these lives were lost in consequence of the methodically arranged campaign of destruction carried on by the direction of and with the encouragement of the German and Austrian Governments. During the time that President Wilson has, as his supporters say, 'kept peace,' 150 soldiers of the United States Army and enlisted men of the United States Navy have been killed or wounded on the Mexican border, in Vera Cruz, and Haiti.

"During the last few months hundreds of our citizens have been killed on the high seas by German and Austrian submarines and in munitions plants on our own soil, which have been wrecked in pursuance of the German and Austrian plots which The World itself and other papers have repeatedly spoken of in their columns, and because of which one Ambassador has been sent home.

"In other words, during this time that Mr. Wilson has been 'keeping peace,' Germany, Austria, and Mexico have 'waged peace' against us with an energy that has resulted in a greater loss of American lives and a greater destruction of American property than occurred during the war that we waged with Spain. The difference is that in most cases our soldiers have been forbidden to shoot back at their Mexican murderers, and that, whereas the American citizens killed by the Spaniards were armed men, the American citizens killed by the Germans and Austrians have been unarmed men, women, and children.

"And Henry Ford selects this as a time to go on his ridiculous and mischievous jitney peace junket! And Mr. Bryan advocates this country acting in a way that would inevitably and immediately reduce it to below the present Chinese level.

"Messrs. Bryan and Ford, however, do not represent the chief danger from the standpoint of preparedness, for it is quite impossible that they can make any permanent appeal to any persons save those so incurably foolish that they really ought to live in the more backward portions of China. It is Mr. Wilson, and to a lesser degree Mr. Taft, who represent the real danger to this nation from the standpoint of preparedness for self-defense and of the performance of international duty.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

### HOLDS OUR POLICY AT FAULT.

#### Norman Angell Says America Needs Definite Foreign Attitude.

Unless the United States prepares itself with a definite international policy and with adequate naval and military forces, the country probably will find itself engaged in war with Mexico, Japan, or some European nation, in the opinion of Norman Angell, the English author and journalist, who spoke yesterday afternoon, through the courtesy of Mrs. Simeon Ford, at the Cosmopolitan Club, 133 East Fortieth Street. Mr. Angell's subject was "The American Problem of the War," and he attempted to show how this country could not avoid international relations and the responsibilities of them. The speaker was introduced by Percy MacKaye as "a man who never sees red."

In opening his address Mr. Angell made it clear that he was not opposed to military and naval preparedness in America.

"I have not one word to say against the increase of American armaments," he said. "It may be, for all I know to the contrary, entirely wise and necessary to increase them. But merely to increase armaments is not enough. My point is that your preparedness is incomplete preparedness; it is preparedness by dangerous half measures. For military preparation is only one-half of the problem, and the equally important half, without which our military power is ineffective or dangerous, we are all but completely neglecting.

"The preparedness which we neglect is the preparedness of policy. In our day a nation's interests and rights can never be protected by arms alone. In the last resort arms are for the defense, not properly of a country, but of a policy. If our armaments are to be effective, the people of this country, the world at large, and the prospective enemy, must know what policy the armament stands behind. Failing that, this country will fight first and find out what it was fighting for afterward.

"The American Government has, without doubt, scrupulously respected all the rules of neutrality, but it would have been equally neutral for America to decide that her national interests compelled her to keep her resources at home. But this was not done, and I am speaking the true truth, as opposed to the diplomatic truth, when I say that had American opinion been as hostile to the Allies as, on the whole, it is to Germany, the campaign for an embargo on arms or against the raising of a loan would have been irresistible.

"It was the decision of the American people, therefore, that made the exportation of arms and the raising of the loan possible. But this decision, as a factor making for a better code of conduct as between nations, is nearly altogether lost. The American Government in effect tells Germany that she would be quite prepared to sell arms to her if she could fetch them. So Germany legitimately may argue: 'It is not because America or the world disapproves of our policy that we are unable to get American economic assistance in our war, but simply because Germany has not a large enough navy to command the sea.'

"Thus the American decision has put a premium upon naval supremacy and not upon national conduct. Suppose, though, America were in a position to say to Germany: 'Your enemies get our money and supplies because your policy is a menace to the society of nations. If your conduct had been other than it has been, they would not have gotten them.' Do you not see that then America would be using her great resources to penalize a policy of aggression among nations and to encourage fair dealing? But this great force is wasted in so far as contributing to a better international order is concerned, because this country has no international policy."

### THOMPSON DEFENDS LEAGUE.

#### Invites Tavenner to Push a Congressional Investigation of It.

In answer to a letter dated Dec. 2, which Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner of Illinois addressed to Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League, Colonel Thompson has addressed an open letter to Congressman Tavenner. Mr. Tavenner charged that the Navy League could not disinterestedly favor arming for national defense, because the league was largely supported by men financially interested in the manufacture of munitions. He challenged the Board of Directors of the Navy League to go on record as favoring Federal manufacture of munitions in order to prove their disinterestedness.

Colonel Thompson's reply asserts that it does not follow that, because a man is financially interested in a question, that he is influenced by "low and sordid financial considerations."

"My opinion of my fellow-citizens," says Colonel Thompson, "is somewhat higher than yours. You seem ready to believe that any man, no matter what his standing or character may be, cannot take an interest in patriotic movements unless he is influenced by low and sordid financial considerations. You challenge us to prove our freedom from financial interest in the sale of war munitions by coming out in favor of Government manufacture of battleships, armament, and munitions.

"You represent a district in Congress in which there is a Government arsenal. If that arsenal was increased and the manufacture of war material carried on there, it would probably benefit you or your constituents. Does it follow that, because you believe in the Government doing its own manufacturing, and because you may be benefited thereby, you are dishonest or dishonorable? By no means. If you honestly believe that it is for the interest of the Government you should advocate it.

"It is possible that you believe that there is a necessary connection between these ideas, and that men like Elbert H. Gary, J. Pierpont Morgan, and other prominent men that you have named would not subscribe to the Navy League unless they believed that they were going to make money out of the agitation. If you do believe this, I am sorry for you. If you do not believe it, I am sorry for your constituents.

"We invited you to abandon your insinuations, and make a plain statement upon which we could bring a suit at law against you, wherein we would assume the burden of proving the untruth of your statement. You prefer not to go into a court of justice, but suggest that instead you will ask for a committee of the House of Representatives to investigate this question. Let me assure you that we will appeal to all the friends we have in the House of Representatives to back you in your request."

### URGES TAX ON MUNITIONS.

#### Untermyer Wants Europe to Pay in Part for Defense Plan.

Federal taxation of munitions to raise funds toward the cost of President Wilson's program of preparedness is advocated by Samuel Untermyer, who believes it most reasonable to require the warring powers to contribute indirectly something as an offset against the problems they have forced upon this country. In an address last night on "Our War Problems and National Taxation" at the Labor Forum meeting in the Washington Irving High School Mr. Untermyer said:

"I wish we could have an embargo on munitions as a sort of reprisal against the kind of treatment we have been getting. But as that is not likely to happen, let us get what we can in another way. Why not tax munitions? Under our Constitution we cannot impose an export tax, but there is no prohibition against taxing war material at the works for whatever purpose intended, in the nature of an excise tax, excluding, of course, the United States.

"In that way we could reach, as we should reach, some part of the enormous war profits, the bulk of which is going into the pockets of a handful of men. It would take the place of customs duties we are temporarily losing as the result of the war, and when the war ends the normal resumption of import duties would automatically replace the revenue from munitions.

"I think we are fortunate, indeed, in having at the head of our nation a man with the wisdom and dignity of President Wilson. He has shown to the warring nations the forbearance that is rarely but at times exercised by a dear friend to another friend in extremis. But there is a limit to such indulgence, and I think we have reached that limit."

Instead of vast measures for defense, Mr. Untermyer suggested, it would be better to follow the President's plan or wait and do nothing until the close of the war, when the question of disarmament might be a factor.

### FOR FREEDOM OF OUR SEAS.

#### Musee Social of Argentina Favors a Pan-American Understanding.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 5.—The Musée Social of Argentina has indorsed the idea of an understanding between the American nations in favor of the neutrality of inter-American navigation.

# CHARGES GERMANS TORTURED RUSSIANS

### Commission's Report Presents Testimony That Men Were Beaten and Mutilated.

### COSSACK'S NOSE CUT OFF

### Red Hot Bar Rubbed Over Soles of Another—Thirty Prisoners in House Set Afire.

Simeon J. Koshkin, who arrived here Saturday from Petrograd on the Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord as a member of a Russian commission of sixty-one engineers, gave out yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin a statement, which he said was an extract from the sworn testimony collected by the Extraordinary Commission of Inquiry into the atrocities committed by the Germans on Russian prisoners.

The following are the mildest incidents given in the official report brought here by Mr. Koshkin:

"A peasant named Peter Yakovlev Shimchak, belonging to the first category of the army reserves was in Denmark when war was declared. He boarded an English sailing vessel and was taken prisoner by Germans. He was placed in solitary confinement in Hamburg, and subsequently removed to a concentration camp near Berlin called Zele-Lager, occupied by Russian, French, and Belgian prisoners. The prisoners were given scanty nourishment and were harnessed to plows together with cattle. They were thrashed with sticks of gutta percha, which were supplied to the sentries for the purpose.

"Some of the prisoners were tightly bound with a rope to a post and left in that position for a couple of hours. As a refinement of cruelty they were forced to kneel on jagged pieces of bricks for hours so that their knees were cut and sore.

"While interned a prisoner Shimchak witnessed two most striking cases of German barbarity. A Cossack had to submit to his nose being cut off, but as the severed part was still hanging by the skin he begged the Germans to cut it off completely. One of them, therefore, handed him a penknife with which the Cossack completed the amputation of his own nose.

"Another Cossack had both of his ears pierced with a bayonet, the Germans turning the bayonet round in order to make the wounds as large as possible. Shimchak escaped in June, 1915, and swore to this statement before a Magistrate in Petrograd.

"Ivin Efremov Zinoviev, senior subaltern in a Cossack regiment, wounded in battle near Tarnova, May 23, 1915, was captured by the Germans. The following day he was questioned by German officers regarding Russian movements, and when he refused he was taken to an engine-room, where he was stripped naked and tortured with electrically-charged wires.

"A German officer finally took a red-hot bar about as thick as a finger and rubbed it over the soles of Zinoviev's feet until a physician told him to cease the torture. The Cossack subaltern fainted. Later, he escaped and swore to this statement before the commission.

"Alexander Andreyov Triastsin, a private, testified that on Feb. 18, 1915, at the battle of Novul-Dvori, the Germans captured thirty wounded Russian soldiers. The prisoners were placed in a separate house and left three days without food or medical assistance. On the third night the Germans withdrew and set fire to this house. Triastsin was one of ten who managed to escape from the flames.

"Sub-Lieutenant Alexei Neklyukov, wounded in November, 1914, near Lovich, was captured by the Germans, who tore every finger nail from his hands with a metal instrument. Neklyukov was subsequently recaptured by the Russians. His story was told under oath, and photographs were taken of his fingers."

### MORAL READINESS AS NATION'S NEED

#### Justice Shearn Tells Church Gathering It Is as Essential as Military Preparedness.

Supreme Court Justice Clarence J. Shearn spoke yesterday at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, on "National Preparedness, Moral and Material."

"In discussing preparedness," said Justice Shearn, "let us have no illusions. Some call it insurance against war; some prefer the phrase preparedness for defense others talk of preparedness against war. But while a formidable opponent may cause a quarrelsome and domineering member of the family of nations to hesitate before drawing the sword, today we need no further proof that preparedness is no preventive of war. Let us understand then that preparedness means preparedness for war.

"I feel that the verdict of common sense Americanism and patriotism must be that the President's program for adequate preparedness should be earnestly supported. In the ordinary activities of life no rational being would argue against complete preparedness. I don't mean merely the general preparedness for the responsibilities of life, such as eductaion, sound health, and morals; I mean preparedness for a bitter contest against unscrupulous methods, and against all the unfairness and injustice that human nature is capable of.

"Real preparedness for war demands moral preparedness and economic preparedness quite as much as military preparedness. By moral preparedness I mean devotion to country, willingness to make great sacrifices for a cause, all that is involved in the noble word patriotism. People of foreign birth and extraction love their adopted country for what it means to them and has done for them. But for the supreme sacrifices of war we must not count too much on mere gratitude and self-interest. We must strive for an allegiance based on the passionate conviction that this is the truest and noblest Government on earth, and, therefore, worth doing and dying for.

### AMERICAN KILLED IN ACTION.

#### Frank E. Thomas was Serving with the Canadian Contingent.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 5.—The names of two members of the Canadian contingent from the United States are given in tonight's casualty list issued here by the Militia Department. Frank E. Thomas, whose next of kin is his father, Sanford Thomas, of Magnolia, Mass., was killed in action, and James Baxter, whose next of kin is Mrs. Mary Baxter of Metlane, [Metcalfe?] Mass., is reported suffering from shock.

### WARNING BY MGR. GIBBONS.

#### Cardinal Urges Caution in Considering Preparedness Question.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—While Cardinal Gibbons did not attend the mass meeting held here today to protest against preparedness, his representative and assistant, the Rev. E. J. Connelly, delivered a greeting from the prelate.

"The Cardinal," said Mr. Connelly, "has weathered eighty-two Winters, and by his experience has become a man who is not easily swayed by sudden bursts of enthusiasm. If he was able to be present this afternoon, I feel sure that he would caution every one of you to consider well before you declare yourself either in favor of or opposed to this question which is before the entire country."


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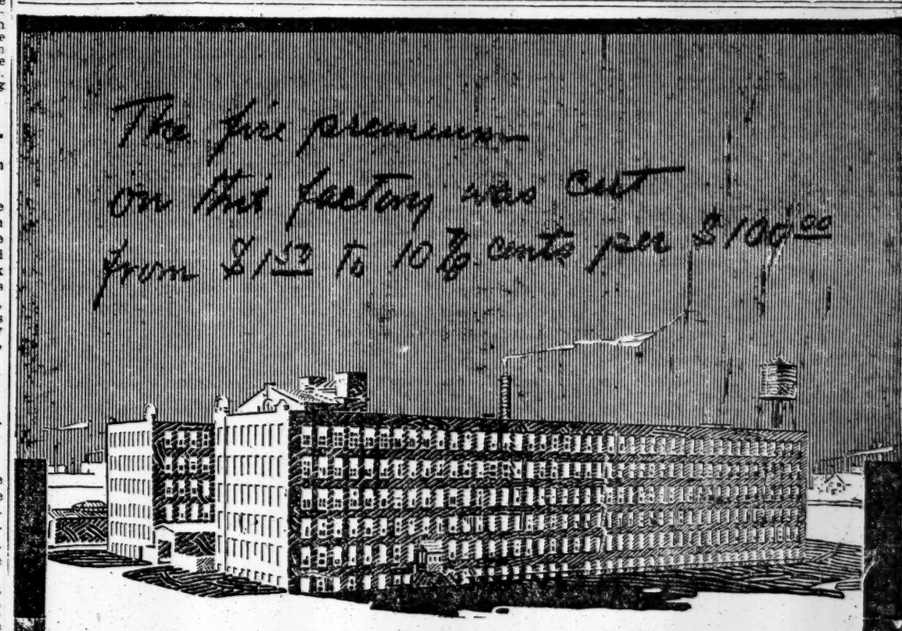


Although equipped with the finest fire pumps, standpipes, and chemical engine, Steinway & Sons' new piano factory was not safe against fire. Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers made it safe and cut the rate from $1.50 to 10⅞ cents per $100.

How Steinway Makes $1,250 a Month Extra

Steinway & Sons say their Grinnell System is the most profitable investment they ever made. Its original cost was $30,000 and it saves them $15,000 a year in insurance.

Most owners will tell a similar story of large savings. In the average case the insurance saving on building and contents pays for the sprinkler investment in three to seven years.

But this money-making feature is only one benefit, for some night the fire comes. The fight is short—one-sided. The fire is drowned out at its beginning automatically—without the aid of human agency. The next day the owner ponders over the business demoralization he escaped. He looks at the little silent sentinels all along the ceilings, so long forgotten by him, and he thanks his stars he had sense enough to buy the best—the Grinnell.

Instead of merely skating as close as possible to the Fire Underwriters' minimum requirements, Grinnell Sprinklers have marched ahead of the rules and maintained superior engineering and erecting standards of their own.

Grinnell Systems are the ones that are shop-assembled with superior machine tools. Field work with hand tools is not good enough for sprinklers. You don't want the system "made" on your premises. Let us make it for your premises in our own big plants.

Do you know how soon a Grinnell System in your building will pay for itself? Don't theorize. Get the figures!

There is a way to have a Grinnell System installed free and let the insurance savings pay the bill. We will gladly tell you about it if you write us.

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Now it is coming into still greater favor for mechanical posting. Commercial houses right in your neighborhood have recently adopted the combination—an L. B. card ledger and posting machine. Would you like information?

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Saks Evening Clothes "on a Bet"

¶ A New York business man was invited to a banquet a few nights ago and overlooked till the last minute that he needed a new dress suit.

¶ In this predicament he confided to a friend who patronizes a Fifth Avenue tailor, that he was going to run over to Saks' and *see what they could do for him.*

¶ This friend said he couldn't be fitted at a minute's notice, and the argument ended in a gentlemanly wager of a new hat on the result of the experiment.

¶ It took us an hour to take a fraction off the sleeves, but aside from that trifling change, *coat and man fitted like a gear in mesh!*

¶ If a certain patron of a Fifth Avenue tailor comes through as clean as we did, a certain New York business man is now wearing a hat that didn't cost him a cent.

Dress Coat & Trousers.....$28 to $45
The newest Saks model is somewhat shorter-waisted, longer in skirt, and satin faced and piped.

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The latest Saks Tuxedo is semi-fitting, satin faced and piped, and designed with soft roll lapels.

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**By Norman Duncan**

"The 'outskirts' of Australian civilization are described in a graphic way. The story has not a dull line, and is a big picture of a little-understood country."—*Philadelphia Record.*

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*Photo by E. Brunel, Bloomingdale Studios.*

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There is almost too much *variety* for comfort.

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# SCHIFF SAYS JEWS MUST GO TO FARMS

## Banker Sees No Room in Cities for Immigrants to Come After the War.

## URGES FAITH IN RELIGION

### Believes His Race Can Succeed in Agriculture as in Other Fields of Work.

At the opening session of the seventh annual convention of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, held in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance Building at 196 East Broadway, last night, Jacob H. Schiff predicted that after the war there will be a tide of immigration of European Jews to this country because of the persecutions they are undergoing in Russia and especially in Poland. He said that as the cities are already too crowded, plans must be made to accomodate these people in the country. He also made a powerful plea that the Jewish farmer hold fast to his religion that the message of his faith be not lost to the world.

"I suppose I have been invited to address you," said Mr. Schiff, "because of the vast knowledge I possess of farming. Now, I am somewhat of a farmer myself. I have a farm down on the Jersey coast where I spend four months of every year, and when I have friends some to see me I always offer them some of my farm products, and when they are thirsty I ask them whether they would like milk or champagne. I always hope that they will say champagne, for it costs me less than the milk does. You see, I keep in business as a banker to enable me to be a farmer.

"The problem of farming among the Jews is a big problem of the future. When this terrible conflagration in Europe is over it is very likely that we will get a great deal of immigration of our own people, who are now being so terribly persecuted.

"We must see that they become good American citizens. I cannot see this for them if we permit them to pour into New York and other seaport towns. I do not see how we can receive into New York for their own good, and for our own good, a much larger number of Jews. Thank goodness, America is large enough, if we can only keep them out of our large cities. We must try to find work for them, and work on the farm will be the best way in which to meet the situation.

**Makes Plea for Religion.**

"You have already gained experience in farming. The city fellows can't solve the problem alone. Even our excellent Agricultural Aid Society cannot solve it without your help. You must come forward and lend a hand in our endeavor to accommodate the newcomers.

"What we need in these times to achieve success is no more nor less than to hold high the banner of our religion. The minute we let that religion go our mission will be ended. The Jew has no mission in the world without his religion. I say this to you because I know of the allurements which come to Jewish farmers to relinquish their religion. I know how soon their children are apt to forget that they are Jews, and to disappear among the masses."

Judge Samuel Greenbaum was Chairman of the meeting. The first address was made by Alfred Jaretzki, President of the Jewish Agricultural Aid Society. He told of the difficulty which Jewish farmers in New York and New Jersey had in insuring reasonable rates of fire insurance, and how they had combined to form their own insurance society, from which they secured lower rates. He drew special attention to the credit unions formed by Jewish farmers, from which small amounts of money might be borrowed by the members to meet emergencies.

"The Jewish credit unions," he said "are the first of the kind in the United States. The President and his Cabinet, Senators, and Congressmen are watching with great interest these credit unions, and if they are successful it is not impossible that Congress may take action to aid the establishment of other similar credit unions throughout the country.

"The Jew has succeeded in every other walk of life in this country. They are successful as business men, as lawyers, as physicians, as musicians, as architects and artists. There is no reason why there should not be great and successful Jewish farmers."

Dr. Jacob G. Ligman, Director of the New Jersey Experiment Station of the United States Department of Agriculture, told how the Government is helping the farmer. He suggested that Jewish farmers co-operate to put their own experts in the field that the elementary knowledge of farming might be taught to those Jews who come from the cities to the farm.

**Praises Jewish Farmer.**

Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., whom Judge Greenbaum introduced as "one who has done much to help solve the problems of the Jews of America," spoke at length on the problems of the Jewish farmer. He said in part:

"The 50,000 Jewish men and women who are today tilling the soil are doing more for our people than the 1,000,000 Jewish men and women making garments, laying brick, painting houses, or doing any of the variety of occupations in mill, factory, or sweat shop. This does not mean that we should undervalue the importance of the Jew's place in the professions, in business, commerce, education, or manual labor, but it does mean that we should properly appreciate the importance of the Jewish farmer.

"The pertinent matter of my discussion, however, must deal directly with the immigrant Jewish farmer. Shall we permit him to drift into the Ghetto, behind the push cart, or into the sweat shop, to increase the present overcrowded congestion of the large cities, thereby inviting further restrictive legislation, or shall we by every effort possible aim to ameliorate a condition, the disadvantage of which we ourselves are the first to recognize? The first step should be a conference of representatives from the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, the Immigrant Publication Society, the Immigrant Aid Society, the National Americanization Society, and many kindred organizations."

Aaron Rostow of Bloomfield, Conn., and Samuel Hein, organizer of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, spoke in Yiddish.

This morning will be devoted to the business of the organization. Tonight reports and speeches will be made on co-operative credit unions. Tomorrow morning co-operative marketing and purchasing will be dsicussed. State Commissioner of Foods and Markets John J. Dillon will speak upon the work of his department. In the afternoon co-operative fire insurance will be discussed, and in the evening an open public session will be held in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance on "The Second Generation in Jewish Farming." Wednesday morning educational and social problems on the farm will be discussed. In the afternoon there will be a business session, and in the evening a dinner will be given at the Broadway Central Hotel.


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# CONGRESS READY FOR BIG SESSION

Continued from Page 1.

national prohibition, woman suffrage, and tariff problems. In the Senate there are the Nicaraguan and Colombia treaties and the newly proposed convention providing for a protectorate over Haiti, to be pressed for ratification.

Foreign affairs growing out of the war in Europe and disturbances in this country relating to munitions sales and neutrality observance will occupy much of the attention of the Congress, and investigations into operations in this country on behalf of belligerent Governments probably will be undertaken. Several resolutions to provide for inquiries of this character will be introduced early in the session.

**Want More Liberal Rules.**

A flurry over the House rules, with some of the independent Republicans advocating liberalization of the code now prevailing, may develop tomorrow. A number of the members who favor amendments to the rules held a meeting last night, at which it was agreed that they should assent to the adoption of the old rules, to be proposed by the Rules Committee, on the stipulation that their agreement should be in force only until Jan. 17, by which time a special committee among these members will be prepared to frame and submit a new set of rules providing for more publicity of committee proceedings and modification of committee powers.

The six Progressives of the House—Copley, Illinois; Stephens, Nolan, and Elston, California; Martin, Louisiana, and Schall, Minnesota—held a conference today and agreed that they would not attempt a party organization for the present at least. They decided that each should act according to his individual views and vote as he personally preferred without preference to party. Representatives Stephens and Copley and probably one or two of the others will support the Republican candidate for Speaker and will vote with the Republicans generally during the session.

## NEW CONGRESSMEN MODEST.

### Directory Autobiographies Less Entertaining—Du Pont Keeps Space Record.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Congressional Directory, that entertaining biennial publication wherein members of Congress tell their life histories, will come from the Government Printer tomorrow, when the Sixty-fourth Congress will convene. Advance proofs reveal that the average new member, who is prone to write glowing eulogies of himself, is more wary this session than heretofore.

Senator Henry Algernon du Pont of Delaware again uses the most space in the Directory. It requires fifty-six closely printed lines to review the war record of the Delaware soion.

Congressman Charles Lindbergh of Minnesota and Thaddeus Caraway of Arkansas compete for brevity. Each uses less than one line, Mr. Lindbergh describing himself merely as "Republican, of Little Falls" and Mr. Caraway "Democrat, of Jonesboro."

Senator James D. Phelan of California qualifies as a member of many clubs, and asserts also that he belongs to the Society of California Pioneers and is President of the Hall Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

With national defense as an issue in this Congress, Congressman P. Davis Oakey of Connecticut is one of many members to record that he served with the National Guard.

Congressman William Baker Oliver, a new Democrat from Alabama, admits that as prosecuting attorney he "attained the highest percentage of convictions in the State."

Charles Hiram Randall, Prohibitionist, of Los Angeles, Cal., calls attention to the fact that a member of the Randall family wrote "Maryland, My Maryland."

Congressman Frank Park of Georgia uses but one more word than Messrs. Lindbergh and Caraway. He names his State, as well as town.

Robert M. McCracken, a new member from Iowa, says he went West from Indiana when a lad, "to grow up with the country."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon's biography is a simple recital of his election to twenty Congresses and the fact that he is a lawyer.

Harry E. Hull, Republican, of Iowa, says he had only ten days to make his campaign to succeed the late Mr. Pepper and that he "made a run that was accepted by the whole country as proof of how the farmers would vote and of the weakness of the Progressive cause."

David H. Kincheloe of Madisonville, Ky., proudly says he is married and "has one girl, now 7½ months old."

Whitmell Pugh Martin labels himself a "Progressive-Protectionist" from Louisiana, and adds that he is the first non-Democrat to be elected from that State in twenty-five years.

A note of tragedy is contained in the brief autobiography of Congressman Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota, who says he lost his eyesight because of an electric shock in 1907, but has continued in the practice of law. The Sixty-fourth Congress has two blind members—Senator Gore of Oklahoma and Mr. Schall.

Edward H. Wason of New Hampshire is one of the many farmers listed in the Directory. He asserts that he takes a pride in farming, and "has a large herd of registered Guernsey cattle and a modern, up-to-date farm."

Frederick W. Rowe, a new member from Brooklyn, lists many civic organizations with which he is affiliated, and further explains that he is "Superintendent of St. Paul's Sunday School."

It appears that Congressman Temple of Pennsylvania, re-elected, is the only minister among the House members. William Barclay Charles of Amsterdam, N. Y., records that he is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city.

# GOETHALS'S ACTION STIRS CONTROVERSY

## His Privilege of Copyrighting Report on Canal Slides Is Being Questioned.

## WIDE PUBLICITY PREVENTED

### Article Given Out on Condition All or None be Printed—General Explains His Position.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The right of a public officer of the United States to offer certain important official information to a certain part of the press under conditions which prevent its use by the greater number of newspapers of the country has been brought into question by the action of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U. S. A., Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, in stipulating that an article concerning the canal, prepared and signed by him, should be used in full or not at all, and further protecting the article from use in any other way by copyrighting it.

What will be the outcome of the peculiar situation created by the incident is problematical. Among the questions suggested is why, if the Goethals statement was a private article, was it given out as a public document?

Another question asked by those who look askance at this method of doing business is whether General Goethals is to be regardtd as the proprietor of official facts about the Panama Canal and to dispose of them as he pleases. The action of General Goethals in copyrighting the report is also challenged. Officials, however, are disposed to hold that he was trying to give the newspapers accurate information about the canal slides and that to guard against error he had the right to stipulate his article should be published without any curtailment or change.

The War Department understood that the article was not an official report, but in a cautionary statement attached to copies of th edocument given to newspapers by the Washington office of the canal administration it is referred to several times as a "report," and called a "report submitted by General Goethals under date of Nov. 15 to the Secretary of War."

Years ago the practice of some officials in the Government service in using official information as the basis of articles which were sold to magazines and newspapers provoked complaints that caused the abandonment of the custom. In the case of General Goethals no pay was asked for the article or report. It was distributed free to a few selected newspapers, with the injunction that it must be printed in full "and with no comments or any atttempt to make a brief statement of what the report contains, as any such statement would probably give a wrong impression."

But while the Canal Office in Washington stipulated that the report should not be printed until Monday morning, Dec. 6, there is information that copies were sent by General Goethals to an agent in New York and distributed to certain newspapers there, with no release date fixed, although the condition that the report must be printed in full was insisted on.

As a result of this mixed arrangement the report appeared this morning, but practically all the newspapers of the country did not publish this important public document. Few of them would have been able, even if willing, to give the large amount of space required for its appearance in full.

The report which, with illuminating illustrations accompanying it, would fill two full pages of an eight-column newspaper and at least one page with the illustrations omitted, deals with the dangerous slides which have closed the Panama Canal to navigation, and the present difficulties. It is of great importance in enabling the American people and the world to understand the situation, which affects commerce between the Atlantic and the Pacific and also the American fleet in blocking its passage from one coast to the other in these times of international disturbance.

In a cable message to THE NEW YORK TIMES, sent in response to an inquiry, General Goethals said his article, as he called it, was "not an official report or communication." He said it had been prepared at the suggestion of the Secretary of War. This statement was confirmed by Secretary Garrison, who never had seen the article and said he knew nothing about its receipt here until he had inquiries from newspapers yesterday with reference to modifying the stipulation that the article should be printed in full or not at all.

Mr. Garrison discussed this matter with Major Boggs, in charge of the Panama Canal office in Washington, and decided that the article was not an official report and that he, Mr. Garrison, could not interfere with the arrangements made for its publication.

The explanation made informally by officials having some knowledge of the subject is that a recent statement in a Boston newspaper gave the impression that General Goethals had made a report indicating the canal would not be reopened to commerce for many months. It was to guard against the publication of a misleading statement that General Goethals, it was explained, had stipulated his report should not be published in part.

In consequence of this stipulation and the further fact that the copyrighting of the report by General Goethals prevented newspapers from making extracts from its more import parts after it was printed in other newspapers, the vast majority of the American people were kept from knowledge of the exact situation of the canal.

All newspapers which applied there received copies of the report at the canal office in Washington under a pledge that there would be no publication before Monday morning, Dec. 6. But, according to what was said here tonight, General Goethals sent copies to a representative in New York, who distributed them to some newspapers without any injunction as to the date of publication. Newspapers that intended to hold the report for publication on Monday morning, being bound by a pledge to that effect, were beaten by the comparatively small number of newspapers that received the report from General oGethal's representative in New York and printed it this morning. One newspaper not in New York is said to have received the report without any stiplation as to the date of publication and printed a part of it yesterday afternoon.

The injunction attached by the Panama Canal office in Washington to copies of the report furnished to newspapers read as follows:

Released for publication on the morning of Monday, Dec. 6, 1915. Dec. 3, 1915.

(So far as the Washington office of the Panama Canal is aware no copies of this report have been given out except, possibly, one or two which may have been sent direct to newspapers by the Governor of the Panama Canal from the Isthmus).

This report is not to be used unless printed in full and with no comments or any attempt to make a brief statement of what the report contains, as any such statement would probably give a grong impression.

There is, of course, no objection to an editorial article or an article in a following edition of the paper making reference to this report, nor is there any objection to a brief introduction to the report, which introduction, however, should be confined to something along the following lines and should not in any way attempt to state what General Goethals has so clearly stated in his report:

"The following report has been submitted by General Goethals under date of Nov. 15th to the Secretary of War and gives a full and complete account of the slides on the Panama Canal, with their history and a statement of what attempts have been made to control them. The original report is accompanied by very interesting photographs which it has been found impracticable to reproduce in the papers."

General Goethals's own statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES in regard to the copyright he obtained is that "to prevent the newspapers from copyrighting, I reserved to myself all rights." This statement is not understood, for the object of the report was to give the American people the most accurate information about the slide, and the present condition of canal navigation and the copyrighting of it by General Goethals interfered with the fullest publication. General Goethals could have prevented newspapers from copyrighting it by merely stipulating that the article could not be copyrighted.

## "UNOFFICIAL," SAYS GOETHALS

### General Contends He Wrote Article in His Private Capacity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 5.—General Goethals says that the article sent to Major F. C. Boggs of the Panama Canal office at Washington is wholly unofficial and therefore not a public document. He says he wrote it in a private capacity, and therefore had the right to reserve to himself a copyright. He contends he might have sold the article to a magazine and have been paid handsomely, and also states that he sent an abridged official report, with photographs, to the Secretary of War, Garrison, who was giving out copies at the request of publications desirous of publishing them.

General Goethals this morning made the following signed statement, which is quoted in full:

"At the suggestion of the Secretary of War, I wrote an article on the slides for publication. Desirous of getting it printed as extensively as possible, I distributed copies, with the hope that the newspapers would take it. I desired that it be printed in full, because extracting it might lead to omissions of parts so that a full understanding might not be possible.

"To prevent the newspapers from copyrighting I reserve to myself all rights. It is not an official report or communication, but an article for the general information of the public, which I preferred to have distributed to newspapers that would print it all, rather than to sell it to some periodical or magazine." GEO. W. GOETHALS.

General Goethals says he has no intention of taking any action against papers or other publications printing only extracts of his article. He says his wish for publication in full was to prevent publication of mere extracts calculated to mislead and form a basis for possible controversial attacks.

# DEMOCRATS GATHER TO ARRANGE FOR 1916

## National Committee to Meet at Washington on Tuesday and Select the Convention City.

## FOUR TOWNS IN THE FIGHT

### Rumors of McCombs's Resignation Not Confirmed—Thomas J. Pence in Lead for Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Indorsement of the work of the Administration and of Congress, the selection of a time and place for the next Democratic National Convention, and the election of a new Treasurer and Secretary, will constitute the chief work of the Democratic National Committee, which meets here on Tuesday morning to make preparations for the 1916 Presidential campaign.

Chicago, St. Louis, Dallas, and San Francisco are in the race for the convention. Dallas and St. Louis delegations are here, each armed with a $100,000 check, ready to promise the National Committee every convenience. Particular stress is being laid by each delegation on its hotel, railroad, and wire facilities. They also have weather maps and records for many years back, to prove that climatic conditions will be ideal with them in June, when the convention will be held. June 19 is the opening date generally favored.

The St. Louis delegation offers the use of its Convention Hall, which, it is said, seats 14,000 persons. Dallas has no hall at this time other than an auditorium at the State Fair grounds. It is willing, however, to add to this structure, or erect a new one. A fund of $30,000, in addition to the $100,000, has been raised for extra expenses.

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the committee, who arrived here tonight from New York, said he did not know what the Chicago and the San Francisco delegations would offer. Each is reported to be bringing a fund of $100,000.

With about half of the delegates present today, James E. Smith, Chairman of the St. Louis delegation, claimed seventeen pledges for his city. Other St. Louis men expressed confidence that they would have a majority on the first ballot. These assertions did not disturb the optimism of the Dallas contingent, which reached Washington during the day on a special train, led by Governor Ferguson and Mayor Henry D. Lindsley of Dallas. There are about seventy-five men in the party, including the Mayors of seven Texas cities. Only Democrats are on the St. Louis delegations, but the Dallas party boasts that it represents all political parties.

Announcement that the White House would remain strictly neutral in the fight caused disappointment among the Texans, who had hoped for the President's support.

Rollo Wells of Missouri, Treasurer of the committee, informed friends that after presenting his report at the meeting on Tuesday he would resign, because he had become a Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in St. Louis, and did not feel that he should hold a political job.

Thomas J. Pence of this city, assistant to Chairman McCombs, probably will be elected Secretary to succeed Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, who resigned following his appointment by President Wilson as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

Rumors that Chairman McCombs might be succeeded by either Homer S. Cummins, National Committeeman from Connecticut, or Fred B. Lynch, National Committeeman from Minnesota, are not confirmed by members of the committee here.

The committee, it is said, will take no formal action indicating its preference for the Democratic candidate in 1916, although all of the members expect that President Wilson will be renominated.

The committee will have to fill eight vacancies, including two over which there are contests. In Kentucky, General W. B. Heidman is contesting the seat of the late John C. C. Mayo with Urey Woodson, who was elected by the State Committee. In Oregon, W. H. Easterly is contesting the seat of Will R. King. The committee will also confirm the selections of Vincent Miles of Arkansas, John T. Barnett of Colorado, W. W. Marsh of Iowa, Charles F. Johnson of Maine, Cordell Hull of Tenessee, and Z. R. Cheney of Alaska.


***Announcement!***

Owing to a delay in completing the freezing facilities of the

**Biltmore Ice Gardens**

**it has been necessary to postpone the OPENING UNTIL MONDAY, DEC. 13**

OPEN-AIR ICE SKATING AND TEA.

The proceeds of opening day and evening will be devoted to the East Side House Settlement.



**B. Altman & Co.**

**An Extraordinary Sale of WOMEN'S & MISSES' FURS & FUR GARMENTS**

**in the latest fashions for Winter**

**will be held to-morrow (Tuesday).**

**This Sale presents for selection a wonderful variety of the choicest Furs**

**at remarkable price concessions**

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets New York

**JOAN OF ARC**
**At Carnegie Hall, Wed., Dec. 8**

Enrico Bossi's masterwork—1st Time in America
A Patriotic "Mystery" in Prologue and 3 Scenes.

**ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK**
Louis Koemmenich, Conductor, 43d Season.
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. 250 Trained Singers.
5 Distinguished Soloists, Boy Choir, Organ.

*NOTABLE NUMBERS:*
*"The Ride to Rheims," "Triumphal Entry Into Orleans," "By the Enchanted Tree," "Coronation of King Charles."*

Seats $2.00 to 75c, at Box Office. Also Season Subscriptions, including "The Creation," "The Messiah" and Brahms' Schicksalslied, $5.00 to $2.00.



**Saks & Company**

Broadway at 34th Street. 'Phone Greeley 2626.

*Today, a most important Sale of*

**Men's Silk Neckwear at $1.65**

Consisting of 3,000 superlatively fine Scarfs, that would ordinarily sell at much higher prices.

These are the finest Scarfs we have ever been able to offer in a sale. Made of rich foreign silks, in weaves and colorings so gorgeous that it is impossible to describe them. Blues, purples, wisteria, violet, brown, gold or wine; in fact, all the best shades, and in the beautiful tones and combinations that can only be found in foreign silks. These are the aristocrats of neckwear—the masterpieces of the season, and at the price of $1.65, the wonder of wonders in neckwear value.

**All in the most approved shapes, folded in just the right way with large flowing ends.**

**A special feature is a group of the finest imported Mogadore stripes in wonderful combinations.**

**Silk Shirts at $4.95**
**Made of "Cloth Brilliante"**

"Cloth Brilliante" is the newest silk cloth direct from the looms of the most famous silk mill. These shirts are splendidly tailored by the best maker of shirts that we know, and they form the most superb collection of designs and colorings that we have ever had the pleasure of offering. White grounds with blue, green, tan, gold, helio, black and white, and gray and white. All sizes.

They are truly remarkable values.

*A special sale today of*

***Men's Gloves at $1.15***

Tan Capeskin Gloves, Meyer's make; prix seam sewn. Also at this price—English sample high-class gloves and domestic washable leather gloves. Very unusual values.



**Gifts of Good Taste**

There are so many things in this store, so many interesting, unusual articles, perfectly adapted for Christmas giving, that we feel sure you will find here that object of your constant search, "the Christmas Gift that really fits."

OWL DOOR PORTER, of brass, 8½ lbs., 9½ in. high, $7.50. Others, $4 to $12.50.

NUT BOWL, with Hammer, Polished Maple, $3.50. Mahogany, $4. Ebony, $5.

Toast Crisper, silverplated, alcohol burner, $3. Others from $7.50 to $10.50.

BREAD AND MILK SET, 4 pieces, $2. With Oatmeal Saucer, $2.50. Many children's designs.

"Little Boy Blue."

CHILD'S HOT WATER OATMEAL SAUCER, Mother Goose designs, $2.25. Nickel plated cover, $3c.

FIRE LIGHTER, with torch and tray. Hammered brass or copper, $3. Wrought iron, $6. Plain polished brass, $3.50; with tray, $4.

*It Pays to Buy the Best*

SILEX COFFEE PERCOLATOR, of glass, 3 sizes, for 4, 7 and 13 after-dinner cups, $4, $5, $7.

45th St. and 6th Ave. **LEWIS & CONGER** Home Furnishings New York City.

# TWO KAISERS AGREE ON A TARIFF LEAGUE

## Plan a Zollverein of Central Europe Which Weaker States Must Join.

## WITH GERMANY DIRECTING

### German Writer Says the Resistance of Minor Powers to His Scheme Will Be Unavailing.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6.—The Times publishes a long article from its correspondent formerly in Berlin, describing the German scheme for the economic absorption of Austria by Germany and the creation of an economic and political Central Europe, as outlined in a book entitled "Mittel-Europa," by Friedrich Naumann, ex-pastor, ex-pacifist, and ex-free trader, who, through his many vicissitudes, has had a considerable following in Germany. The Times, summarizing its correspondent's articles, gives the gist of Herr Naumann's plan thus:

"Germany and Austria-Hungary, under German predominance, are declared to be the natural centre of a great economic and political system which is destined to draw in all the States on its fringe. The plan must be executed at once because it is acknowledged that all efforts at a separate peace with France have failed, and effective cooperation with England or with Russia is hopeless.

"The means to the end are described as 'trench warfare.' The trenches are to be two tariff walls, one from the Lower Rhine to the Alps, the other from Courland to the Black Sea. Smaller nations must choose between isolation, which would easily be made almost intolerable for them, and joining the league of Central Europe or the rival league which, as Naumann sees, it must provoke.

"He weeps tears of blood over their hard fate under the cruel compulsion he is anxious to apply to them; but 'the categorical imperative of human development' constrains him. 'No lamenting or resistance will avail them.'

"Herr Naumann deprecates the extravagance of the German habit of settling off-hand and in a purely German sense the future of Holland, Scandinavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Switzerland, Belgium, and even of France and Spain; but once the German-Austro-Hungarian league has been established with adequate North Sea and Mediterranean ports, all else will be added unto it."

The Times correspondent, in the introductory paragraphs of the article, says:

"Many months ago, even before the Russian retreat from the Carpathians, German economists and industrialists began to revive venerable schemes for an Austro-German fiscal and commercial union. A considerable press campaign was opened, but at the end of July the semi-official Vienna Fremdenblatt suddenly condemned the proceedings. Most people took the Fremdenblatt article as a warning that Vienna was alarmed and not disposed to be bullied; but it seems really to have been intended to prevent interference with negotiations already opened or about to be opened between Berlin and Vienna, or rather, between Berlin and the Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza.

"The veil has now been lifted, and the world is shown the picture of 'harmonious' negotiations in full swing and already blessed by the two Emperors. The picture is itself to be the background for the peace discussions this week in the Reichstag."

# 2 KILLED, 7 INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

## T. J. Dwyer Hurt Mortally as Tire Bursts While Speeding on Grand Concourse.

## GIRL DIES IN A GARAGE

### She Is Crushed in Attempt to Move a Motor Out of a Large Freight Elevator.

A twelve-year-old girl and a man were killed and seven persons were injured in automobile accidents in New York City and vicinity yesterday.

Thomas J. Dwyer, age 45, of 1,661 Topping Avenue, the Bronx, was killed, and his wife and her guest, Mrs. Margaret Stocker of 1,249 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, were seriously injured when a tire on a rear wheel burst, causing their car to swerve into a tree and overturn in the Grand Concourse.

Policeman Bruns was passing in his automobile and took the injured to Fordham Hospital, where Dwyer died. Mrs. Dwyer's skull was fractured.

Jennie Siegel, 12 years old, of 308 West Forty-seventh Street, was crushed to death shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when an automobile in which she was sitting was smashed to pieces in moving out of an elevator in a garage at 315 West Forty-seventh Street, across the street from her home.

All Dato, the head of the Auto Salvage Company, owners of the garage, boards at the Siegel home. Jennie was playing around the garage when Max Ackerman, a chauffeur, of 341 East Nineteenth Street, started to take a limousine taxicab from the basement to the first floor on the freight elevator. Dato, according to the police, was running the elevator.

The elevator did not stop exactly at the floor, and Dato started to raise it a few inches just as the chauffeur began to back off. Dato lost control of the elevator, and the rear of the automobile was crushed between the ceiling and the elevator floor.

The police were notified, and a fire alarm was sent in. The police and firemen chopped away the machine and got the girl out, but Dr. Thomas of Polyclinic Hospital said she had been killed instantly. Ackerman was uninjured.

The chauffeur and Dato were placed under arrest on a technical charge of homicide.

Detective Sergeant Richard S. Higgins of the Yonkers Police Department and Louis Stromberg, owner of a dairy near Yonkers, were speeding in Cedar Street, Yonkers, on their way to make an arrest at Lake Mahopac, when the steering gear on their car broke. The machine overturned, pinning both men under it. At the Dobbs Ferry Hospital Dr. Denniston said their injuries were serious.

## MISS BARRYMORE TO LONDON

### She Is to Appear There in "Our Mrs. McChesney" Next Fall.

Alfred W. Butt, the London manager, before returning home, made an offer to Alf Hayman of the Charles Frohman Company for Ethel Barrymore's appearance in London in "Our Mrs. McChesney." The plan is for her to go there next Fall in the play, returning in time to appear in the principal cities of the East up to the Spring of 1917. Besides the company headed by Miss Barrymore, there will be another selected by her and sent on tour here as her own enterprise.

She has played in London as a member of Sir Henry Irving's company and at the head of her own organization. It had been her intention not to appear again in London, but she has agreed to appear in this play since otherwise it could not be done there at all.

## MME. SEMBRICH VERY ILL.

### Soprano Has Pneumonia and Doctors Are in Consultation.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the Polish operatic soprano, who has been ill at the Hotel Gotham for the last five weeks, developed pneumonia yesterday and her condition is serious, the doctors said last night. Her husband, Professor Guillaume Stengl, was so worried over the seriousness of her condition that he became ill. He is under a doctor's care.

The singer was first attacked with bronchitis five weeks ago, which was aggravated later by neuritis and pleurisy brought on by overwork for the American Polish Relief Fund, of which she was the President.

Her physician, Dr. Richard Weiner of 48 East Sixty-fifth Street, called in Dr. Evan Evans, Dr. Samuel Lambert, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, and other specialists yesterday when the case became complicated. It was said last night that Mme. Sembrich was suffering great pain and was kept constantly under the influence of morphine. Three physicians and two trained nurses remained on duty all night at the bedside.

### Plan New Medical College Clinic.

The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 17 and 19 West 101st Street, has started a campaign to raise $200,000 for the construction and equipment of a new building, as the present one has been found inadequate to meet the demand made upon it this year. Since its foundation, in 1863, the College has graduated 400 women doctors, and there are fifty women in the freshman class of 1915. The war has created a special demand for women doctors and nurses.


King William IV.
V·O·P
Scotch Whisky

*Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco*

Shop Early—
Save yourself Time & Trouble
Give
Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen
$2.50 UP TO $50.00
The Present
That "Makes Good"
With Everyone, Everywhere.
Self-Filling, Safety and Regular Types to suit every hand. Pen Points in gift styles exchangeable after Christmas.
Sold at the Best Stores Near Home
L. E. Waterman Company, 173 Broadway, New York

*Don't Wait Until Too Late!*

It is too late to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen, and it will be too late to bond your cashier after you have suffered a heavy loss by defalcation. Every dictate of business precaution requires that the possibility of loss from this source should be eliminated.

Don't wait until it is too late to prevent a loss, but bond your employees *now* in the Company which everybody knows has the ability and whose record shows has the willingness to meet promptly every just claim—

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100 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 9525
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F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

*Fifty Gorham Gift Suggestions*

Designed to Lighten the Christmas Worries of Mankind

*Preceded by a Recipe for Happiness*

Happiness goes out from the heart before it comes in. It never by any chance *stays at home.* You can harvest it for the common good, but you cannot store it for your sole individual use. You can lend it but you cannot borrow it, you can earn it but you cannot buy it, you can spend it but you cannot accumulate it. A man must contribute to the stock of human joys before he can participate in its profits. To seek happiness without giving it is a futile quest, and all our longings for what we have not learned to give to others are as empty bottles in the wine cellar of the soul. Happiness really never was any good in this world but to give away!

A sewing set for a fellow's sister.
An engagement pad for some other fellow's sister.
A jewel case for a "jewel" in Philadelphia.
A toilet set for your wife.
A silver shoe horn for the "prettiest foot in town".
A boudoir vase for a bachelor girl.
A mirror for a woman who deserves it.
Yourself in a frame for the girl back home.
A trinket tray for a debutante.
A cologne bottle for a girl with yellow hair in Chicago.
A humidor from a wife to her husband.
A manicure set for a girl who saves money.
An ash tray for a man who burns it.
An umbrella for Uncle Edward.
A cigar case for Cousin Jim.
A tea caddy set for Aunt Jane.
A magnifying glass for a fault-finding friend.
A silver match box "from one sport to another".
An auto case for "a friend with a car".
An embroidery set for a woman who has nothing else to do.
A card case for brother Jack.
A silver button hook for sister Mabel.
A smelling salts bottle for a man about town.
A cigarette holder for a man about eighteen.
A cigar cutter for a "friend of the family".
Comb, brush and mirror for a young man's fiancée.
A "breakfast companion" for "the June bride's" first Christmas.
A silver pencil for the groom to figure the cost of living.
A blue shopping bag for a lady with blue eyes.
A desk set for Bill "studying hard".
A travelling bag for a man on the road.
A brief case for a man "called to the bar".
A cellarette for a man who keeps a bar of his own.
A mesh bag from Brother Tom to Sister Sue.
A gold pen knife from Sue to Tom.
Five o'clock tea spoons to a young matron.
An opera bag for a girl who shares your operatic tastes.
A vanity box for a pretty young thing in Boston.
A candy box for "Sweet Sixteen".
Knife, fork and spoon for little Willie.
Napkin rings from the children to Mother.
A gold match box from children to Father.
A silver belt buckle for Elsie.
A pendant for diminutive Mignon.
A wrist watch for *Chawles.*
An assortment of pin cushions for an assortment of aunts.
An assortment of paper cutters for an assortment of uncles.
A silver bottle opener for a liberal host.
A book marker for your pastor.

And something gorgeous, gold and Gorham for the girl you love above all others.

THE GORHAM CO.
*Silversmiths and Goldsmiths*
FIFTH AVENUE and 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

*Some Plain Facts About "Quality Circulation"—3*

Like Seeks Like

JOURNALISM, responsible for much that is fine in American life and manners, is likewise guilty as a factor in much that is deplorable.

If there is growing irreverence of youth for authority, if there is shocking familiarity of the young with Things Better Left Unsaid, if there is instability of judgment among old and young alike, if there is cheapening of taste and fondness for vulgar dress and manners among certain classes—newspapers (also of certain classes) are partly to blame.

Can those children who almost daily are "entertained" with so-called comics depicting slap-stick buffoonery and brutality be expected to develop and prize the finer feelings of respect and courtesy?

Do "funnies" that emphasize and idealize all that is coarse and unfeeling in childhood, and portray the malicious ingenuity of genuine badness, elevate the childish mind?

Do coarse, vulgar, badly drawn, brainless "comic strips" furnish the canons of art and taste upon which you would desire *your* boy or girl to base ideals of life and manner?

Humor is the spice of life, it is true. Nothing is to be said against humor, either in picture, verse or prose—if it *be* humor and not slap-stick vulgarity.

Do scandal, crime, degeneracy, the seamy side of the civic garment appeal to you as the journalistic garb you want in your family wardrobe?

Is the mother's quiet counsel the better way of acquainting your girls and boys with the Untalked-of things of life—or the blatant Sex-trumpeting of "circulation-building" news columns?

Is there to be sound judgment based upon careful thought, or the weathercock variety, blown whitherward by each wind of sensation?

We leave the answer to those who read. Like seeks like. The growing circulation of the Public Ledger and the Evening Ledger is ample evidence that the Curtis journalistic plan and method are appealing to those for whom they were designed.

PUBLIC LEDGER
*Price Two Cents*
Evening Ledger
*Price One Cent*
Independence Square, Philadelphia

| | |
|---|---|
| *Public Ledger Circulation* | *60,000* |
| *Evening Ledger Circulation* | *100,000* |
| *Combined Circulation* | *160,000* |

*The combined rate for general display advertising in the Public Ledger-Evening Ledger is 25 cents the agate line.*

Men's Coats
Fur-lined Overcoats and Automobile Coats
Rugs and Robes
Revillon Frères
New Address
Fifth Ave. at 53d St.
New York

For Christmas
The Money Master
By SIR GILBERT PARKER
"All the people of the money master's world are real and living; faults, failings, sins, sorrows, charms, repulsion, there is no doubt of their identity, their spell of pleasing. The atmosphere is refreshingly unlike that of most novels of the day." —Chicago Herald.
Cloth $1.35 net.
Leather $1.50 net.
HARPER & BROTHERS
Write for our Holiday Catalog—Sent Free

LEE Tires

Puncture-Proof! Guaranteed
Greatest pneumatic tire improvement of all time. Wipes out road trouble. No punctures, no blow-outs. Real tire service for the first time. Positively astounding mileage.
New Booklet — Read it
Lee Tire Sales Company,
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Warning to Publishers
VALUABLE records are often lost? Here in our fireproof, specially fitted rooms you can prevent all chance of loss. Seven minutes from Wall St., yet out of the danger zone.
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STYLE, SERVICEABILITY and COMFORT
VOGEL'S bench made shoes are made along distinctive lines, originated by the maker. Best shoes for the price in N. Y. Sold nowhere else.

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BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER OR PASTE
Endorsed by Dentists.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

# TRUE UPLIFT BEGINS IN NEW DU PONT CITY

### Scratches Heal on the Face of Justice and Court No Longer Sits Day and Night.

### ROOM IN JAIL TO LIE DOWN

### Houses Still Grow in Bunches, but Penn's Grove Is Dry and Fighting Is On Another Front.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PENN'S GROVE, N. J., Dec. 5.—Approximately 2,500 houses of varying type compose the new and as yet unnamed boom city of the du Ponts, just beyond the boundaries of this borough. When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES visited the site last week work was being done simultaneously, it was said, on some 600 new houses, while other gangs were laying sidewalks and paving the wide streets, which are being opened between the rows of cottages and bungalows. It is difficult to get exact figures, the work is carried on with such feverish haste that the dimensions of the rising community expand over night.

But the enterprise of the du Ponts in connection with the development near Penn's Grove is not to be measured alone in brick and concrete, in the number of dwellings erected, streets opened or families housed. The new and nameless city as yet, of course, has not a charter or a government, but the company has made up for the lack of these by establishing at its own expense the agencies that generally enter into municipal housekeeping.

It has a police force of its own, primarily, of course, for the protection of its plants against foreign machinations to cripple the ammunition industry in this country, but partly for policing this new city which is growing up about the powder works.

**Builds a Private Jail.**

It has a court of its own where J. K. Duffy, Justice of the Peace in Penn's Grove, presides and metes out justice to offenders big and little. And as an indispensable adjunct to the administration of justice at the du Pont plant, the company has erected a jail of its own.

The new city has a water plant of its own which brings pure drinking water from the hills three miles distant through an aqueduct which is carefully patrolled day and night by the private police force of the company.

The sanitation of the plants and the new city is being taken care of by a sanitary squad which would be more than ample for a much larger community. There is no sewer system, but thirty-five sanitary wagons are constantly in service between the dwellings and the incineration plants, three in number.

The company has erected one school, a spacious structure to have 500 children of employes when it is put into operation. Before the boom came to Penn's Grove the little community had one church. Now it has five. One of these has been built on land owned by the du Pont interests as part of the new development.

**Two Clubs But No Liquor.**

In the rising city are two clubs and a branch of the Y. M. C. A. with a gymnasium attached, all under du Pont auspices. The Stag Club, which furnishes opportunities for recreation and amusement to the clerical employes of the plants, has a membership of about 200. The other club draws its members from among the supervising and executive staffs at the plant. No liquor is dispensed at the du Pont clubs. In fact, since French's Hotel, Penn Grove's one hostelry, was closed, through the instrumentality of the du Pont officials it is said, liquor cannot be obtained in Penn's Grove or in its immediate vicinity.

The new boom city has its municipal boarding house, too. This is a vast corral near the main gate leading into the plant. On Thanksgiving Day 7,000 men sat down to dinner in the immense mess shed, where 2,000 persons can be seated at one time. There are seventy-five structures in this corral—rude wooden shacks covered with the black tar paper familiar in construction camps everywhere. This encampment was designed for the ever-fluctuating force of unskilled laborers who seek work. One section of the corral is occupied by English-speaking laborers, and another by Italians and other aliens. The English speakers are supplied with tickets calling for twenty-one meals a week, for which $5 is deducted from their weekly pay. Lodging is given free. The dormitory sheds comprise twenty-four cubicles, with numbers on the doors, and sleeping accommodation for four men each.

**Armed Guards in Camp.**

In the early days of the boom last Spring and Summer the camp at times was the scene of great disorder, and even now armed guards with rifles patrol the camp day and night, watching the ex-convicts, tramps, and disorderly characters of all descriptions who have found their way there. But the short shrift given to vicious offenders in Squire Duffy's court, the continuous elimination of the disorderly element, and the abatement of the liquor traffic have greatly reduced lawlessness.

Squire Duffy has probably had more to do with this elevation of the moral tone in Penn's Grove and the adjoining boom city than any other force. His court is probably unique among New Jersey tribunals. Jersey justice, known for its speed, is left at the post when Squire Duffy ascends his judgment seat in the billiard room at the headquarters of the du Pont Guards, beyond the tall concrete walls that encircle the four du Pont plants.

Squire Duffy cannot truthfully be put down as one learned in the law, but he is equipped with an abundance of the saving grace of common sense, an unwavering sense of justice, a kind heart, and a face that can lower like a storm cloud or light up with humor or kindness. Squire Duffy's final jurisdiction is limited to offenses involving a penalty of not more than imprisonment for a year or a fine of $500, or both. There is no limit to his power to temper justice with mercy, and of this he takes full advantage when circumstances justify leniency. And in most cases that come before the Squire now trials begin and end with him, so that in effect he is the whole Department of Justice at the du Pont plant.

**Ten Minutes to Get Out of Town.**

At present, according to Squire Duffy, the average number of cases in his court in a week is a score or less. Two or three months ago it was different, and proceedings in court frequently took on a rough-and-tumble aspect where brawn was more in demand than brains in keeping the scales of justice even. There were times when the face of Penn's Grove's leading jurist bore honorable scars received in scrimmages with bellicose defendants who would not take their law from the pages of the statute book. And Squire Duffy freely admitted that in reading the riot act to offenders he was frequently compelled to use language that no judicial code would sanction.

When the charges did not come under the provisions of the penal code offenders were given ten minutes to clear out of town, whether day or night, and admonished in plain language that their return would involve a long sojourn in Salem's cheerless county jail.

In those days Squire Duffy's court was running to full capacity and so was the private lock-up at the du Pont plant, where the six cells filled up with new prisoners as soon as their predecessors had been arraigned. There were times when the process was continuous and the Squire's court remained in session for twenty-four hours a day.

Hold-ups and crimes of violence were frequent. According to the Squire the cases that come before him now in most instances involve trifling offenses, such as gambling and intoxication.

**Barbed Wire Entanglements.**

Khaki-clad guards are seen everywhere in and about the du Pont plant, and the place swarms with the company's private detectives. They are unlike the private constabulary familiar from strikes and labor upheavals. The du Pont guard is composed mostly of determined-looking, clean-cut young men who compare favorably in appearance with the privates of the United States Army. In guarding the immense plant against undesirable intrusion the guard is aided by barbed wire fences and entanglements erected in some places fully one-half miles from the hundreds of buildings of which the plants are composed.

All about the plant the new boom city is springing up as by magic. The little houses, known as "units," are fitted together on the ground. The parts come in by the trainload, numbered, and are set up by a small army of workers. It is quick work putting them together, and it will be equally short work taking them down and carting them away should the present importance of Penn's Grove as an industrial centre vanish with the conclusion of peace in Europe.

**Looks Like City of Marble.**

A very neat appearance they present, too, these little bungalows. They are constructed of wood covered with glistening white rubberoid, which at a distance looks like white marble.

In the concrete cottage section gangs of men were busy putting down cement sidewalks and paving the streets. The little units in Rubberoid Village contain from three to four rooms each, and rent for $7 a month. The stucco cottages, neat both inside and out, contain from six rooms up, and it is said these will rent at from $15 to $25 a month. All are supplied with electric light, running water, and heat from central heating plants. All the dwellings from the humblest to the best have these facilities.

The real estate sharps of Penn's Grove, where pretty nearly everybody can qualify as such in these days, smile wisely when a stranger expresses surprise at the immensity of the enterprise and the financial sacrifice of the company in undertaking to put a new city on the map. They declare that the construction is all being paid for by England, Russia, France, the bleeding nations of Europe, and that when the company begins to collect rents, the rents will all be velvet.

## TRAFFIC REVENUES LOWER.

### Net Decrease of $177,025 In Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1915.

Statistics regarding transportation in the city, including that on subways, elevated railroads, and surface cars, as given out yesterday by the Public Service Commission, show an increase of 5,630,719 car miles operated, but a decrease in passengers of 8,714,836 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. Passengers carried numbered 1,807,632,726.

The companies received from passenger fares the sum of $8,783,011.93, and made an extra $752,386.74 from the carriage of freight and mail. Their total revenue was $93,644,428.41 from all sources. This was a decrease of $623,371.01 as compared with the twelve months immediately preceding the last fiscal year.

The decline in numbers traveling and amount received as fares is attributed to the war. For example, the great decrease in the sailings and arrivals of transatlantic steamships has had a prejudicial effect on the revenues of the New York Railways Company, having seriously reduced travel to and from steamship piers. It is believed, however, that the last few months will show a gratifying increase in transportation earnings.

A good deal of the loss was recorded in the quarter ending June 30, which was unusually cool and did not produce the usual traffic to the shore resorts.

A decrease of $177,025.56 was recorded in net corporate income of all the companies for the entire twelve months, and for the last quarter of the year alone the decrease was $518,551.90. In that quarter the number of passengers carried was 466,947,307, but the revenue they produced showed a decrease of $445,800.10 as compared with passenger revenues in the corresponding quarter of 1914.

## TO TEACH FOOD VALUES.

### Public Instruction Campaign to be Started on East Side.

A public campaign to popularize results gained in recent studies of food values and economics will be started this evening by the Bureau of Food Supply of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor at the Tompkins Square Branch of the Public Library, 331 East Tenth Street.

The work will include an educational exhibit designed to explain clearly the nutrition values of most of the staple food products, also how to select foods economically and how to handle them in a sanitary and economical manner. This exhibit will be called "From the Farm to the Cooker." Miss Laura A. Cauble will suggest ways for "stopping wasteful leaks."

The campaign will continue until Dec. 15. Similar displays will be shown in the Seward Park Library, 192 East Broadway, with the co-operation of Dr. Simon Tannebaum of the Health Department, District No. 1. He has distributed 10,000 tickets, with the assistance of the boys of the Public Health League. In addition to these invitations others will be sent to housewives, and an effort made to obtain the attendance of classes in domestic science from the public schools. Albert C. Milbank is Chairman of the Bureau of Food Supply.

**Night Letter Hours Extended.**

A steady increase in the night letter business has led the Western Union Telegraph Company to extend the hours during which night letters will be accepted from midnight to 2 o'clock in the morning. The new service will begin Dec. 10. Previously night letters were accepted at any time during the day, up to midnight, and were sent when other business was slack, between midnight and the beginning of the business day. Night letters filed after midnight, under the old rule, were held over till the next night.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

# SETON STILL INSISTS ON QUITTING SCOUTS

### Originator of Movement Says He Resigned Last Spring, but No Action Was Taken.

### PUTS THE BLAME ON WEST

### Secretary, He Declares, Killed All Boy Imagination and Materialized Organization.

Ernest Thompson Seton yesterday afternoon met newspaper men at 512 Fifth Avenue, where he is staying while in the city, set forth his reasons for resigning from the leadership of the Boy Scouts of America, and complained that the organization, in failing to act on his resignation, had treated him and the public unfairly, especially in continuing to use his name. The one big reason why Mr. Seton resigned was James E. West, the executive head of the organization. Speaking of the Boy Scout movement as he conceived it, Mr. Seton, summing up the situation, said:

"Seton started it, Baden-Powell boomed it, West killed it."

To make his position clear, Mr. Seton said:

"I sent my resignation as the head of the Boy Scouts some months ago, but the organization has not acted upon it. I don't know why nothing has been done, but I do feel that the organization is not acting fairly either toward me or the public in allowing the public to suppose that they are still deriving their inspiration from me. It should be clearly stated, and I want it understood, that I esteem the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts to be a splendid lot of men, giving freely of their time and money to the work. My only criticism is that they have allowed all direction and power to centre in the hands of James E. West, a lawyer, who is a man of great executive ability but without knowledge of the activities of boys; who has no point of contact with boys, and who, I might almost say, has never seen the blue sky in his life.

"I wanted good-naturedly to resign from the Boy Scouts, but they still have my name on their papers, and I hear from people all over the country who still think that I am connected with the Boy Scouts. I bought yesterday a copy of the handbook of the organization, and in it is printed an introduction signed by me as Chief Scout. I was the Chief Scout up to last February, but after that I resigned.

"I intend to resign from many things in order to concentrate my activities on the Woodcraft League, which best gives my message to the world."

Regarding the report that Mr. Seton had been forced to retire as Chief Scout because he was an Englishman and not an American citizen, Mr. Seton said yesterday that many months before any mention was made of his citizenship he had indicated his intention to resign because of his differences with Mr. West. The matter of his citizenship was brought up, he believed, by those who wanted an excuse for his leaving the Boy Scout organization that would cover the real reason. To controvert these people, Mr. Seton said he took out his first citizenship papers and would have taken out his second papers had the war not begun. He has delayed taking out his second papers now because he does not want to seem to be deserting England. After the war, he said, he would take the remaining steps necessary to make him an American citizen.

## SCOUT PLEA FOR $200,000.

### Campaign for $50,000 a Day for Four Days Begins This Morning.

The campaign to raise $200,000 in four days for the Boy Scouts of America with which to finance and extend the activities of the organization in New York City will begin today. The seventy or more soliciting teams will meet at 12:30 and on every day of the campaign at 57 Chambers Street, to report progress. The total amount subscribed and reported at each meeting will be communicated, by flag signals, to a scout stationed on the World Building, who will wig-wag the figures to another scout on the roof of the Equitable Building. From there, by scouts stationed on high buildings, the figures will go the wig-wag to the tower of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

The leaders in the movement to raise the money believe they will be successful and that, thereby, 25,000 additional boys will be included in the organization, the financial stability of which will be guaranteed by the fund for three years. Rivalry among the teams, unceasing activity by the members of the teams, and the sympathetic interest of the public will make the campaign go with a rush to a satisfactory finish, the heads of the organization believe.

To add to the interest in the campaign, there will be an exhibition this afternoon in City Hall Park of scout activities. Twenty-four scouts, under command of Adolphus W. Beeny, Scoutmaster of Troop 81, Brooklyn, will give demonstrations of general scout craft, first aid, knot tying and scout games.

The Advisory Committee of the campaign to raise $200,000 is composed of Judge Franklin C. Hoyt, Chairman; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Vice Chairman; Victor F. Ridder, Secretary; Howard S. Hadden, Woodruff Leeming, Frederick C. Bates, Alrick H. Man, John E. Weier, George W. Foren, Walter W. Price, and Stacy C. Richmond.

The General Chairman of the campaign is Walter W. Price, and the Scout Executives are Lorne W. Barclay, Willis B. Holcombe, C. Elmore Smith, and C. Arthur Worden. Woodruff Leeming is Chairman of Division A, Brooklyn; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, of Division B, Manhattan and the Bronx; M. E. Stone, of Division C, Richmond; and Charles G. M. Thomas, of Division D, Queens.

Those in charge of the campaign said yesterday that they were really trying to capitalize one of the cardinal principles of the Boy Scouts: "Do somebody a good turn every day."

To emphasize how this motto is obeyed, the boys in the organization, it was narrated at the headquarters of the organization at 200 Fifth Avenue, how a troop of Boy Scouts had provided for the needs of Mrs. T. M. Whitman of 16 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Whitman, who is in poor health, has eight children, the eldest of whom is 12, and she is about to become a mother again. Her husband cannot earn enough to provide properly for the entire family, although he works steadily.

Scoutmaster Beeny enlisted the sympathy of the boys composing Scout Troop 81, who immediately set to work accumulating clothing and food, which they presented to the poor woman. A collection was taken up among the boys themselves, and by contributing the pennies, nickels and dimes allowed them by their own families for candy and shows, the boys raised a tidy sum for Mrs. Whitman. They also admitted her oldest son to membership in the troop.

Mrs. Whitman, in appreciation, wrote an affecting letter to the troop.

## WANT TARIFF COMMISSION.

### Merchants' Association Is to Urge Plan at Luncheon.

Business men interested in the creation of a permanent non-partisan Tariff Commission have been invited to discuss the subject at a luncheon of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association on Thursday at 12:30 o'clock, in the Hotel Astor. The association believes New York business interests favor the creation of such a Tariff Commission. The project was first advocated by the association two years ago. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is now co-operating with the association.

The commission would not be designed to frame any tariff measure, but to investigate and report facts and advise regarding schedules and rates when requested by the President or by Congress. Acceptances for the meeting have been received from 876 business men.

## PERKINS READY FOR SWANN.

### District Attorney Disposes of Cases Before Successor Takes Hold.

With his stewardship nearing an end, District Attorney Perkins yesterday issued a comparative statement of cases disposed of by his office during the last eleven months, indicating an increase over the same period of last year by nearly two hundred cases.

The total number of cases disposed of for eleven months was 6,785. The office achieved a record number of pleas, thus saving the county the expense of trials, 3,164 defendants having pleaded guilty since Jan. 1. There have been more cases dismissed than any year since 1910, the number being 1,140.

The comparative statement shows that District Attorney Perkins's office obtained sixty-seven homicide convictions, among them being eight for murder in the first degree. This record is unprecedented. The greatest number in any previous year was sixty-two, in 1914.

**New Aid for Magistrates.**

Albert G. Wilson, formerly a member of the police force, from which he resigned to become an assistant clerk in the City Magistrates' Courts, where he has been for the last sixteen years, and who two years ago was made Chief Clerk of the Men's Night Court, has been promoted by Chief Magistrate McAdoo to be Supervising Clerk of all the City Magistrates' Courts of the City of New York, a newly created office.

**Dr. O'Connell Recovering.**

Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port, has been ill for the last week, suffering from an attack brought on by overwork. Dr. William S. Matthews of the Public Health Service, who has been attending him, said yesterday that Dr. O'Connell would be able to resume his duties at Quarantine in another week.

**20-Word Will Disposes of $20,000.**

In just twenty words the will of Mrs. Inez H. Vernon of 9 De Lap Place, Jamaica, disposing of an estate of $20,000, will come up for probate before Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County today. Mrs. Vernon's estate goes to her parents, Charles Eugene and Helene Jolivet. The will was executed on June 5, 1915, and Mrs. Vernon died in Manhattan on July 19.

# LOW EXCHANGE RATE GAIN TO POST OFFICE

### Foreign Money Orders This Christmas Will Yield Profit of Millions to Government.

### NEW YORK SENDS $10,000,000

### Public Pays Standard Fixed Before the War, Which Is Higher Than Present Exchange.

The thousands of persons who will send Christmas money orders from this country to Europe in the next two weeks will unwittingly make to the Government a present of several million dollars because of the low rate of exchange. The United States pays on money order exchange according to a standard fixed in convention before the war. This standard is much above the prevailing exchange rates. For instance, in the case of marks, the German exchange, a dollar will now buy 5 marks, whereas the normal rate of exchange upon which the money order schedule is based, a dollar buys about 4 marks. A pound sterling is worth in the money market today about $4.70. The money order exchange rate is $4.87.

In brief, this means that a person wishing to send £1 to a friend in England as a Christmas present would have to pay the Post Office $4.87, but when the Post Office pays for having that pound delivered in England it pays $4.70. The difference of 17 cents goes into the funds of the Money Order Bureau of the Post Office Department.

The difference in the exchange varies from the English differential to the case of Austria, in which a krone, ordinarily worth 20.26 cents, is now worth only about 14 cents. A dollar ordinarily buys 5.20 francs; now it buys 5.86 francs. A dollar will buy for the person who sends a money order to Italy 5.18 lire; it buys for the Post Office 6.56 lire.

Money orders are the favorite form of small remittances from persons in this country to friends and relatives abroad at Christmas time. It is estimated by the Postal authorities that in the next two weeks close to $10,000,000 will be sent from New York, and from all parts of the country about three and a half times this amount. About 100,000 money orders will probably be sent from the New York Post Office. The average before the war was about 70,000; last year there were more at a few thousand and while there are no precedents to go by, the post office is prepared to handle a greater number of money orders than ever this December because of more want in Europe. The war presents no difficulties to the sending of money orders, Postmaster Morgan said last night. The number sent to Europe is always much greater than the number sent to this country, and the difference will be especially greater this year. The payments of the difference are made by form of draft from the United States Postal authorities to the postal authorities of other countries.

The greatest number of Christmas money orders to Europe sent from the New York Post Office go to Great Britain, about a third of the total. In 1913, more than $2,000,000 of the $7,775,000 sent from New York went to England. Germany is a close second, with Russia third and Italy fourth.

The Post Office has been paying the postal balances of a number of countries to banks in this country to be used for the payment of war munition bills. Greece and Russia are among the countries which have made this arrangement.

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We do not believe too much quality can be put into clothes, and that is the basis on which we make our suits and overcoats in such quantities that the price never is a drawback to their selection.
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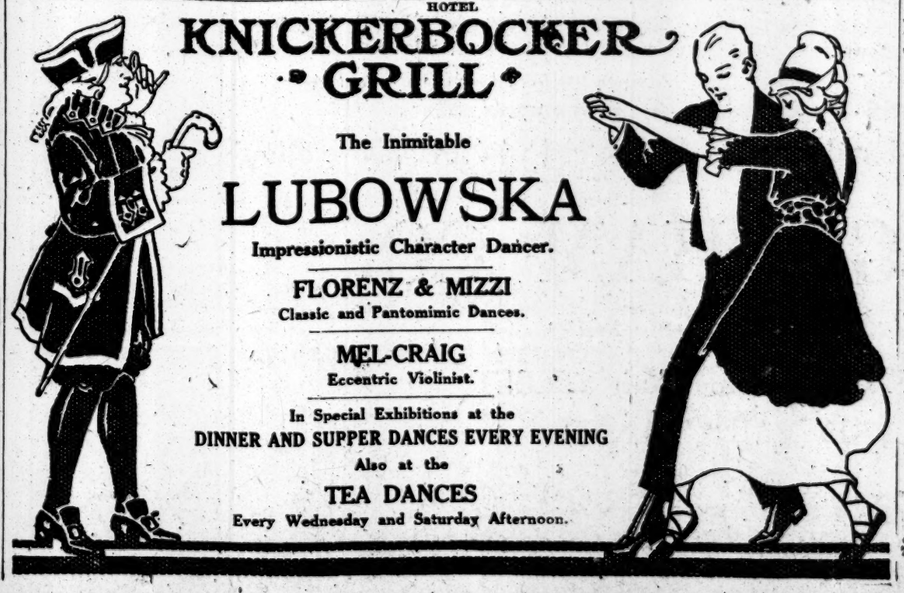
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Classic and Pantomimic Dances.
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In Special Exhibitions at the
DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES EVERY EVENING
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PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED
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2,500 at 5½% on two-story and cellar one-family brick dwelling, value ..... 4,500
3,500 at 5% on two-story and cellar three-family frame dwelling, value ..... 7,500
5,500 at 5% on three-story and cellar six-family apartment house, value ..... 9,000
6,250 at 5½% on three-story and cellar six-family apartment house, value ..... 10,500
Other mortgages for various amounts. Details furnished.
New York Mortgage & Security Company
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000
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Handsome Gifts for Men
The picture shows three examples from a score of beautiful designs in Patent Safety Match Boxes, of Sterling Silver, engraved, embossed, etched and plain; some in bright Silver, others in French Grey Finish.
The prices range from $2.25 to $15.00, providing the most artistic and always acceptable gift, at a very moderate price.
Also wide variety in Cigarette and Cigar Cases, and many other articles specially suited for gifts for men.
International Silver Company
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as an elegant Christmas gift.
Such a gift is a worthy token of the Christmas spirit. It has genuine integrity—has all the quality its appearance gives promise of, and more; possesses notable artistic merit; is uncommonly useful; and will endure through generations.
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The Humanitarian Cult
Invites you to attend the next meeting and concert at Leslie Hall, 83d Street and Broadway, at 8.10 P. M.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1915.
SPEAKERS:
ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS, Chairman.
SAMUEL UNTERMYER, On National Problems.
MISHA E. APPELBAUM, (Founder and Leader), On Commercialism vs. Idealism.
CONCERT:
OVERTON MOYLE, Baritone.
CLARENCE DEVAUX ROYER, Violinist.
DORA DE VERA, Primadonna.
ANNA AMATO, Pianist.
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# WHITMAN DRAWS UP HIS M'CALL VERDICT

### Governor to Give Out His Decision Today Unless Public Service Chief Resigns.

### WOOD LIKELY TO GO, TOO

### Republican Leaders Now Believe Commissioner Williams Will Be Allowed to Stay.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Governor Whitman was busy today preparing his decision in the case of Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District, whose removal on charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty has been asked for by the Thompson Legislative Committee. The Governor will make public his decision some time tomorrow.

Governor Whitman refused to discuss the case in any way today, but those who know his views on the matter are satisfied that he has not changed his mind since Friday, when it was understood as being settled that McCall had to go. The Governor hoped that Mr. McCall would send in his resignation, but up to a late hour tonight no hint of a resignation had come to the capital.

With the Chairman's official fate practically settled, gossip here has turned to the Governor's possible action regarding the other Public Service Commissioners of the First District. The Governor has a copy of the evidence taken by the Thompson committee not only regarding McCall's acts, but those of Commissioners George V. S. Williams and Robert Colgate Wood. From a perusal of the evidence relating to Mr. Williams, the Governor is not at all sure that he is justified in removing the Commissioner.

The chances are now that Mr. Williams will be allowed to remain, but it is regarded as almost certain that Commissioner Wood will be removed. The Thompson committee, however, will file charges against Commissioner Williams, and he will have a hearing before the Governor. The charges are expected to reach here within a day or two. They will relate practically entirely to the Commissioner's handling of the rate case involving the Kings County Lighting Company, which supplies gas to the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn. This is one of the oldest rate cases before the commission, having been brought more than five years ago. It was Mr. Williams's opinion on this case, furnished to the Thompson committee before the hearings were ended, that caused Chairman McCall to arraign Mr. Williams before the Governor on Friday.

**Williams in no Stock Deal.**

Mr. Williams's written opinion was that the gas company could not furnish gas at 80 cents a thousand feet because of a contract for oil the company had entered into some time ago. It has been brought out that the contract price for the oil was exorbitant and, therefore, the company would have to continue its 95-cent rate for gas for another year. Commissioner Hayward thought the rate could be reduced by the first of the year and that the company could still make a handsome profit. No stock dealings were traced to Mr. Williams, and the Governor is now inclined to take the attitude that the worst that can be proved against the Commissioner is a lack of judgment in the rate case.

The situation regarding Commissioner Wood is entirely different. The Thompson Committee brought out the fact that Mr. Wood held stock in corporations both before and after he became Commissioner. He held $5,000 worth of the American Sanitary Towel Supply Company's stock when he was appointed Commissioner, on May 29, 1914, and sold it for $1 to John A. Maher, son of the Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, on July 12 of that year. He also held stock in the Northwestern Construction Company before it was sold to his brother, H. Erskine Wood. This concern furnished electrical equipment to railways.

After a careful reading of the evidence, the Governor, it is said, takes the view that while Commissioner Wood may not have violated the Public Service Commission law technically he was guilty of breaking the spirit of the law as it was designed by ex-Governor Hughes. Charges may not be filed against Commissioner Wood until week after next. The hearing before the Governor will take place a week later.

**Republicans Counsel Continues.**

Republican leaders who have consulted the Governor recently are convinced, it is said, that he will act wisely, if he allows Commissioner Williams to remain, because it would give the Democrats less ground for charging the Executive with playing politics. The organization will be well satisfied to have the places of McCall, Wood, and Cram to fill. Commissioner Cram's term of office expires on Feb. 1.

With Republicans in these three offices and Colonel Wm. Hayward taking McCall's place as Chairman, a big change in the departments of the commission is looked for. Many subordinates are likely to be removed. The Governor has been assured, it is said, that at least $300,000 a year can be saved by judicious trimming of the payroll. It is not unlikely that there will be a shake up of the engineering force. With most of the dual subway work under way or completed it will be contended that a reduction in the staff of the commission will be necessary.

In writing his decision in the McCall case, the Governor will deal only with the evidence relating to Mr. McCall's ownership of 387 shares of stock of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company and the charge that he neglected his duty is not trying to stop the order of the commission allowing the Edison Illuminating Company to purchase the 122 outstanding shares of stock of the Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, thereby practically granting a merger of the two companies.

While the Governor is willing to accept Mr. McCall's word that he transferred the lighting company stock to his wife, he believes that McCall was morally bound to get rid of the stock entirely when he became Commissioner and not transfer it to any member of his family. He also believes that the Chairman of the commission was morally bound not to allow any action to be taken that would in any way permit a merger of the Edison and the Amsterdam companies.

The Governor may also have something to say about the moral right of a member of the commission to practice law, even though it cannot be proved that he benefited in a financial way. All other charges brought by the Thompson Committee will be ignored by the Governor.

## WOOD BEFORE COMMITTEE.

### Williams, and Possibly Cram, to be Questioned Next.

The Thompson Legislative Committee intends to finish its investigation of the First District Public Service Commission this week. The committee will convene at 11 o'clock this morning, with Commissioner Robert C. Wood on the stand. The examination of Commissioner Wood is almost complete.

After Mr. Wood retires from the stand Commissioner George V. S. Williams and possibly Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram will be questioned. Mr. Cram's term expires Feb. 1, 1916.

Colonel William Hayward, appointed last Spring by Governor Whitman, is considered by the committee to have a clean record. In fact, it is the sentiment of members of the committee that he is a good man to succeed in the Chairmanship, as the committee expects Chairman McCall to be removed by Governor Whitman today if he does not send in his resignation before the Governor acts.

At Mr. McCall's home, 321 West Eighty-sixth Street, it was said yesterday that the Chairman was out of the city and would not be back for several days.

## DEFENSE RELIES ON MELLEN

### New Haven Directors Believe Cross-Examination Will Aid Them.

With the beginning of the cross-examination of Charles S. Mellen this afternoon the wearied jury will begin to believe that the end of the tedious New Haven trial is in sight. R. L. Batts, chief counsel of the Government, intends to ask Mr. Mellen a few further questions this morning, and will then turn him over to Charles F. Choate, who has been retained by the defense especially because of his familiarity with every twist and turn in the New Haven story to conduct the cross-examination.

This is likely to differ in some important respects from the ordinary ordeal of a witness. Little question can be raised as to the facts to which Mr. Mellen has for weeks been testifying, as for the most part he has been sitting quiescent on the witness chair, while Mr. Batts or other counsel has been reading from the official minutes or letter books of the New Haven, but he will be invited, if he can, to put a different complexion on the acts of the New Haven, and to show that, even if they were technically violations of the Sherman Act, they were to the advantage of the public.

Then the defense intends to go on to show that each step the New Haven took was merely to solve some problem which arose in its efforts to attain these results, and if it actually did monopolize everything in sight, it was with none of that "intent" to do so on which the Government charge is based. A very great deal of this must be proved from Mr. Mellen if it is to be proved at all, and so his cross-examination is likely to be especially important and interesting.

## BOURNE ASSAILS WILSON.

### Says He Has Branded Business Men as "Near Criminals."

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A denunciation of President Wilson on the ground that he had prevented business men from taking advantage of their constitutional right to petition Congress is contained in a statement issued tonight by ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, as President of the Republican Publicity Association. Mr. Bourne asserts that in his formal statement, issued early in his Administration, that there was "an insidious lobby" in Washington, which led to a long investigation by Congress, the President practically branded business men as "near criminals" and "prevented them from presenting in an effective manner information which Congress most certainly needed regarding the cost of production here and abroad and showing the necessity for a protective tariff for the continued activity of protective industry."

Mr. Bourne quotes an article in The Commoner by Representative Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania, "commending the President's attack on the business men who came to Washington to oppose the Democratic tariff program." Mr. Bourne argues that, notwithstanding the President's reference to "an insidious lobby," which is repeated, he asserts, in The Commoner article, "the Administration has been compelled to admit that the railroads were entitled to the consideration for which they asked; that the sugar industry, which was pleading for its very existence, needs the very protection which it asked to have retained; that American shipyards were confronted by a real and not merely an imaginary danger; that all the industries which Republicans had been 'nurturing' for so many years were on the verge of disaster because of the threatened removal of all that protected them from the competition with underpaid labor and the low standards of living in Europe and Asia."

A defense of the right of business men to come to Washington to present their claims to consideration by Congress is contained in the Bourne statement.

# READY FOR INQUIRY INTO CITY'S FINANCES

### State Committee to Call Mitchel, Prendergast, and McAneny as First Witnesses.

### SESSIONS BEGIN DEC. 13

### Senator Brown Says Charges of City Created by Statute Will Be Taken Up First.

Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, who is Chairman of the legislative committee created for the purpose of investigating the finances of this city, announced at his headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel last night that the committee would begin to hold hearings a week from today. The hearings will be held either in the Aldermanic Chamber or the Council Chamber at the City Hall.

Senator Brown said that the long delay of his committee in getting down to business was occasioned in part by the uncertainty as to the future status of the city with relation to the Legislature until the fate of the revised Constitution had been settled at the polls. But for the illness of Mayor Mitchel, Senator Brown declared, the hearings would have begun two weeks ago.

"We are a little late in starting, but we have got together a great deal of preliminary material and expect to make rapid progress once we begin," said the Senator. "In my opinion, we should not be much more than three weeks over the work."

**Mayor the First Witness.**

Senator Brown announced that Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, had been invited to become the first witnesses. Here is the letter requesting the Mayor's attendance as a witness:

John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor, New York City.

My Dear Mayor Mitchel: It is the purpose of the Legislative Committee to hold sessions commencing Monday, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The committee would be greatly obliged to you if a room for committee sessions could be assigned at or near the City Hall. The committee would also be obliged if you would furnish as much in advance of the hearing as possible, a brief reference to the laws of a local nature now upon the statute book which in your opinion affect the interests of the City of New York adversely. Such a list would greatly facilitate the work of the committee at the hearing by enabling it to have on hand records bearing upon the enactment of the statutes under consideration.

It is the purpose of the committee at the first session to take such laws under consideration with a view to meeting in the fullest way possible the desires of the people of the City of New York, and they desire your attendance at that time if your health and public duties permit.

Very truly yours,

ELON R. BROWN, Chairman.

Senator Brown issued the following statement in explanation of the plan and scope of the prospective inquiry:

"The Joint Legislative Committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to investigate the affairs of the City of New York, so far as they are related to the State, will hold a session on Dec. 13.

**Statute Charges First.**

"The Committee at its first hearing will take up the question of charges of the City of New York created by statute, and therefore beyond the control of city officials. The committee seeks information as to the city's desires on this subject that it may recommend to the Legislature the amendment or repeal of such statutes as may affect the city adversely and generally give the fullest possible expression of the desires of the City of New York in the management of its affairs.

"Since the adoption of the constitution of 1894, city bills have been submitted to the Mayor for approval or veto, but it may be that legislation approved in former years no longer expresses the popular will—especially in view of the mounting debt and tax rate. The committee hopes to be of assistance in effecting economics.

"While criticism was made of legislative responsibility for its fixed charges during the legislative session no program for relief was offered, and the Legislature appointed this committee in the hope that it would give initiative to such a movement and furnish the information essential to intelligent action.

"The committee prepared to hold sessions in October, but refrained because of the submission of the new constitution. If it had been adopted it would have revolutionized the relations of the State and city, and substantially conferred the law-making power on the city itself. In that case the committee work along this line could have served no useful purpose. Nor has the committee been willing to sit during the Mayor's illness.

"Opportunity will be given to civic bodies and citizens to be heard. Other matters may be made the subject of inquiry as the hearing progresses."

Senator Brown said the committee would try to get along without employing special counsel. A majority of the committee members are lawyers. The committee has an appropriation of $25,000.

The committee is composed of Senate Leader Brown and Senators Wagner of Manhattan, Cullen and Lockwood of Kings, Cromwell of Richmond and Weeks of Oneida, and Assemblymen Maier of Seneca, Law of Westchester, Brereton of Warren, Shapiro of Kings and Alfred E. Smith of Manhattan.

## MAILS SHOW PROSPERITY.

### Post Offices in Fifty Cities Increase Business 17.96 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Marked improvement in business conditions is reflected in the November revenues of the largest fifty Post Offices of the country, producing approximately half of all the postal receipts. Postmaster General Burleson announced this today in a statement showing an increase of $2,033,138, or 17.96 per cent., for those offices over November a year ago.

The normal rate of increase is about 7 per cent., but November last year showed a decrease of 3.71 per cent. as a result of the business depression which began immediately after the war started. The depression was most seriously felt during that month. Total receipts of the fifty cities was $13,349,456 in November this year.

New York, with $2,836,761, lead the list, showing $525,601 more revenue than November, 1914, an increase of 22.74 per cent., against a decrease of 8.19 per cent. in November last year from November, 1913. Chicago was second with $2,407,618, an increase of $443,812, or 22.60 per cent., compared with a decrease of 12.34 per cent. last year.

Philadelphia stood third with receipts of $783,981. The receipts of the next ten cities were: Boston, $766,092; St. Louis, $486,864; Pittsburgh, $323,948; Brooklyn, $321,626; Detroit, $302,575; San Francisco, $300,150; Cleveland, $297,472; Kansas City, $289,794; Cincinnati, $254,283, and Baltimore, $248,276.

Dayton, Ohio, had the largest percentage of increase, with 32.25, and Providence, R. I., the lowest increase, with seven hundredths of 1 per cent. Scranton, Penn., was the only city showing a decrease, its total falling 10.73 per cent.

## MRS. BENNER SUES AGAIN.

### Second Divorce Action, Like First, Filed in Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. Happy Theodora Van Wyck Benner, daughter of the late James Van Wyck, once United States Senator from Nebraska, has again sued her husband, Fernando Wall Benner, for a divorce. In 1908 she went to Sioux Falls, S. D., to file a similar suit, but when she learned that the State had amended its laws and had made two years' residence a necessary preliminary for those seeking a decree, she quit that State and took up a residence in Omaha, Neb. Having acquired a legal residence there, she filed her suit for a divorce on Oct. 23, 1900. She accused her husband of nonsupport, of having squandered a large portion of her fortune, and of "coolness and lack of affection."

Mrs. Brenner had spent many years in Washington, where she was socially prominent. Just before she married Mr. Benner she had been engaged to another. On the day set for the wedding she went to the church in Washington to which the guests had been invited and she had reached the very altar when she suddenly turned and walked out of the church, to the amazement of the assembled guests.

In 1910 her Nebraska divorce action was discontinued. Mr. Benner had expressed surprise when the suit was begun and he again expressed surprise when it was withdrawn.

The fact that Mrs. Benner has begun a new suit for a divorce in Nebraska came to light when the Supreme Court here named Charles Swanson of 203 Broadway as commissioner to take the testimony in New York. The examination of witnesses will begin on Friday. No papers are filed here.

Mr. Benner is President of the F. W. Benner Company of 6 Church Street, dealers in real estate.

# 11,197 POOR FAMILIES HELPED IN THE YEAR

### Charity Organization Society Had Appeals from 26,957 Homeless Persons.

### SPENT $120,166 IN RELIEF

### Period Covered in Report Was for Twelve Months Ended on Sept. 30 Last.

Last Winter's unemployment conditions are shown in a report of the Charity Organization Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street which was made public yesterday. Almost twice as many appeals were received by the society in the twelve months ending Sept. 30, the report said, as in any previous year in the society's history except one.

During the year 11,197 families appealed to the society for assistance. This was 3,142 more than in the preceding year. At the Social Service Exchange, a clearing house of information maintained by the society, 86,826 inquiries were received about families and individuals, as against 59,000 in the previous year, an increase of 46 per cent. There were 26,957 applications from homeless persons, an increase of 16 per cent. Temporary work was given to 15,129 men in the woodyard, and 823 women were employed in the laundry.

The report emphasizes the fact that the society is not primarily a relief agency, but it is shown that $120,166.20 was spent for food, fuel, clothing, and similar forms of relief. The increase in distress was accompanied by an increase in the public's willingness to help. There were 624 persons who gave their time and services, and 345 churches worked in close co-operation with the society.

Contributions to the society totaled $203,842.57, which exceeded all previous years. The year was started with a balance of $3,118.74. A staff of 148 persons was employed, including sixty-five district visitors. The average salary was $18 a week.

The Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions, the report said, brought about an entire new administration of the inferior courts, and made many gains in legislation. In this connection the report said:

"Among other improvements in court procedure effected by the society are the extension of the finger print system, the securing of the payment of adequate salaries to probation officers, and the introduction into the report of the Chief City Magistrate of a comparative schedule of dispositions made by Magistrates. This last means that Magistrates will now have brought to their attention the great discrepancy which now exists whereby one Magistrate may discharge 75 per cent. of the same kind of offenders of which another Magistrate discharges only 5 per cent.

"The society's full report comments upon its efforts to secure the defeat of legislation introduced at the last session of the Legislature, which practically would have destroyed the efficiency of the Tenement House Department. The society Tenement House Committee also has conducted a widespread educational campaign among tenement house dwellers.

"In co-operation with the Tenement House Department there have already been distributed through the tenements and schools of the lower east side 75,000 copies of a little booklet, for you, telling people how to make the tenements better living places for themselves, their children, and their neighbors.

"Among the accomplishments of the society's committee on the prevention of tuberculosis was its work in helping to bring about a reorganization of the city's tuberculosis hospital system, with a view of ending the promiscuous mixing of vagrants with respectable people, and the use of the hospitals by vagrants as cheap winter quarters.

"This reorganization will also end the old system by which dangerous consumptives in the past have been allowed to leave hospitals at will and roam the streets."


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Novelty Bandalette—white or gun metal—tranchant effect in band and trimmings - - 2.25

"The Alberta"—a dainty glove for dress—comes in a dozen new colors - - - - - 1.65

"The Isere"—(Pronounced E-zair) lightweight fine French kid in most modern colors - - - 1.50

"The Seville"—especially good for women's sport wear or for use with tailored suits—heavy embroidery and strong contrasts - - 2.00

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Father is sitting in the big Turkish Rocker which the family "chipped in" to give him. He says it is the most comfortable chair he ever sat in. It is upholstered in imitation Brown Spanish Leather. The price of this chair is but $14.50.

Betty, the older daughter, is delighted with her new Columbia Grafonola which the whole family can enjoy. The particular instrument shown is priced at $75 and contains a cabinet for records. Other instruments can be had from $15.00 to $500.00—all on easy terms.

And even little Peggy got something from Cowperthwait & Sons. She is very proud of her doll's carriage. We have a large variety of these carriages from $5.75 to $10.90, and smaller ones as low as 59c.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1915.


## OUR PROSPERITY CRISIS.

Signs multiply that our commercial affairs are going ahead under the full speed bell. Our foreign trade is on a $5,000,000,000 basis, surpassing England's for the first time. Last week's bank clearings approximated five billions for the first time, and every section of the country contributed to the record. Steel prices are now on the level of 1907. The steel trust's earnings, with deliveries at the present rate and on that basis, would be $250,000,000 annually. The huge machine is still gathering speed, and the profits of the steel companies in general are such that the cipherers are afraid of their own totals, as the railway managers used to be. The railways are doing pretty well, also. For October, ninety-four leading roads averaged $542 per mile, compared with $401 in 1914. As in the case of the banks, all sections contributed, but the striking gains are in the East.

An increase of 60 per cent. in bank clearings for the whole country is not exactly discouraging, nor surprising, considering that the Stock Exchange was closed last year. But the Eastern railways were working last year, and this year they report $877 net per mile, an increase of $254. That is good enough, if they are allowed to keep it, and can hold the gain. The amazing and unprecedented bank reserves are working in the accustomed way. The returns for the entire country are not yet ready under the call for the condition Nov. 10, but the returns for this city have been unofficially tabulated. Loans and discounts compared with the corresponding date last year increased $619,408,200. Securities increased $131,395,000. That is the fuel under the boiler. That is how the country has been able to buy back a billion of American debt abroad, and finance our foreign trade also, without even checking the gain of resources. Money is still pouring into New York, and the bank expansion here exceeds that for the entire country.

That is where our danger used to lie. That process used to go on until something blew up. We are again confronted by a railway blockade. That is the only condition of 1907 which is reproducing those fateful conditions. There is now no expectation in any informed quarter that trade must slow down for the lack of hand-to-hand money. There is, too, an anchor to windward such as we never had before. It is remarked that the Federal Reserve Banks are doing little business, and all sorts of odd suggestions are made. It is said that their increase of business is so small that their capital ought to be reduced to enable them to make profits. A Chicago banker of distinguished name makes the suggestion. A financial paper of high repute in this city has protested the excessive accumulation of gold by the operation of the Federal Bank system, and has quoted the law on it. These are singular remarks from such distinguished authorities. The profits of the Federal system are not to be considered in comparison with the protection of the country against a financial conflagration. For that the accumulation of gold is the best assurance, whether it be guided into the banks or injected into the currency in consequence of the Treasury's deficit. Our gold holdings are huge, but the man who will say that they are excessive in comparison with the domestic and foreign conditions is bold. There is no telling how long the abnormal flood will continue. There is no foreseeing how drastic will be the correction of the exchanges when world trade is resumed on normal conditions. There will be a gold famine then comparable only to the munitions famine, and the entire world will look to us for the munitions of peace as for the munitions of war. If that demand comes upon us with our banks extended in the absorption of our securities and the financing of foreign trade, we shall lose gold by the hundred million dollars, as we have taken it in. We have set a high standard for those who owed us amid their troubles. Assuredly we can ask for no consideration from them when they are recalling their resources.

Accordingly it is a strong reassurance that the Federal system has accumulated $430,000,000 gold, an amount surpassed only by the Banks of France, Germany, and Russia. Conditions are so dissimilar in those countries, for reasons so diverse, that their larger holdings are no basis for us. The gold of the Bank of England, $254,455,000, certainly is scant, and the scantness is the explanation, in part, of our superabundance. Relations between England and the United States are such that when trade is resumed there will be no complaint of the excessive gold supply of the United States. Every one will then rejoice that the Federal system is in the administration of those who appreciate that the function of the Reserve Banks is not to make profits in times like these by competing with member banks. They are saying nothing and accumulating gold, the best thing they could do in their true function of acting as balance wheel or safety valve against an excess of prosperity. Instead of praying to be delivered from an excess of prosperity, we might rather be thankful to Providence that there is a brake on the wheels such as we never enjoyed before, and that all who are not overtrading may extend their business and accumulate profits in all prudent assurance that true prosperity will not be checked by limitations of law.

At least that is true of banking. The scattered driblets of reserves have been accumulated in a reservoir, instead of in fire buckets, to use Mr. WARBURG'S simile, and there are hundreds of millions of currency for the country's need. The form of crisis that beset us in our earlier prosperity eras is past. The chief danger ahead is the revival of the crusade against profits and enterprise. If the railways were doing as well as the industrials then indeed joy would be unconfined. It may suffice if the railways do as well as the regulators will allow, making what they make under rates reasonable according to hard judges. But if the increasing profits of the railways are to animate another campaign against them by unions and lawmakers, the fat will speedily be in the fire.

## SAN FRANCISCO'S TRIUMPH.

As the appointed hour for the opening of the Panama Exposition drew near last February, there was much talk of postponing the event. It had seemed for a long while that enthusiastic manifestations of interest in San Francisco's great celebration of the completion of the great waterway were few and infrequent. The outbreak of a European war which had paralyzed many branches of trade at home and abroad had set the multitude to thinking of other things than big industrial fairs. But the directors of the exposition stuck to their original program, it was opened with due formalities on the appointed day, and last Saturday night, ten months later, it was closed with a record of artistic and pecuniary triumph uncommon in the recent history of such expositions. The profits have not yet been exactly computed. If they were within one dollar the fair might properly be termed successful. It is all that is generally required in such enterprises to pay expenses. San Francisco has done much more, though the estimated $2,000,000 profit may shrink a little when the books are made up.

The fair in its pictorial splendor, the richness and variety of its exhibits, surpassed the expectation of its most sanguine promoters, and it has had even greater success, for who can deny that it has brought the people of the Atlantic States and the Pacific States in closer touch than ever before? Where one or two Eastern persons used to talk familiarily of "the Coast" you may hear a dozen or more now extolling the beauties of the far western side of the United States.

## BRITISH SEIZURES OF "AMERICAN" SHIPS.

There must be few who do not rejoice that the so-called Wagner ships are owned by his company rather than by a Government corporation such as was rejected at the last Congress, and is to be pressed upon the new Congress. There are troublesome enough questions already without unnecessary complications like Government ownership to make them doubly irritating to both parties to the dispute. As it is there are no questions involved which money payments will not settle. The "requisitioning" of the ships turns out to be merely getting them within the jurisdiction of a British prize court sitting at London. Certainly Americans in general would rather take their chances before such a court than before subordinate tribunals sitting at Halifax or St. Lucia, without fair notice for the preparation and presentation of their case. Even the aggrieved owners must recognize that their chances will be better in London.

The question before the prize court will be whether actual or apparent ownership determines the nationality of the vessel. The Declaration of London makes the flag rightfully shown final regarding the ownership. England thinks that it has a right to inquire into the actual facts of ownership, since hostile capital might be behind the form of incorporation upon which the right to show a national flag depends. The seized ships are said to have the right to fly the United States flag both by actual and formal ownership. If so, eventually the owners will be indemnified. There is no reason to assume that this country will see them wronged or that England wishes to wrong them.

It would be a mistake for either England or the United States to assume that either of them alone can make international law governing these disputed questions. It would be a mistake even for either of them to attempt to enforce municipal law upon the other. Meanwhile, the matter is in the courts, the very best place for it. It is a lawsuit in essence, not a diplomatic question, like the protection of life or national honor.

## THE STAND AT THE "BLACK MOUNTAIN."

When the Serbian Empire fell in the great battle on the plains of Kossovo, those Serbians who thought it better to live free men in a barren and forbidding country than to hold their fertile fields under a hated Turkish rule fled to the hills of Montenegro. That was five centuries ago, and their children are the Montenegrins of today. A proud people, they have always held fighting to be their chief business; industry and commerce have never to this day received their serious attention. They alone of the Balkan peoples held off the Turk and built up their little country with Russia's help and with the support of France and Great Britain.

The Montenegrin is now pitted against the Bulgar, and they are nearly opposite in character. It is said that in a drawing room the Montenegrin, for centuries a free man, is at once recognized as a gentleman, while the Bulgar, as long a bondsman of the Turk, is apt to appear otherwise. But put the two into the field and the Bulgar will work and thrive while the Montenegrin does nothing.

Again the "Black Mountain" has become the refuge of the Serbians, their last stand. Great forces are assembling in the Sanjak of Novi Bazar for a thrust at the heart of the little mountain kingdom. Huge German cannon and motor transport give the Austro-Germans and the Bulgars a tremendous advantage over the Turks, who failed time and time again to conquer the country. But the Allies will look to the Montenegrins for a defense of their country in the highest degree heroic. They will recall TENNYSON'S words:

O smallest among peoples! rough rock-throne
Of Freedom! warriors beating back the swarm
Of Turkish Islam for five hundred years,
Great Tsernagora! never since thine own
Black ridges drew the cloud and broke the storm.
Has breathed a race of mightier mountaineers.

And there is GLADSTONE'S famous speech of 1895, in which he said: "In my deliberate opinion the tradi-"tions of Montenegro * * * exceed in "glory those of Marathon and Ther-"mopylae and all the war traditions "of the world."

It is to such a people that the eyes of the world are now turned in the great test of their history.

## THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

With the newer superdreadnoughts Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, and Nevada placed in commission, the Atlantic fleet of our navy will assuredly have a formidable aspect. The fighting power of its ten modern battleships, ranging in size from 20,000 to 31,400 tons displacement, most of them carrying the heaviest of guns, will be enormous. Admiral FLETCHER will have reason to be proud of his command, and all his officers and men will share his pride. But the fleet, which is, as a matter of fact, the better part, if not quite the larger part, of our whole navy, will still lack much of the equipment of an up-to-date war fleet. Its seagoing submarines will not be ready for a long while, its complement of destroyers will be imperfect until the boats of that kind now building are finished, and if it is ever to be provided with the proper number of fuel ships, hospital ships, and tenders it is time to begin building more of these than have yet been ordered. Efforts are making to establish a naval aeroplane service, competent airmen have been secured, but neither aeroplanes nor submarines can be constructed over night.

The Atlantic fleet, to be sure, is a great fighting machine, but it must be made greater. Enthusiastic remarks which may be uttered about it in the forthcoming debates in Congress on the defense measures, cannot blind a people who are now in the way of learning things worth knowing about their sea defenses to the fact that it will still lack some of the requisites of a perfect fleet when it has ten dreadnoughts next Spring. It will have no battleship cruisers by that time or a year later, or two years later, and battleship cruisers are essential.

We have other fleets besides the Atlantic with its commendable array of battleships of the first and second line. The Pacific fleet guards a long coast line, but it has no first-class battleship. The Asiatic fleet is still weaker. We are not inclined to belittle what we have, but the time has come to demand what we ought to have and to keep on demanding it, vociferously, until we get it. Congress authorized the construction of two new superdreadnoughts last March, and the contracts for building them are not yet awarded.

## UNKINDNESS TO A FAVORITE SON.

If there is any "Boom" which the kind and good look on with tenderness and an almost romantic interest, it is that of Senator ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS of Iowa. It has been nursed and watched and tended so long. It so reveres in faithful memories "The Iowa Idea," once one with and inseparable from Governor, and then Senator, CUMMINS. Faded more than a little, The Idea, unfading now the "Boom." Memories of the Granger fury against railroads withered the Presidential ambitions in the discreet breast of the late Senator ALLISON. Iowa was a cooling "hotbed of radicalism." The world has changed since that skilled "walker on eggshells" was in his prime. Mr. CUMMINS is as progressive as is consistent with not being too progressive. He has the forward-reaching ardors of the West. At the same time, of course, he has the conservative and well-balanced judgment which should recommend him to the effete Orientals of Wall Street and way stations. The golden mean. Not too much. "Just right," like the coffee in the Manhattan beaneries.

To be sure, every Favorite Son is painted as just right; the going, as the proverb says, is safest in the middle of the road. But Mr. CUMMINS'S qualifications, and he is nearly as able as he is handsome, have been celebrated almost dithyrambically in Iowa. All the Iowa Republicans yearn for his nomination, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakotas cry for him. Like all genuine Favorite Sons, he is the idol of his own State; the vision and desire of every other State, not pre-empted by some other Favorite Son. The earnestness and the unity of "Republican sentiment" in Iowa for this engaging figure, honored, consciously or unconsciously, by every American citizen who travels with baggage by rail, have been recounted again and again. It is the greater pain, it makes one's confidence in the kindness of human nature sag, to read these cold and verjuiced words of an Iowa newspaper:

> Certain newspapers and politicians are working over time to make it appear that Iowa Republicans are unanimously in favor of Senator CUMMINS for President. The very fact that so much noise is necessary would lead one to suspect the unanimity is not very unanimous. While it is probably true that CUMMINS could carry Iowa if he were nominated on the Republican ticket, it is equally true that there are upward of 50,000 Republicans in this State who would much rather vote for somebody—or anybody—else. Political scars heal slowly. While there may seem to be an absence of active hostility to CUMMINS'S Presidential aspirations, this is undoubtedly due to the fact that his opponents of former years don't believe he has the ghost of a show in national politics.

Ah, trust not the tale! The name of this unworthy carper is The Story City Herald. Story City! The name is a damning commentary on the text.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Only Geniuses May Claim to be Normal!**

Mediocrity gets some more hard knocks from The Medical Times, which journal, as has already been noted here, is trying to deprive the rather large number of us who lack genius of an ancient and precious privilege—that of declaring ourselves "normal," and therefore, in one respect—which is something—superior to those who can do this thing or that thing in a way far beyond our power to equal.

"Of course," we kindly admit, "their achievements are really wonderful, but they're so queer—those geniuses—so hard to live with—so abnormal!" And when we have been particularly irritated by the large amount of attention given to geniuses by a world that gives us little or none, we say what we really think about them—say that they are all more or less insane.

But here this disquieting and discomforting Medical Times comes along with its air of knowing what's what, and it declares that our habit of looking at—and down on—genius as a more than dubious blessing is really what the psychologists call a "defensive mechanism." The object of the "mechanism" is to protect our self-respect—or self-conceit—from the shock it would get from confession that lack of creative power and special ability is proof, not of normality, but of sub-normality. In short, we are asked to admit that everybody not a genius is a "defective"!

That much of the pathologic is found in connection with genius The Medical Times admits, but it explains that the phenomenon is due to the constant wear and tear suffered by genius in an environment that demands conformity at every point with the established social order and punishes every departure from it with derision or worse—if anything can be worse than derision. "That genius is abnormal," we are suavely told by this critic, "is essentially a vulgar view, fostered assiduously by every intellectual plebeian."

As it is a view that nowhere, perhaps, has been fostered more assiduously than in the medical profession, members of which have laboriously demonstrated the full-moon madness of about every recognized genius there is or has been, the man who writes the piece speaks with some authority.

**Breaking a Rule for Once.**

Captain WILLIAM FINCH, who commanded—and went down with—the Arabic when she was sunk by a German submarine, is in port again, now as master of the Adriatic. He is the second of recent notable illustrations that not quite always is there enforcement of that stern and cruel law of the sea which makes the loss of a ship an unpardonable offense, regardless of the circumstances in which the loss occurs.

But Captain FINCH is one of the exceptions that, according to the rather puzzling proverb, proves the rule, and he is the only White Star commander, similarly misfortunate, who was ever thus favored. The rule simply had to be broken in his case. To have applied it would have been unjust to the point of absurdity, for there was quite lacking that explanation which modern psychology gives to vindicate the ancient shipowners' practice of treating the "unlucky" sea Captain in much the same way as the one proved negligent or incompetent, and of refusing to accept the plea of irresponsibility as adequate.

As made, however—by the facts—in behalf of this particular commander the adequacy of that plea could not be ignored. There has not been even a whisper from gossiping landsman or seafarer that the management of the Arabic, before, when, or after she was torpedoed could have been bettered by any other man. All that caution, skill, and courage could do was done, and Captain FINCH, though he does survive a few of his passengers and some members of his crew, stuck to the bridge whence he had maintained such magnificent discipline until the ship disappeared under the water and he with her. That he came up again, as she did not and never will, makes what the French would call the "gesture" none the less beautiful.

**Prejudice Well Disproved.**

Atlanta's Chamber of Commerce, its leading civic organization and one with a long record of intelligent and vigorous work for the city's best interests, has the habit, as was recently noted in an editorial article in The Constitution, of selecting able and trusted men for its minor officials and of promoting them to higher places as they show the result of training and experience in the handling of public affairs.

In carrying out that policy the Chamber has just selected from among its five Vice Presidents VICTOR H. KRIEGSHABER for the highest office in its gift, which is, of course, the Presidency of this locally important body. The selection is unanimously recognized as admirable by the press and public of Atlanta, and from both are coming confident prophecies as to what the Chamber of Commerce will be able to accomplish during the administration of a man as competent and as well liked and trusted as its new President.

But the election of Mr. KRIEGSHABER has a larger, or at least another, significance. It conclusively refutes the impression created in some minds by the Frank trial and the lynching which followed the trial that there is in Georgia, and especially in Atlanta, a feeling of antagonism to Jews as such. This has always been denied by Georgians with a right to speak for their State, and by others who knew the people in it, and both can now point to a fact showing conclusively that the bitter rage of which FRANK was the unfortunate victim was not the result of his race, but of the peculiar conditions which existed in Atlanta prior to the murder of MARY PHAGAN and other conditions which arose during the trial of FRANK.

Mr. KRIEGSHABER is also of the Jewish faith, and a respected member thereof, but he takes his new and important—and representative—office, though it is only a few months since FRANK'S death, not only without one murmur of protest, but with an accompaniment of eulogy that could hardly be surpassed, even in the eloquent and enthusiastic South.

## CLARKE COLLECTION SALE.

### Textiles, Embroideries, and Plates on View New Year's Day.

Thomas B. Clarke's private collection of beautiful textiles and embroideries and his gathering of antique plates of all nations will be offered for sale at the American Art Galleries, under the management of the American Art Association, early in January.

The exhibition will be opened to the public on New Year's Day, and the collection will be shown every day until the sale commences.

After Mr. Clarke had disposed of his famous collection of American paintings and Oriental and Greek art he began the collection of old textiles, embroideries, and plates. In building his new residence, in East Thirty-fifth Street, he conceived the idea of entirely decorating its interior, to the exclusion of oil paintings and water colors, with the articles about to be offered for sale. He is an assiduous collector, and his accumulations soon became too great for the accommodations of his home, and it became a question of storing them or offering them for sale.

The collection is one of the most important that has ever been offered for sale. The plates, which include plaques, tiles, saucers, bowls, and other "flat" dishes, comprise a varied and interesting aggregation. Decorations of these plates show the floral imagery of Persia and Turkey, with strange birds and stranger animals; the historical, mythological, and religious paintings of Italy at the period when the Renaissance was supplanting the Middle Ages and the Gothic; the armorial insignia of Italy and Spain, and the marvelous Moorish lustres.

There are Rhodian plates and tiles, plates and tiles of Damascus, Hispano-Mooresque plaques, white Italian faience plates, some painted with coats of arms, Diruta and Urbino plates, including one, at least, from the factory of Guido Durantino, one of the most celebrated makers of Urbino in the first half of the sixteenth century, and many plates from China, both monochrome and in colors, one of the monochromes being the largest ever seen here. These Chinese plates are porcelain, most of the others being faience or majolica. These plates are really wall pictures, mantel pictures, and are as truly a painting as one on canvas or a carefully modeled vase.

The textiles, among which velvets predominate, and which include damasks, laces, and brocades, are not only rare fabrics, but display affluence and ingenuity of decorative design, and their colors and texture distinguish the centuries during which they were made. The velvets, in all the colors of gems, include the productions of sixteenth century Italy; some fifteenth century Gothic velvets, now rare; Spanish and Portuguese velvets of the seventeenth century, with French of the eighteenth, and also the wonderfully flowered or jardiniere velvets, in addition to velvet rugs from Scutari. These velvets are in the form of vestments, costumes, portieres, table covers, mats, wall hangings, valances, canopies, as well as in large and small sewn pieces and strips and rolls.

### An Octogenarian's Answer.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It is evident that Mr. Bowers is better informed on iron and coal than upon the characteristics of the great human family. The writer passed his eightieth year in June last. He attends to business 300 days in the year, plays his own typewriter, copies, franks and mails the office correspondence, receives callers, usually dismissing them with some new thoughts for reflection and encouragement to repeat the visit. Such troubles as come across my path arise from the careless manner of much younger men in presenting business proposals. They are not thorough, failing to study fundamentals—too much haste, too prone to indicate that caveat emptor covers the situation. You will hereby be enabled to judge concerning the ability of an octogenarian to address an autograph letter to the editor of a great newspaper, and not tremble at the audacity involved in such an act.

JAMES GAMBLE.

New York, Dec. 4, 1915.

## TRAINING IN SOLDIERING.

### A Way to Gain Military Experience Between School and Business.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I offer the following plan for military preparedness to meet the objections to a large standing army, with its attendant economic waste and spirit of militarism:

Let the Federal Government establish army posts or schools, located where they could be easily defended, with adequate transportation facilities and near sources of supply of raw material.

At these posts young men, through with school or college, but before entering business or other occupation, would be enlisted for one or two years, with privilege of reenlisting under certain conditions. These men would be drilled and instructed in the school of the soldier, and also would work in Government shops established at each post, where would be made uniforms, shoes, harness, guns, munitions, automobiles, aeroplanes, and most of the other thousand and one articles that go to equip a modern army.

The enlisted man could elect, within limits, which work he would engage in, but, starting as an apprentice, he would continue at his chosen work till the end of his enlistment, when he should be proficient. He could re-enlist for another class of work or to become a skilled workman or operative in the class just finished. Provision would be made for examinations for noncommissioned and afterward commissioned officers. There would be graduated from these schools—which to some extent would be self-supporting—skilled mechanics, electricians, telegraph operators, aviators, harness-makers, wagonmakers, chauffeurs, &c., who would also be trained soldiers.

All graduates would be subject to the call of the Government for national defense. In a few years a reserve army would be built up, and if necessary could be mobilized on short notice at the various posts, where uniforms and equipment would be in readiness. Those not needed or too old for the firing line would be set to work making munitions and equipment. The graduates would be divided into classes, depending on the length of their enlistment and their age. A certain number would enlist for continuous service, making a standing army.

The main reserve army might never have to be mobilized, but it would be there as an insurance, and the training given to the members would be well worth the cost.

R. D. WHITE.

Plandome, L. I., Dec. 3, 1915.

### British and German Finances.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have read your editorial, "The German War Loans," in your issue of Dec. 4 with much interest, but must confess that in one respect it has greatly puzzled me.

Being a subscriber for The London Times, I am quite familiar with the efforts which are being made in Great Britain by her statesmen, financiers, national economists, and political leaders to impress upon the people the necessity for close economy and a reduction in the consumption of imported articles. It has even been set forth in speeches and lectures, as well as in circulars addressed to the inhabitants of the British Isles, that national bankruptcy can only be averted by entirely ceasing the importation of merchandise of every character. In Germany this has already been done, although involuntarily, I regret to say. According to your financial authorities, Germany is for that reason staring bankruptcy and financial ruin in the face. From the English viewpoint, however, she is saved from such a deplorable condition by having adopted the method which they suggest for the salvation of their own country, namely, to cease all importation—the very thing that has been practiced by Germany since the beginning of the war.

H. SCHWEITZER.

New York, Dec. 4, 1915.

### A Day Nursery That Helps.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In THE TIMES of recent date I note, under heading, "Jewish Day Nursery Dedicates a Branch," the following statement made by Mrs. Etta Fine, the President of the organization: "Before we established this nursery (one year ago) the children of widows who had to work to support their families spent hungry days in cold flats or played in the street. * * * "

Mrs. Fine is in error when she makes the above statement. The Sisterhood of Social Workers has conducted a day nursery at 188 East 101st Street for four years. Our district is from Ninetieth to 110th Street, east of Fifth Avenue, therefore including 107th Street. During 1914 the aggregate attendance at our nursery was nearly 5,000; this year, 1915, it was nearly 7,000.

The relief societies in our district do splendid work, and I am sure that no worthy cases were overlooked. Deserving parents who were of necessity obliged to place their children in a nursery were sent to us, and I am sure that we cared for all our little charges wisely and well. Our nursery is open daily from 7 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. We trust that many will come to visit it.

Mrs. ISRAEL JACKSON ROE,
President of the Sisterhood of Social Workers.

New York, Dec. 1, 1915.

### A Tribute to Frances A. Graham.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

May an old scholar speak a few words in appreciation of Frances A. Graham, who died last week at the family home in Montgomery, N. Y.? For forty years Miss Graham was head mistress of the Graham School in this city. For many of these years this was the most notable boarding school of this region, and drew students from all over the Middle West. Wealthy and fashionable though were its patrons, it held them by no yielding to wealth or fashion. It held them by the sincere and strong personality of Miss Graham herself, and of the helpers she gathered around her. Stately in carriage, of old-time exactness in manner, no one who knew it ever forgets that dignified figure. Firm in purpose, unyielding in principle, she influenced three generations of women, influenced them toward honest aims, steady endeavor, and conscientious work. E. W. B.

New York, Dec. 2, 1915.

### What Bluecher Said About London.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Thackeray never committed a more egregious blunder than in his misinterpretation of Bluecher's sighing exclamation, when looking down upon the City of London from St. Paul's a hundred years ago, (vide Thackeray's "George the First.") Bluecher said: "Was fuer Plunder!" The German word "Plunder" is far from identical with the English "plunder." The German "Plunder" is best translated by our slang word "junk" or by "trash" and "old stuff"; and Bluecher so meant it, quite in contrast with the English synonym for booty or pillage. Today's NEW YORK TIMES quotes The London Spectator with this oft-repeated falsism.

EDW. ANTHONY SPITZKA, M. D.

New York, Dec. 4, 1915.

### JOAN OF ARC TO EDITH CAVELL

Daughter of England, my once flaming foe,
With sons of France thou hast most nobly died!
Gentle leech-maiden, come where we abide
Who were called Martyrs in the long ago.
Here healing visions light us to and fro
As we pass, shepherding o'er spaces wide
Weak souls so fear-tormented they have tried
To shrink within the graves that bade them, "Go!"
Toward courage thou shalt lead sick terror's ghosts,
Thou who hast latest learned, mid cruel hosts,
What strength the God of Glory giveth love.
Hearts glow like planets traversing earth's wars;
I hear brave soldiers, where the armies move,
Name us together, looking to the stars!

MARGARET CHANLER ALDRICH.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1915.

## THE GARY PLAN: A BACKWARD STEP?

### Its Tendency to Centre the Attention of Educators on the Group Rather Than on the Individual.

By ISIDORE SPRINGER,
Principal Public School 25, Brooklyn.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Very few educational movements have aroused so much interest and discussion among the public and in educational circles as the Gary plan. We find editorials and newspapers advocating very strenuously its adoption. Directors of educational associations seem to find it a cure-all for all educational ills. In view of this constant agitation, I believe it is time to consider the Gary plan, not in the light of partisanship, but in view of educational history and practice, and seek to find whether this movement or plan is in harmony with the trend of educational thought during the past two decades.

I do not wish to be considered as an opponent of the Gary plan, nor an exponent of the Ettinger or any other plan. It is simply my purpose to consider this plan in the light of the various educational movements that have been discussed and have proved themselves worthy to be incorporated as a part of the educational program. I beg, therefore, to make a brief summary of the various movements that have been occupying the public attention and discussion for the past twenty years; to note, if possible, the common tendency or meaning; to examine, in such a light, the Gary plan, and so determine whether this plan is a step forward and therefore in harmony with the main current of educational history, or whether, on the contrary, this plan is not an about face to what has gone before, and practically nullifies educational progress for the past twenty years.

The graded class, which was called into being by the organization of large city schools, presented many problems which soon demanded solution. An attempt to solve the problem of mass instruction with its attendant evils of disregard of the individual was by formation of special classes, such as the "C" classes, or English to foreign classes; "E" classes, or classes which should help the backward pupils; and the ungraded classes, which would take care of the mentally unfit. A further attempt at this solution took the form of the organization in every class of groups, and the provision of educational busy work for the members of the group not reciting.

In 1912 the Committee of Inquiry of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment began an investigation of the city schools with a view of determining wherein these schools were inefficient and uneconomical. This inquiry had been called forth by the then public discussion as to the prevalence of over age and retarded children in schools of the City of New York. It will be remembered by even the general reader that this question of over age became so heated as to at many times assume an acrimonious stage. Conferences were called by the City Superintendent, various committees were appointed, and important progress was made to solve this problem of retardation. It was seen that retarded and over-age children were an economic loss to the city, and the prevention of retardation would result in a gain to the city, both economically and socially. The committee appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment presented reports which showed that part time and overcrowded classes were causes of retardation. (See report of F. P. Bachman, p. 610.)

If we examine carefully, then, these various movements which have been deemed worthy of being incorporated as a part of the educational practice of the day, I think it will be found that all these agitations seem to have for their basis, whether consciously or not, a desire that the interests of society are served best when the needs and capacities of the individual are considered, conserved, and developed.

That this tendency is not a local one, but indicates a world-wide movement, we have but to examine the recent pedagogical literature in English, German, and French. We find Rusk in England, Thorndike in America, Claperede, Binet, and Simon in France, and Stern and Meumann in Germany exponents of a new science of experimental pedagogy, the primary purpose of which is to study the individual needs and adapt instruction to the capacities of the individual. In other words, the past two decades will be known in educational history as the period of the individualization of instruction.

Now let us consider the relation of the Gary plan to this movement. The Gary plan calls for the economical and wider use of the school plant by providing for schools of large size and large numbers of children in each class. Fundamentally considered, the Gary plan is a plan for part time, with many of the objectionable features of part time eliminated by incorporating auxiliary activities, such as swimming pools, libraries, shops, &c. The Gary plan does not present a single innovation in school methods or show a new approach toward individual instruction, but is simply a departmental schedule so drawn as to accommodate two groups of classes in one building, a scheme which was attempted for many years in New York under the part-time schools.

The Gary idea, in plann ng for large schools, from 64 to 128 classes, creates such a tremendous educational machine that the individual is lost. The direct relation between the supervisor and the class is reduced to a min mum. The close personal touch that should exist between principal and children must disappear. The supervisor becomes an administrative officer, a business manager. The school becomes an educational factory.

The greatest danger, however, is the overcrowding of classrooms. The question of the number of children in a class that makes for efficient instruction has been the subject of a number of experiments recently. It has been proved almost conclusively that the ideal class should have from thirty to thirty-five children. The Gary plan, fundamentally a plan of economy, calls for classes of forty-five and more. The possibility of a close study of the individual with a view of determining his needs vanishes, and teaching, instead of becoming an art based upon a scientific pedagogy, degenerates into peddling of information.

The Gary plan calls for departmental work in all classes from the 1A to the 8B. This feature of the Gary plan has been sufficiently commented upon elsewhere and, therefore, will receive but little attention here. It is but necessary to point out that the teacher of any particular subject sees only a cross section of the pupil, and never has the time or opportunity to deal with the pupil as a whole.

Finally, the Gary plan, however attractive it may be made, is a double session plan, or a part-time plan, and therefore brings with it the attendant evils of retardation and over age. Our evaluation of the Gary plan leads us to the conclusion that it is a distinct step backward in educational history. The problems of retardation and over age which promised to be solved are again to become imminent dangers. The process of individualizing instruction, the progress of the study of the individual, to know his capacities, and to adapt him to the service of society according to his needs, is halted, and American education becomes reactionary because of a policy of financial retrenchment. ISIDORE SPRINGER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1915.

## OUR COSTLY DEFENSES.

### Why Do Other Countries Do Better on Smaller Appropriations?

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The President's request for a $500,000,000 appropriation for defense preparedness raises in the minds of many the question embodied in my letter of the 20th ult. to the Secretary of War:

As a member of Mayor Mitchel's New York City Preparedness Committee I find myself confronted with the argument that the additional appropriation of $500,000,000 desired by President Wilson should not be authorized until the Administration shows its ability to expend the present appropriation of $400,000,000 so as to produce results commensurate with those produced by the Germans on an appropriation of $196,000,000 less than our present appropriation.

I do not feel that I am sufficiently informed to answer that argument against the President's plan for defense preparedness, and I should like to have whatever printed matter there may be on the subject published for distribution showing how the present appropriation of $400,000,000 has been applied, and why all of the other nations of the world have been able to do so much more on smaller appropriations.

It may interest your readers to know that the Government has not replied to the above or forwarded to me any printed matter on the subject.

National defense preparedness, in a reasonable measure, seems most desirable, and those who are expected to favor such a program when presented by the Administration should be favored by the Government with detailed information on the subject in accordance as they may desire to familiarize themselves with it.

JOSEPH L. DELAFIELD.

New York, Dec. 3, 1915.

### Superfluous School Officers.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Those who are connected with the public schools of the city are greatly perturbed about proposed curtailment of activities necessitated by an insufficient budget for next year. We hear of plans of overcrowding classes, of employing substitutes instead of regular teachers, of compelling crippled children to walk to school, of discontinuing classes for mentally defective children—in short, of saving in every possible direction except one, that of reducing the number of unnecessary supervisory positions. How many of the $3,400 assistant principals could readily be spared without impairing the efficiency of the schools? How about the fifteen schools in the greater city in which two principals are doing the work of one, schools in which alone $60,000 could be saved annually? Then again, why not consolidate a number of the smaller schools in outlying districts and thereby save supervisory salaries?

Why all these plans to save at the expense of children and teachers? Can it be that one class has friends and the other not? The future will tell. H. H.

New York, Nov. 31, 1915.

### Grammar on the Road.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Cannot something be done to correct the almost national error in the wording of the automobile signs which are placed so numerously along the highways and byways of this country? Almost without exception one sees the command, "Automobiles Go Slow." The amount of paint and labor required to change the adjective to an adverb would be very insignificant as compared with the purifying of a nation's speech. R. S. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1915.

## MAKING NEW CITIZENS.

### A System More Attractive to the Foreigner Than Free Schooling.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, under the heading "Peril in Ignorance," is an interpretation of an expression made by the committee for immigrants in America—that the committee believes that education is the only means of bringing the immigrant population into loyal citizenship.

Statistics do not prove the practicability of a scholastic education for aliens or that they have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them whereby they could obtain an education. We cannot pump Americanism into them which will alter their mental impressions to coincide with ours, but must maintain for them recreations which will improve and divert their thoughts from home and cultivate a contentment and ultimately love for their adopted country.

The wage worker seeks entertainment and amusement after the day's work, and as a very small percentage attends the night schools, as per the census, some scheme like the following might be adopted: Continue the night or other schools for those who desire and will attend them; open a room in the school buildings or other buildings to be used for lectures, debates, or similar service upon certain evenings of the week; employ a teacher or le

## SOCIETY IN CHANSONS.

**St. Christopher's League to Give a Benefit at the Plaza.**

A novel entertainment has been arranged by the St. Christopher League, the only auxiliary branch of the Charity Ball Society, for Friday evening, Dec. 17, at the Plaza, for the benefit of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital. Well-known society amateurs, some of the season's débutantes, and several professionals are to appear in the Chansons du Jour, and supper and dancing will follow.

The affair will be opened by Mrs. Vivian Burnett singing Mother Goose melodies up to date, illustrated by tableaux posed by children from the Nursery. Miss Dorothy Taylor will then do a Hunt Dance, with Henry Parsons singing. Miss Dorothy Fox will follow with Irish love songs.

The first of the noon chansons will be sung by Woodruff Rogers and Paul Bonner, and will be a Tarantella Miss Marian Floyd Whitman will do the solo dance, and the other dancers are to be the Misses Marie Thayer, Helen Danforth Geer, Emmalena Sizer, Marjorie North, Mally Lord, Prudence Story, Mrs. Edgar Baker, and John Jessup, James McKenzie, and Henry Hotchkiss.

Mrs. Samuel F. Streit will do a skating dance and be followed by Miss Ruth Rhein singing shepherdess songs, illustrated by the Misses Katharine Thaw, Eunice Clapp, Anna Ballard, Mrs. Carter Phelps, and Mrs. Mortimer Barnes.

The evening chansons will begin with a duet, "Wynken, Hynken, and Nod," by Miss Ruth Rhein and Mrs. Burnett; Miss Anne Means of Boston will do a swan dance, and a Carnival of Night will follow, with Henry Parsons singing. In the closing number the Misses Elinor Cutler, Mary Kopper, and Ella Floyd-Jones Carpender will be among those taking part.


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# SUNDAY BUSY IN MUSICAL EVENTS

**Orchestral Concerts by Philharmonic and Symphony Societies Lead Melodies.**

**OPERA SOLOISTS ARE HEARD**

**Victor Herbert's Program Includes His Compositions — "Futurist" Pianist, Sonata Recital, and Sousa.**

Keeping up with the average established this season and last for quantity in providing music for which the public is invited to pay, those who arrange the musical calendar scheduled seven events yesterday in the concert halls and theatres. The Philharmonic Society and the Symphony Society of New York gave orchestral concerts yesterday afternoon, and there was a recital by a "futurist" pianist, while in the evening there were concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House, at the Cort Theatre by Victor Herbert and his orchestra, and at the Hippodrome by Sousa, with Gaston and Edouard Dethier giving a sonata recital at the Princess Theatre.

**The Philharmonic Concert.**

The program for the Philharmonic Society's concert in the afternoon at Carnegie Hall comprised Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture, Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony in B minor, Weber's "Freischütz" Overture, the "Queen Mab" scherzo, Mr. Macmillen's work in the "Symphonie Espagnole" was excellent in several respects. He overcame the not inconsiderable technical difficulties of the work and played with a good degree of spirit and feeling.

The concert of the Symphony Society, with Harold Bauer as soloist, was given with a program repeated from last Friday.

**Mr. Ornstein's Recital.**

The "futurist" composers for the pianoforte are fortunate in having so accomplished a pianist to interpret them as Mr. Leo Ornstein. He gave a "recital of modern music" yesterday afternoon in the Cort Theatre, and what he did was in many ways remarkable. He is known in New York as a young pianist whose talent originated and was trained here. He has attracted attention in Europe as an exponent of the most "advanced" music, and last season he gave a series of recitals in New York devoted to that kind of art.

Mr. Ornstein's term "modern music" covers a great variety of matter with no evident connection. Ravel, Cyril Scott, Albeniz, Korngold, are all modern, but they must retire a little into the back rows when the music of Vannin and Mr. Ornstein himself is played. Their music is comprehensible, explicable, interesting, and it must be said frequently with traits of real musical significance and beauty. It is impossible to see such traits in the music of Vannin, two of whose pieces, "The Night" and "The Waltzers," began the program, and still less in Mr. Ornstein's own "Improvisata," "Impression of the Thames," and "Wild Men's Dance."

Cyril Schott, an Englishman, a little of whose music has been heard here, is the composer of a sonata in three movements, enchained, that has interest, though it is long and its form not easy to grasp, wherefore it seems rambling. But there is much beautiful and subtle harmonic color, sometimes monotonous, in it, and the fugue, which forms the last movement, fantastic from the conventional standpoint, is effective. Ravel's "Saratina" is another work of more than passing interest, and Isaac Albeniz's "Almeria," one of the sections of his "Iberia" suite, is a skillful piece of Spanish impressionism by a Spaniard. Some, if not all, of young Eric Korngold's suite "Fairy Pictures," in seven numbers, has been played here. There is dainty, graceful, original writing in it; astonishing when the age of the boy who wrote it is considered. He had more in view than to write picturesquely, and the pieces have real charm.

As for Mr. Vannin and Mr. Ornstein, as composers, they are difficult; or else they are very easy. Vannin has less fully emancipated himself from the slavery of tradition, for in the welter of all the horrid discords of "The Night," a first and a second theme can be detected; and in "The Waltzers," at first a reckless perversion of a waltz rhythm and then of a familiar Spanish melody. Mr. Ornstein's pieces seem to be, not as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, for there might be something musical in them, but sound and fury signifying nothing. The three are distinctly differentiated, it is true; but they seem to be simply different ways of making noises that range from the merely disagreeable to the actually intolerable. We have no doubt that as conscientious and highly accomplished a performer as Mr. Ornstein is played the notes of his "Wild Men's Dance" exactly as he wrote them down and published them; but the effect would be not appreciably different to most ears if fistfuls of notes were recklessly pounded upon the instrument by any unskilled person in the same rhythms.

The evident enthusiasm and zeal; the apparent conviction, with which Mr. Ornstein played, were matched by his technical skill, his altogether remarkable command of color and tonal and dynamic values on the instrument, and a memory that must be peculiarly constituted to retain some of the things he played. These were all of sufficient importance to make his hearers forget or dismiss from their minds his unfortunate mannerisms.

**Metropolitan Opera Soloists.**

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night the soloists were Mabel Garrison, Sophie Braslau, Giacomo Damacco, and Pasquale Amato. Mrs. Garrison sang the "Mignon" Polonaise, Miss Braslau gave "Omio Fernando," from "La Favorita," Mr. Damacco sang "Una Furtiva Lagrima," from "L'Elisir d'Amore," and Mr. Amato's numbers were "Largo al Factotum" and "Dio Possente," from "Faust." They sang together the quartet from "Rigoletto."

Mr. Hageman conducted the orchestra, which played "The Bartered Bride" Overture, Chabrier's "Rhapsody Espana," Massenet's "Scenes Pittoresques" and Strauss's "Blue Danube" Waltz.

Two of the exciting events of the evening occurred when the music from which Giuseppe Bambosheck was accompanying Amato fell from the piano rack and he finished the song reading it from the floor, and when Sophie Braslau, who had expected to sing the Habanero from "Carmen" with orchestral accompaniment, finding the orchestra did not have the music, sat down to the piano and played her own accompaniment to the music.

**A Sonata Recital.**

Two musicians of New York, highly regarded, gave a recital of sonatas for pianoforte and violin last evening in the Princess Theatre, Messrs. Gaston M. Déthier, pianist, and Edouard Déthier, violinist. Two of their numbers are not well known by public performance in this city—Max Reger's "Suite in the Old Style," Op. 93, and Emile Bernard's sonata, Op. 48. They played also Brahms's sonata, Op. 108. Reber's suite is one of the more interesting of his too numerous and too frequent compositions, in which he has given free rein to his contrapuntal facility and his predilection for the old forms. The prelude is based on a theme obviously intended to remind his hearers that he is the "Bach of Bavaria." The largo is the most musical and the most sincerely felt movement, broad and truly expressive. The last movement is a fugue thoroughly Reger-ian in subject and in treatment, especially in its harmonic subtleties, but it seems more the production of an expert contrapuntist than a significant musical expression.

Music of Emile Bernard has not been much heard in New York since his suite for pianoforte and violin, considerably affected by ensemble players some years ago, has disappeared from the programs. The composer was a Frenchman of high attainments. The sonata, a more serious composition than the suite, is scholarly, sincere in its expression, but hardly individual. It is solid and substantial in workmanship, but offers little allurement in grace, originality of idea.

The two players gave an admirable performance. Mr. Gaston Déthier is a pianist of great expertness, facile and accurate in technique and with a fine feeling for ensemble, the adjustment of his part to that of the stringed instrument. His brother plays the violin as a musician of fine feeling and thorough comprehension, sensitive to the musical value and significance of what he undertakes, with unquestionable mastery of his instrument, accurate in intonation and free in bowing. These things were not quite matched last evening by the beauty of his tone.

At the Hippodrome last night Belle Storey took the place of Maggie Teyte, who was to have been the soloist with Sousa's Band, but who was taken ill in Boston and found it impossible to come here. Miss Storey sang arias from "The Magic Flute" and "Madama Butterfly." Orville Harrold sang "Spirito Gentile," from "La Favorita," and Mr. Sousa and his band gave several numbers, including the Overture to "Fra Diavolo" and a suite from "Carmen."

**Victor Herbert's Program.**

Victor Herbert and his orchestra at the Cort Theatre played a miscellaneous program last night. The concert began with the Prelude to Act III. of his "Natoma" and the first part included numbers from Grieg's "Peer Gynt," Suite No. 1, Ochs's Humoresque on "Kommt ein Vogel Geflogen" and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2. The latter half was made up of Mr. Herbert's compositions, among them numbers from "Babes in Toyland," "Naughty Marietta," "The Fortune Teller," "Princess Pat," "The Only Girl," and "It Happened in Nordland."

**Ice Gardens' Opening Postponed.**

The opening of the Biltmore Ice garden has been postponed from today until Dec. 13, owing to a delay in completing the freezing facilities. On that day the Ladies' Auxiliary of the East Side House Settlement will hold a skating tea, and the receipts will go to the settlement work.

**Mrs. A. C. Plummer, Suffragist, Ill.**

Mrs. Artemus C. Plummer, widely known as a suffragist, was taken early yesterday morning to the Flower Hospital, suffering from pneumonia. She took cold on the day of the suffrage parade, and had been ill at her home, 35 West Fifty-first Street, ever since. On Saturday, the physicians found that she had developed a slight attack of pneumonia and thought it best that she be removed to the hospital.

**Mrs. David Brickner Seriously Ill.**

Mrs. David Brickner of Ninety-second Street and Riverside Drive, is in a serious condition at Mount Sinai Hospital, following an operation last week. Her three children, Edwin S. and Dr. Walter M. Brickner and Mrs. Richard Davis, were called to her bedside yesterday.

**Stapleton's Postmaster Dies.**

Michael J. Halloran, Postmaster of Stapleton, Staten Island, died last night at his home there in his forty-ninth year. He was born in Stapleton and received his commission as Postmaster on Nov. 10. Mr. Halloran was President of the Veteran Firemen's Association, and was the Chief of the old Edgewater Fire Department. He was a charter member of the Staten Island Lodge of Elks.

**Frederick Monteser.**

Frederick Monteser, head of the German Department of the De Witt Clinton High School and a teacher here for thirty-one years, died yesterday at his home, 210 West 107th Street, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Austria and was a graduate of the University of Vienna, and had also received the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from New York University.


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# M'ANENY TO REVIEW AUSTRALIAN CADETS

**National Security League Will Use Boys as Example of Military Training.**

**HAVE THEIR OWN BAND**

**On Tour of This Country and Canada the Lads Have Collected $10,000 for Red Cross.**

A party of thirty-five cadets from Western Australia will arrive here tomorrow under the command of Lieutenant J. J. Simons, and will be received at noon at the City Hall by Acting Mayor McAneny, and will then march down Broadway with their band to the British Consulate in State Street, where they will be welcomed by Clive Bayley, the Consul General. During their stay of several days in this city the National Security League will take the opportunity of using them as an example of how in Australia a system of universal military training has been built up without in any way interfering with the ordinary pursuits of civil life.

The lads, who vary in age from 13 to 22, and wear a uniform of dark blue, with a white cap, came to this country in the first place in order to return a visit paid to the Commonwealth of Australia a couple of years ago by a party of cadets from California. For this purpose they were subsidized by the Government of the State of Western Australia, and were recognized by the Federal Government of Australia. As Australia was playing so important a part in the war of Europe some fear was expressed that their visit might be taken as involving this country in a breach of neutrality. The matter was brought up in Congress, and when it was explained that these were merely cadets, and although they had had elementary military training they did not carry so much as sidearms, it was announced that no possible objection could be raised to their visit.

The cadets reached California on March 1 and visited the expositions at San Francisco and San Diego, giving band concerts at each. Then they toured through the Pacific Coast and made their way up to Vancouver. Since September the party has been in Canada and has been traveling slowly east, giving band concerts and entertainments on their way in order to raise money for the Red Cross Fund. Altogether they collected in this way more than $10,000, and when they were in Ottawa last week they were reviewed by the Duke of Connaught, the Governor General, and were also received by Sir Robert Borden, the present Premier, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, his predecessor in office.

These boys received their training under the system which was established in Australia a few years ago, by which every able-bodied boy must learn to drill while at school. It is included as one of the regular schedule of subjects, and only differs from the other studies in that it is continued after the boy has dropped his regular school work and has begun to earn his livelihood. For some years after he is a wage earner he must take a regulation number of drills per annum until he reaches the age when he is regarded as past military service. In this way the Commonwealth reckons that it will soon have a force of 600,000 men who have at least had the rudiments of military training.

Garnet Holme, one of those in charge of this particular party, on Friday night met a number of members from the social and educational clubs of the east side at Public School 62, at Essex and Hester Streets, and explained to them the value that Australians had found in this development of the public school system.

It is likely that the National Security League during the presence of the West Australian Cadets in this city will arrange a meeting for them at which the military uses of the cadet system may be explained.

**Professor Allen Garland Hall.**

Professor Allen Garland Hall, Dean of the Law School of Vanderbilt University, died at his home in Nashville, Tenn., on Nov. 28, according to information reaching this city yesterday. He was born in Lafayette, Ky., and was in his fifty-fourth year. Professor Hall was educated at the Central University of Kentucky and Vanderbilt University, from both of which he received the degree of LL.D. In 1891 he was a member of the forty-seventh General Assembly of his State, being Speaker pro tem, and during 1893-5 was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the University of Nashville. In 1902 Professor Hall joined the Faculty of Vanderbilt University, and was successively Professor of Law, Vice Dean and Dean of the Law School. He was a former moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; a member of the Executive Committee of the State Anti-Saloon League, and a member of both the American and Tennessee Bar Association. Professor Hall belonged to the Nashville and Old Oak Clubs.

**Bayside Carnival Queen Dies.**

Miss Catherine Reade, who was crowned queen of a carnival and mardi gras at Bayside, L. I., last Fall, died yesterday at her home there on Crocheron Avenue, aged 19 years. She was born in Bayside, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Reade. The contest for the election of a queen in Bayside was one of the most memorable events there in years. Nearly every resident of the place took part in the election. Thousands of people attended the carnival, and soon afterward Miss Reade was taken ill.

**Justice Elliott Dead.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—Justice Thomas Ireland Elliott of the Supreme Court Bench of Baltimore, died this afternoon at his home, 2,026 Mount Royal Avenue. His last illness was a recurrence of a similar attack of heart disease in Europe several years ago. He was born Dec. 25, 1856, was graduated from Princeton, and was a noted member of the bar until elected to Judgeship in 1906.


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### Born

RANNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Ranney, Jr., of 911 East 176th St., announce the birth of a son, Francis P. Ranney 3d, on Dec. 5, 1915.

SCHWARZ.—Dec. 3, 159 West 79th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Schwarz, a son.

STAHL.—Nov. 28, Brunor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Stahl, a son.

### Engaged

ELDRED—McINTOSH.—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson B. Eldred of Auburn, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Caldwell, to Mr. John McIntosh of the same city.

ALEXANDER — SCHREIBER. — Fannie Schreiber to Joseph Alexander.

APFEL—OBSTFIELD.—Estelle M. Obstfield to Joseph S. Apfel.

BENJAMIN—SPIERS.—Alice Spiers to Harry A. Benjamin.

COHEN—HOROWITZ.—Mildred Horowitz to Elias M. Cohen.

COHEN—SILVERMAN.—Beatrice Silverman to Julius Cohen.

DONEFER—RESH.—Irene E. Resh to Nathan Donefer.

FRIEDMANN—ROSENTHAL.—Annabel Rosenthal to Harry Friedmann.

GRANOWITZ—HERRING.—Anna G. Herring to Jack Granowitz.

HELLER—ROSENZWEIG.—Marion Rosenzweig to Murray J. Heller.

HOENIG—GLUCKSMAN.—Anna Glucksman to George M. Hoenig.

KOHN—MEYER.—Minerva Meyer to Morris Kohn.

LEVY — LANGFELDER. — Charlotte Langfelder to Ben Levy.

LIPMAN—LIEBERTHAL.—Sarah Lieberthal to Ben Lipman.

MANN—KLEINMAN.—Lillian Kleinman to Abe Mann.

NATHENBAUM.—Helen Baum to H. Herman Nathan.

SCHEPPER—ROSENBERG.—Bertha Rosenberg to Abraham Schepper.

SCHLESSEL—EDELSTEIN.—Anna Edelstein to Harold R. Schlessel.

SHERMAN—HIRSCHSON.—Miriam Hirschson to Herbert Sherman.

SILVERMAN—FRIEDLANDER.—Mildred L. Friedlander to David Silverman.

SOBEL—GROENMAN.—Grace Groenman to Joseph Sobel.

STEINBRINK—FRUCHTMAN.—Mathilda P. Fruchtman to Joseph Steinbrink.

STRAUSS—SACHS.—Caroline Sachs to Edward Strauss.

VORHAUS—HARRIS.—Gustava Harris to Alfred Vorhaus.

WEILBURG — POLEY.—Carrie Poley to Julius Weilburg.

WOLFE—SOMMERS.—Fay Sommers to Albert Wolfe.

ZADUK—SACHS.—Elsie Sachs to Harry Zaduk.

### Married

McCONAUGHY — HUSTED. — On Saturday, Dec. 4, at First Presbyterian Church of West Chester, Penn., by the Rev. James McConaughy, Helen F. Husted, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Husted, to Donald McConaughy.

LOWE—SOLOMON.—Dec. 4, Grace Solomon to Albert E. Lowe.

SHERMAN—ROSEN.—Dec. 5, Bessie Rosen to Benjamin Sherman.

### Died

ATKINS.—On Dec. 3, 1915, Richard H. Atkins, in his 77th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 138 Luquer St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M. Members of Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. and A. M. Interment at Greenwich Cemetery.

BACON.—At Baltimore, on Thursday, Dec. 2, 1915, Edward R., son of the late Elizabeth Rathbone and David R. Bacon. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 6th Av. and 53d St., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Paris and London papers please copy.

BAILLIE.—Suddenly, in Bridgeport, Conn., Sunday, Dec. 5, 1915, Matilda M. Baillie, widow of Walter S. Baillie of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Edinburgh, Scotland. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, William E. Baillie, 161 Washington Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BLANCHARD.—John Osgood, beloved husband of Elizabeth Cameron Blanchard, on Sunday, Dec. 5, at his home, 324 West 84th St. Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, at the Chantry of Grace Church. California papers please copy.

BRIGGS.—Suddenly, at Summit, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 3, 1915, Walter Dean Briggs, sixty-two years of age, husband of Clara Knight Briggs. Services at his late residence, 77 Prospect St., Summit, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 6, at 3:15 P. M., on arrival of D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken at 2:15. Interment at Bristol, R. I. Boston and Providence papers please copy.

BURGESS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1915, George H., son of the late Anna Scott and George H. Burgess. Services at his late residence, 1,057 Central Av., Plainfield, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private, in Albany, N. Y.

CLARKE.—William S., on Saturday, Dec. 4, after a long illness at 437 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in the 65th year of his age. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery on Monday at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence.

COHEN.—Sarah, on Dec. 4, beloved wife of Jack, and mother of Stella Louise and the late Lillian. Funeral from her late residence, 887 Park Av., Manhattan, Monday, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

COWLES.—At Ansonia, Conn., Dec. 5, Ella Louise Terry, wife of Charles A. Cowles. Funeral from her late residence at Ansonia on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915, after a lingering illness, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, Octavio E. Davis of Havana, Cuba, general manager of the Stewart Sugar Company. Friends may view the remains at McLarney's Mortuary Chapel, 874 Lexington Av., near 65th St. Requiem mass, to which his friends are invited, will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Thursday, Dec. 9, at St. Patrick's, 5th Av. and 50th St.

DAY.—Friday morning, Dec. 3, 1915, Mary Robinson, beloved wife of Clarke Day, at the Hotel Bossert, Montague St., Brooklyn.

DE LA VERGNE.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, at her residence, 9 East 39th st., in her 73d year, Catherine A. Van Aerman, widow of John Chester De La Vergne. Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

DODGE. — On Dec. 4, 1915, James Mapes Dodge. Funeral services on Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at his late residence, McKean Av. and Clapier St., Germantown, Philadelphia. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Autos will meet 1 P. M. train from New York (Central Railroad of New Jersey) at Wayne Junction Station.

DOUTNEY.—On Dec. 5, Mary, wife of George P. Doutney. Funeral from her late residence, 567 Halsey St., Tuesday, 9 A. M., thence to Holy Rosary Church on Chauncey St. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Montreal, Newfoundland, and Atlanta, Ga., papers please copy.

ENGLISH.—At his residence, 67 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4, 1915, Benjamin English, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New Haven, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 6, at half-past two o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

FREEDMAN.—Andrew, son of Elizabeth and the late Joseph Freedman, on Saturday, Dec. 4, after a brief illness, in his fifty-sixth year. Funeral from his late residence, 524 5th Av., at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday, Dec. 7.

HANLON.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915, Sarah M. Hanlon, beloved sister of Mrs. Mary A. Morrow. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, 600 West 21st St., thence to Church of Guardian Angel, West 23d St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HEMPSTEAD.—Suddenly, on Dec. 3, 1915, Otis, beloved husband of Marian Jardine Hempstead. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 20 West Dayton St., Ridgewood, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 6, at 8 P. M.

HEBBEL.—On Dec. 3, Margaret J., widow of J. Franz Hebbel. Funeral services at her late residence, 100 West 182d St., Monday, Dec. 6, at 8 P. M.

HEGNER.—At 6:30 Saturday evening, at the Polyclinic Hospital, after a short illness, Anton Hegner, in his 54th year. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Close friends and relatives only.

HIRSCH.—Suddenly, on Dec. 5, 1915, Albert Hirsch, beloved husband of Louise Leerburger and father of Amy H. Neumeyer and Edgar A. Hirsch, in his 59th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JENKINS.—Mrs. Beatrice L., (nee Maleady,) widow of Robert C. Jenkins, at her residence, 801 West End Av. Funeral notice later.

KAMMERER.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1915, Andrew Kammerer, aged 86 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 398 Hillside Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

KAUFFMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, at her residence, 628 West 114th St., Mary Elizabeth, aged 56.

KING.—At her residence, 602 West 162d St., New York City, Celia, widow of John King and daughter of the late Mary Hadley and William C. Samler. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNAUTH.—At his home at Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 3, 1915, after a long illness, Antonio Knauth, husband of Else Uhlich Knauth, in the sixtieth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Av. and 99th St., on Monday morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

LAIRD.—At Freehold, N. J., Dec. 4, 1915, James Laird, in his 88th year. Funeral from his late residence, 14 East Main St., Freehold, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 2 P. M.

LAMMERS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915, Margaret, nee Vehslage, widow of the late John H. Lammers, in her 67th year. Relatives and friends, also Ladies' Aid Society of the Evg. Luth., St. John's Church, are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 7 P. M., at her late residence, 79 Jane St. Interment private.

LEWIS.—Lavenia E., wife of Lester A. Lewis, Sunday, Dec. 5. Funeral at her home, 865 President St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Interment at Exeter, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

LUDDEN.—On Dec. 5, 1915, Mary J., widow of William Ludden. Funeral service at her late residence, 221 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 8 P. M. Interment at New Haven, Conn.

LUEDEKE.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915, Charles Herman Luedeke, in his 82d year. Relatives and friends, also Eoltes Post, No. 32, G. A. R., and Siedenburg Verein, Haedler Club, and New York Mercantile Exchange are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 26 Bethune St., on Monday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M. Funeral at convenience of family; automobile cortege.

MEYER. — Arthur E., beloved husband of Hattie Seelig Meyer, devoted son of Charles and Carrie, brother of Emil and Hugo, in his 34th year, at San Francisco, on Dec. 4. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MUSSON.—Entered into rest on Friday, Dec. 3, James Musson, at Woodcliff Lake, N. J. Services at his late home on Monday evening. Erie train leaves Chambers St. at 6 P. M. Cleveland and Chicago papers please copy.

PARKER.—At Patterson, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 3, 1915, Louis Hall Parker, formerly of West Hoboken, N. J. Funeral services Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at 150 West 13th St., New York City.

PERKINS.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915, Nellie O., wife of George C. Perkins. Funeral services at her late residence, 408 4th St., Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 6, at 8 P. M. Interment at New Haven, Conn.

PITOU.—Augustus, at Hope Sound, Fla., on Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RADFORD.—On Friday, Dec. 3, 1915, Theresa J., widow of the Rev. Charles J. Radford and sister of William M. Fliess. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., on Monday, Dec. 6, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

RICHTER.—Phoebe L., beloved mother of Mrs. Edward William Westell, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915. Remains lying in state "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St. Interment Middletown, Conn.

RODGERS.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, 1915, at her residence, 113 West 77th St., New York City, Elizabeth Nicholson Rodgers, daughter of the late Alexander Robertson and Mary Darden Rodgers. Funeral services will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1915, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services.

ROSS.—Sunday, Dec. 5, 1915, Laura V., widow of Duncan Ross, daughter of the late Emeline and Valentine Kirby. Funeral services at residence, 385 Fort Washington Av., Tuesday, 10 A. M.

SCHLIVEK.—Louis, in his 79th year, father of Sarah Frank, Annie Peyser, Tillie Sperber, Hyman and Dave Schlivek. Funeral from his late residence, 1,048 Bergen St., Brooklyn, Monday, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

SCHMALZ.—Suddenly, on Dec. 4, 1915, Francois Schmalz, age 61 years, born in Metz, Alsace. Funeral from Winterbottom's Chapel, 75 West 47th St., on Tuesday, the 7th, at 12:30 P. M.

SCHUYLER.—Suddenly at Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 3, Peter Van Cortlandt, son of Clarence R. and Martha R. Schuyler, aged 14 months. Funeral service private.

SHEAHAN.—On Dec. 3, 1915, Patrick, beloved husband of Hannah Fitzpatrick, native of Kilbrin, County Cork, Ireland. Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 8, from his late residence, 314 East 70th St., at 10 A. M., then to the Church of St. Catherine Sienna, East 69th St. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Cork papers please copy.

SHEEHAN.—Patrick. Members of the United Social Club are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late treasurer at his residence, 314 East 70th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 10:30 A. M.
MARTIN O'CONNELL, President.
DENIS RYALL, Secretary.

SMITH.—At East Orange, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915, Emily, daughter of Sarah and the late William A. Smith. Funeral service at her late home, 68 North Grove St., Monday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock. Lackawanna Railroad to Grove St. Station.

STAFFORD.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915, at his late residence, 639 East 15th St., corner Foster Av., Brooklyn, Willis E. Stafford, husband of Marion E. Hopper and father of Willis H. and C. Morton Stafford and Mrs. Howard H. Snyder. Funeral services Monday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

TALLMAN.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 4, 1915, Anna Van Dein, widow of Tunis Tallman, in her 78th year. Funeral services from her late residence, Palisades, N. Y., Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

TOBIN.—Thomas Francis. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

WALSH.—On Dec. 4, Mary Walsh, native of Tipperary, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 75 East 85th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 8:30 A. M.; then to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av., 84th St.

ANKNER.—Mary, 993 1st Av., Dec. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ARBEITER.—Albert J., 15 Abingdon Square, Dec. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CALDER.—John F., Dec. 4, aged 74. Funeral, 171 8th Av.

COUGHLIN.—John, 396 Hudson St., Dec. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DICKSON.—Henry, St. Francis Hospital, Dec. 4. Funeral notice later.

DUMOIS.—Francis S., 135 West 74th St., Dec. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DU PUY.—Doretta, 895 West End Av., Dec. 4. Funeral private.

EISELE.—Mary, 359 West 50th St., Dec. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FENTON.—Patrick J., 242 East 41st St., Dec. 4.

FREAL.—Elizabeth, 118 West 109th St., Dec. 4.

HANNON.—Bridget, 20 Bethune St., Dec. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

HART.—Catherine, 161 West 140th St., Dec. 4, aged 76. Funeral private.

HILLMAN.—Richard, 2,453 Valentine Av., Bronx, Dec. 4. Funeral private.

HUSSEL.—Catherine A., 353 West 115th St., Dec. 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

IHRER.—Wilhelmina, 116 East 98th St., Dec. 3.

KEATING.—James, 165 East 49th St., Dec. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LYONS.—James B., New Brighton, S. I., Dec. 4. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

MARKHAM.—John, 989 Rogers Place, Dec. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MARTINKA.—Anthony, Dec. 4, aged 83. Funeral 303 7th Av.

MILLER.—Daniel, 676 10th Av., Dec. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

MILLER.—Sarah, 2,040 7th Av., Dec. 3. Funeral service Dec. 8.

MOGAN.—Mary F., 721 East 181st St., Dec. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Matilda, Dec. 3. Funeral 442 East 9th St., today, 1 P. M.

MURPHY.—Timothy A., 536 East 88th St., Dec. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'DONNELL.—Frank, 379 1st Av., Dec. 3.

PADELFORD.—Susan, 466 Amsterdam Av., Dec. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

ROEHRS.—Marie S., 322 East 79th St., Dec. 3, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SAUNDERS.—Samuel D., 336 East 53d St., Dec. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SEARS.—Robert E., 473 West 158th St., Dec. 3.

SHANAHAN.—John, 1,682 Park Av., Dec. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SKAHILL.—Michael, 186 East 93d St., Dec. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SMITH.—Mary, 261 West 115th St., Dec. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TWYFORD.—Catherine, 153 West 102d St., Dec. 

# SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE AT GARDEN—ATHLETES IN ROAD RACES—TURF

## CYCLISTS START SIX-DAY GRIND

### Seventeen Teams Sent Off on Long Journey at Garden by Sheriff-Elect Smith.

### GRENDA LEADS AT START

### Four Thousand Persons Cheer Riders as They Circle Around the Saucer.

SCORE AT 2 A. M.
Second Hour.

| | M. | L. |
|---|---|---|
| Hill and Grenda | 50 | 8 |
| McNamara and Spears | 50 | 8 |
| Egg and Dupuy | 50 | 8 |
| Magin and Lawrence | 50 | 8 |
| Thomas and Ryan | 50 | 8 |
| Hansen and Mitten | 50 | 8 |
| Kopsky and Wohlrab | 50 | 8 |
| Sullivan and Anderson | 50 | 8 |
| Moran and Walthour | 50 | 8 |
| Piercey and Walker | 50 | 8 |
| Drobach and Corry | 50 | 8 |
| Eaton and Madden | 50 | 8 |
| Suter and Madonna | 50 | 8 |
| Forgier and Carman | 50 | 8 |
| Rudi-Russe and Vanderstuyft | 50 | 8 |
| Hanley and Halstead | 50 | 8 |
| Beres and Linart | 50 | 8 |

Former record 50 miles and 9 laps, made by Lawson and Root in 1915 in Chicago.

Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith at 12:03 o'clock this morning fired the gun which sent representatives of seventeen teams away in the twenty-third annual six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden. It was a trim, sturdy collection of athletes that answered the starting shot with the first spurt of the tedious grind. For 142 hours these men and their partners will follow a dizzy pace around the wooden saucer, which will end next Saturday night with the deciding sprints.

On the track when Sheriff-elect Smith pulled the trigger of his shiny weapon were Alfred Grenda of Australia, Reggie McNamara, Australia; Oscar Egg, Switzerland; Percy Lawrence, San Francisco; Martin Ryan, Newark; Worthington Mitten, Davenport; Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City; Norman Anderson, Bayonne; Bobby Walthour, Atlanta; Charles Piercey, Peter Drobach, South Boston; Ray Eaton, Newark; Vincenzo Madonna, Italy; Joe Fogler, Brooklyn; Rudolph Rudi Russe, Australia; Willie Hanley, San Francisco, and Victor Linarti, Belgium.

The Australian, Grenda, made the pace on the first mile, for which he was timed in 2 minutes 17 1-5 seconds. About 4,000 fans were scattered about the arena at the start. There were big blocks of empty seats visible, but the ring and the galleries were crowded with the usual mob of the faithful. There are many permanent guests in this collection who will stick around until removed on the "first" hour cleaning day.

The first relief of the race was made by Eddie Madden of the Newark team, who replaced Ray Eaton shortly after the start. Oscar Egg, the Swiss rider, who is teamed with Marcel Dupuy of France, made the going fast in the first fifteen minutes. Then Victor Linart of Belgium, paired with Georges Seres of France, went out in front and he was succeeded by young Frank Corry of Australia, who settled the contestants back to the usual drill six-day gait.

The riders were somewhat overlooked until they came on the saucer en masse. Then they received a royal reception. Some of the old favorites, especially Jackie Clark and Alf Grenda were missed, but their places were capably filled by youngsters. Plenty of new blood has been injected into the race. The method of picking the teams used this year has helped improve the exhibition.

The saucer-shaped track is built about on the usual lines, with better grading for the sprints than they have ever had. All the middle of the Garden is dirt, and there is not much wood flooring.

The record for the six-day race is 2,758 miles and 1 lap, made last year by Goullet and Grenda. Goullet is with the French Army, at the front, but Grenda is paired with Fred Hill of Boston, as the American-Australian team. The race is under the auspices this year of the Cycle Racing Association of New York, of which Frank Mihlon is President.

For the finish this year the Continental system will be adopted, the same as last year, when it was run off for the first time. Instead of a mile sprint at the finish, only the leading teams on even terms will be allowed to sprint for the final honors. All other teams will be withdrawn from the track at 9 o'clock Saturday night. The leaders will then sprint for an hour. The man in the lead at the end of every fifteen laps or mile and a half will receive as many points as there are men in the sprint. The second man as many points as those he beats. The highest number of points at the end of the hour decides the winner.

### Harvey Wins Cycle Race.

George Harvey was returned the victor in the second of the final three-point bicycle races of the season, held by the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association. The finish was close and exciting, hardly a wheel's length divided the first four men. Louis Zarra came in second, Joseph Caldwell third, and George Steppello fourth. The time was 14:16 3-5. All the above riders started from the 1:30 handicap mark. John Marquart made an attempt to lower the one hour unpaced record, but he was unsuccessful, owing to the wind which swept across the course.

### Second Consolation Race.

The New England Wheelmen held their second consolation race over the course on Eastern Boulevard, in the Bronx, yesterday morning. Schindler won the event in 16:15 3-5. Sprauer was second, and Holl third.

## ATHLETIC CONFERENCE.

### Yale, Princeton, and Harvard Make Provisional Rules for Amateurs.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—The question of possible reinstatement of five Yale athletes, who were recently declared ineligible for playing Summer baseball, was discussed only informally at a joint meeting of committees from Harvard, Princeton, and Yale in New York last week. This was stated here tonight by Professor R. N. Corwin, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Committee. Professor Corwin says "this subject fell outside the purpose of the meeting and the committee did not, of course, feel competent to pass on the case. There was, however, a very full discussion of the matter in all its bearings."

Provisional rules for governing athletics at all three institutions were adopted, but it will be several weeks before the universities can pass upon them for ratification. Professor Corwin indicates that the joint meeting of the eligibility committees may be an annual affair.

## MACKAY'S HORSES COMING.

### Eighteen from France to Arrive Here on the Minnehaha.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The steamer Minnehaha will take to New York twenty-six race horses, including Clarence H. Mackay's entire string of eighteen, which were sent here from France. The other eight animals are English two-year olds.

### Basket Ball at Manhattan.

Manhattan College will open its basket ball season tomorrow night. The team will play Brooklyn College's five on De La Salle court. The Green and White has an excellent schedule of games booked. With Captain Houlihan and F. Downing, veterans of two seasons, to rely upon, and plenty of good material to develop, Coach Hanrahan looks forward to a successful season.

## JAUNT TO CONEY ISLAND.

### 93 Pedestrians Finish Weekly Trip of Walkers' Association.

The weekly jaunt of the American Walkers' Association was held yesterday from Atlantic Avenue subway station to Coney Island and return, for the short walk, and extended for the long walk, another ten miles being covered over the winding paths of Prospect Park.

This was the first of the "Mystery Walks" of the association, the route being known only to the pathfinder, and indications point to this being a popular institution in the future. The walk brought out ninety-three pedestrians.

The battle for high mileage between the evening schools which are competing for the challenge trophy offered by the association is growing interesting and school spirit is running high. The New York and Brooklyn Evening High Schools are putting up a lively fight with Harlem Evening High a close third. Morris, Washington Heights, and East Side Evening High, Harlem, and Stuyvesant Evening Trade, and Public Evening Schools 70 and 126, are all probable contenders, and will make the leaders hustle to retain their advantage.

Next Sunday's walk will start from Bronx Park subway station at 9 A. M., and the route will be to Pelham Manor and return, for the short walk, and to Greenwich, Conn., and return, for the long distancers. Those who took part in yesterday's walk follow:

L. J. Benedetto, W. Boekemann, S. Brodsky, S. Bentowitz, A. Clark, G. W. Claney, O. Desori, A. Daneman, B. Daneman, J. Daniels, W. Decker, R. Damm, S. Freedman, M. Paley, G. Borner, H. Harrison, M. Dunn, D. Hurn, J. F. Hashinger, F. Gago, J. Gianico, C. Gross, L. Gregory, D. Goldberger, P. Gardner, S. Goodman, A. Hickey, J. Haitigan, F. C. Hooker, P. J. Hughes, G. Hornel, Jr., F. Heath, R. A. Hug, G. A. Jaeger, Jr., A. Koenigsberg, J. Klein, L. Klein, S. Klein, W. Kilfoyle, J. Kalmus, M. Kaufman, J. J. Lynch, E. J. W. Lang, W. H. Lorenz, L. Labowitz, J. Lebowitz, M. Gilowitz, M. Levin, J. Lyons, F. Lackenoker, L. Leff, M. McCann, J. Mensch, C. Murstein, J. Padnos, A. Scanlon, V. Lanesco, W. McCarthy, J. D. Lynch, H. Ott, A. W. Meyers, A. Novochick, M. Porcelli, P. Pollak, W. Frobst, J. S. Richards, E. Rabinowich, E. Fouquet, H. Dicks, P. D. Fields, M. Ryan, B. Mandoela, F. Spencer, A. Smith, A. Saccullo, A. Shablick, F. Seufert, C. Stroblyn, R. Sanowich, C. A. Stone, G. H. Swartz, G. Trefry, Sr., G. Trefry, Jr., A. Urlaub, A. Winters, S. Wirshup, J. Winck, H. Zulch, L. Zala, H. Shaines, and Hageman.

The members of the women's branch of the association walked through New York City on their weekly hike. The walk started at Columbus Circle and led up to Broadway to Seventy-second Street, then to the Drive to Van Cortlandt Park. This was one of the pleasantest walks of the series. Among the women who finished were the Misses Falk and M. Luft, R. Jackson, Moore, Papke, Gratzner, A. Selbert, Gross, L. Silberberg and M. Selbert.

The walks for next Saturday and Sunday will be over the same route the men's organization will take, and will start from the Bronx Park Subway Station, the women going as far as Fort Schuyler.

Branches of the women's branch of the association will be started in Scranton, Penn.; Newark, N. J., and in many of the smaller towns throughout the United States. Walking is growing in favor with the women as with the men.

## BRACING DAY FOR WALKERS.

### Twenty-five Pedestrians Enjoy 15-Mile Tramp Through Long Island.

The Walkers' Club of America had another bracing day for their weekly tour yesterday over the fine boulevards of Queens County. Twenty-five members started from Columbus Circle on the club's scheduled jaunt to Jamaica, going through Fifty-ninth Street and over the Queensboro Bridge to Long Island City.

The route from there led over Hoffman Boulevard, and passed through Flushing, Elmhurst and Corona. Two squads were formed, and both traveled at their customary four-mile gait over the entire route of fifteen miles. All the starters reached Jamaica in good shape, and some of the long-distance men set out on a return tramp to the Circle.

The novices were coached by two representatives of the walking school, particular attention being paid to those who walked with the newly formed Harlem Evening High School walking club. This enthusiastic group of walkers will take their weekly jaunts as a part of the Walkers' Club of America, so they may take advantage of the club's instruction offer.

All members covering the distance will be scored accordingly in the club's mileage competition. Their names follow: G. Kuppler, A. Jessup, I. Ettinger, C. Emerson, J. Goldstone, J. Hocking, J. Heffernan, A. Brien, S. Goldstein, E. Meyersdorf, H. Levine, A. E. Rode, T. Hassen, F. Freund, E. Cordes, L. Schickel, J. Levy, P. Anthony, H. Levy, I. M. Bach, A. V. Stevens, L. Lieberman, B. Jacoby, A. Bernstein, and D. Ladopoulos.

## NOTES FOR THE BOXERS.

If Fred Fulton, who is mentioned prominently as Jess Willard's next opponent, faces the champion heavyweight in New Orleans next March the resultant bout will be between giants. Willard stands 6 feet 6 inches, and weighs close to 240 pounds in fighting condition. Fulton is a trifle over 6 feet 4 inches, and scales about 223 pounds when in ring costume. Compared to these pugilists, Jeffries, Johnson, Fitzsimmons, Ruhlin, Corbett, and Sullivan were small, while Sharkey and Choynski were pygmies.

Entries close today for the Crescent Athletic Club amateur boxing tournament, which will be held in the club gymnasium, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, next Wednesday and Saturday evenings. The weights to be contested for are the 115, 125, 135, and 145 pounds, with an extra pound allowed to each competitor when he weighs in. Entry can be made at the Metropolitan Association headquarters, 21 Warren Street, New York City, and at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

When Young Brown won over Matt Wells, John Reisler, manager of Brown, saw an opportunity for Brown to be matched with Willie Ritchie, the American champion, and offered the latter a tempting price to box Brown. Ritchie demanded $3,500 to box Brown, and Reisler offered $1,500. "Brown is too tough a proposition for $1,500," said Ritchie, as rejoinder, "and Harry Pollock was the chap who told me to steer clear of Brown in a ten-round bout, and I intend to do so, for Pollock tels me that Brown nearly put an end to Welsh in Syracuse six months ago. The bout was scheduled to take place at the Harlem Sporting Club on Dec. 17.

The ten-round bout between Allie Nack, the ex-amateur metropolitan champion, and Harry Smith, which the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will stage this afternoon, has stirred up a deal of excitement. Ten three-round semi-professional try-out bouts will also be presented, and the show will be held at bargain matinee prices.

K. O. Brown the east side lightweight will box Eddie Clifford, the rugged Harlem lightweight in the final ten-round bout at the Olympic A. C. tonight. In the second ten-round bout Marty Cross, brother of Leach Cross, will oppose Frankie Wagner in a return match. Cross and Wagner fought one of the best ten-round bouts seen at the club. In the first ten-round bout Battling Henry of the New York Curb Exchange will box Jack Sayles, the east sider.

The Pioneer Sporting Club, on West Forty-fourth Street, will stage another boxing show tonight. Six ten-round bouts are carded for decision. The opening ten will be between Joe Lynch of the West Side and Frankie Dodd of Newark, the second ten will show Anthony McGowan of the West Side and Willie Andrews of New Jersey, the third ten will introduce Charley Baker of the west side and Young West of Newark, the fourth ten will be between Harvey Crosby of the west side and Young (Red) McDonald of the west side. In the semi-final ten Johnny Burke of the west side faces Young Kelly of Newark, and the final ten will bring out Young Fitzsimmons of the west side and Patsy Kline of Newark.

Tom Cowler, the clever hard-hitting heavyweight whom Jim Corbett believes can defeat Jess Willard if given the opportunity, has been secured by Manager John Weismantel to box the winner of the Jack Dillon and Dan (Porky) Flynn bout, which will be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night. Cowler has been anxious to face Flynn, who is the recognized heavyweight champion of New England since the latter boxed Battling Levinsky, and he hopes to see him defeat Dillon. Two other ten-round sessions will also be staged, in which Patsy McMahon of Indianapolis, protege of Dillon's, will box Young Driscoll of Brooklyn, and Sailor Maher of the navy and Soldier Johnny Shaw of the army will exchange punches.

## COLORED ATHLETE LANDS ROAD RACE

### Aaron Morris Defeats Big Field of Harriers Over Harlem Course in Fast Time.

Aaron Morris, the colored athlete of the St. Christopher A. C., was successful yesterday in the road race of the Harlem Athletic League, defeating the biggest field that has competed in a contest under the auspices of this organization. Forty-six harriers followed Morris over the course, which he negotiated in 25:12. Lew Heydet of the Morningside A. C. and his clubmate, Terry Halpin, gave Morris a hard race for the first honors, but in the last mile the colored man drew away from his rivals and won by fifty yards from Heydet, with Halpin more than 100 yards back of Heydet in third place.

The team laurel went to the Morningside Athletic Club squad, composed of Heydet, Halpin, L. Metzger, J. Handley, and F. Casse, who recorded the low score of 36 points. Morris's clubmates were close seconds, with 39 points, and third place fell to another colored team, the Salem Crescent A. C., which recorded 54 points.

After the first mile the race for first honors resulted in a three-cornered contest between Morris, Heydet, and Halpin. The St. Christopher representative started to gain on the third mile of the five-mile journey, and he was twenty-five yards in front starting the final mile.

L. Metzger of the Morningside A. C., who finished fourth, collapsed after passing the finish line, but after receiving medical attention in the St. Mark's Club dressing room he was able to go home. The summary:

Aaron Morris, St. Christopher Club, 25:12; Lew Heydet, Morningside A. C., 25:25; T. Halpin, Morningside A. C., 26:25; L. Metzer, Morningside A. C., 26:40; Sid Jackson, Christopher Club, 26:52; N. McDougal, St. Christopher Club, 27:12; S. C. Dugan, St. Joseph C. C., 27:24; M. Sid Jackson, Salem Crescent A. C., 27:52; D. Meyerson, Union Settlement A. C., 28:04; Ira C. Johnson, Salem Crescent A. C., 28:06; Henry Johnson, Salem Crescent A. C., 28:07; J. Handley, Morningside A. C., 28:17; E. F. Farrell, St. Joseph C. C., 28:20; C. Williams, St. Christopher Club, 28:23; G. Freeman, St. Christopher Club, 28:24; F. Casse, Morningside A. C., 28:30; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C., 28:36; H. Hageney, Glencoe A. C., 28:40; Morningside A. C., 28:57; 28:59; F. Central, Morningside A. C., 29:17; W. Russell, Salem Crescent A. C., 29:19; B. Reiger, Glencoe A. C., 29:22; Stenell, Salem Crescent A. C., 29:23; W. Ralph, Morningside A. C., 29:43; G. Dent, St. Mark's C. C., 30:14; B. Kelly, Glencoe A. C., 30:23; F. Kalivas, Morningside A. C., 30:29; G. Finisy, Salem Crescent A. C., 30:47; J. Fox, Glencoe A. C., 30:50; C. Goldberg, Glencoe A. C., 30:56; G. Kelly, Glencoe A. C., 31:00; A. Gallen, St. Joseph's C. C., 31:04; W. Frost, St. Mark's C. C., 31:12; L. Lefwich, St. Mark's C. C., 31:29; E. Higgins, Glencoe A. C., 31:43; P. Magee, Glencoe A. C., 31:44; J. Kennedy, Glencoe A. C., 31:46; B. Walley, St. Mark's C. C., 31:50; H. Seaton, Alpha Physical C. C., 31:56.

TEAM SCORE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morningside A. C. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 15—36 |
| St. Christopher A. C. | 1 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 14—39 |
| Salem Crescent A. C. | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 17—54 |
| Glencoe A. C. | 8 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 20—81 |

## VETERANS IN ROAD RACE.

### Eight Harriers Compete in Weekly Event of St. Anselm Club.

Eighty harriers, comprising the biggest field in a race staged by St. Anselm's Athletic Club, yesterday faced the starter in the weekly invitation run of the Bronx Club. From appearances, it might have been called old-timers' day, for among the veterans who accompanied the big pack were Frank Masterson, Tim O'Connor, Joe Costello, Jimmy O'Connor, Mike Collins, and Frank Foran. It remained for a youngster, however, to lead the way for the big field. C. Du Bois of the Hollywood Inn A. A. made the pace throughout, and in a fine finish won by fifteen yards from J. F. O'Connor of the Millrose A. A., with Masterson, the New York A. C. representative, third, more than 100 yards in the wake of O'Connor.

Du Bois hit a fast clip from the start, and went over the four and three-quarter mile route in 28 minutes 30 seconds, which is almost record time for the course. O'Connor made a hard fight for the first honors in the final quarter mile, but was not strong enough to overtake the Hollywood Inn athlete. The first twenty-five finished in this order:

C. Du Bois, Hollywood Inn, 23:30; J. F. O'Connor, Millrose A. A., 23:32; F. Masterson, New York A. C., 23:37; J. Costello, Bronx Church House, 24:06; R. Brandt, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:12; S. Freireich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 24:36; F. Foran, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:40; W. Robinson, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 24:42; W. Deegan, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:08; J. Warose, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:26; I. Feinberg, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 25:30; F. Wilson, unattached, 25:52; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:00; W. Hannan, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:05; L. Zimmerman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 26:10; J. O'Connor, New York A. C., 26:15; J. Dubin, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 26:30; M. Collins, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:33; C. Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:40; L. Franklin, unattached, 26:50; P. Princeshia, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:58; C. Wager, St. Anselm's A. C., 27:05; F. Zimmerman, unattached, 27:15; J. Harringan, unattached, 27:26; J. Rosenbaum, Bronx County A. C., 27:30.

### Murphy Takes Mohawk A. C. Run.

Frank Murphy, in receipt of 3:45 start, yesterday triumphed in the monthly members' handicap road race of the Mohawk Athletic Club, contested over a course measuring approximately four and a quarter miles in the Bronx. Murphy won in easy fashion from John O'Donohue, who had 3:00 allowance, while William Boak, with the limit mark of 4:15, came through to third place by less than five yards, defeating John Baumiller for the position. The novice prize was annexed by John Sendele, who finished fourth from a 4:15 allowance in 24:40. Murphy trailed the field until the turning point at Burnside Avenue, when he went into the lead and easily retained it on the home trip. The summary:

Frank Murphy, (3:45,) 23:38; John O'Donohue, (3:00,) 23:55; William Boak, (4:15,) 24:36; John Baumiller, (4:15,) 24:40; Frank Wilson, (3:30,) 24:45; John Cerino, (3:15,) 24:48; Louis Glanzrock, (4:15,) 25:25; Tom Dwyer, (1:15,) 22:50; John Marchione, (3:15,) 24:40; John Dolan, (1:15,) 22:50; William Morrison, 4:15,) 25:51; Alfred Johnson, (4:15,) 26:22; Charles Surber, (4:15,) 26:40; Arthur Roth, (scratch,) 22:52; Frank Dwyer, (4:15,) 28:55; Arthur Bordenstein, (4:15,) 29:00.

### Twenty-third Regiment Games.

The athletic feature in Brooklyn this week will be the Fall games of the Twenty-third Regiment A. A., which will be held in the armory at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues next Saturday evening. The program will consist of seventeen events, including the regular track and field contests, as well as wall scaling, rescue races, and heavy marching order races. Among the regimental stars who will compete are Walter Bursch, junior national low hurdle champion; Ollie de Grucky of the New York A. C., "Tiny" Gear, the crack high jumper, and others. The feature will be a two-mile bike race, open to N. C. A. riders, in which Eddie Goodwin, the flat-floor champion, will ride from scratch.

### Bothner to Wrestle Linow to Finish.

George Bothner, for fifteen years lightweight champion wrestler, catch-as-catch-can style, will lock arms and legs tonight with Ivan Linow, the Russian Cossack, in a finish bout at the Manhattan Opera House in the international wrestling tournament. This makes the third meeting between the pair. The first bout was impromptu, and it started by Linow slugging Bothner, who disqualified him in a match. The second bout was a draw after twenty-five minutes of rough and ready catch-as-catch-can wrestling, and tonight the men will go to a finish at the same style.

SPORTING EVENTS.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SIX-DAY RACE
ALL WEEK.
Telephone Madison Square 5100.

## MAY BUY NEWARK CLUB.

### Powers Reported to Head Syndicate of Business Men.

It was reported in baseball circles yesterday that arrangements were under way whereby the franchise of the Newark Federal League Club would be transferred from Harry Sinclair to Pat Powers and a syndicate of Newark business men. Powers is already a part owner of the Newark Club, and the buying out of the Sinclair interests is taken to be a part of the plan whereby the Western oil man is to assume the ownership of the New York Federal League Club. In dispatches from Chicago Sinclair said that he was the backer of the club on Manhattan Island, but the Federal League, through James A. Gilmore, says that it is not ready to announce the ownership, but that at the present time Sinclair is not the owner. About a month ago Gilmore said that he would not approve of one man owning two clubs, and the postponement in the announcement of the backer of the New York Federals is by many considered to be due to the fact that as yet Sinclair has not disposed of his Newark franchise. The plan to have a syndicate ownership in Newark and relieve Sinclair of the only obstacle in the path of his assuming ownership of the New York Club is held to be a happy solution of the difficulty.

Sinclair is now in Chicago, and does not return to this city until tomorrow. Pat Powers could not be reached last night, so that there might be a confirmation of the rumor of a probable change in the Newark ownership.

### May Not Abolish Baseball.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 5.—Professor T. F. Moran, Purdue's representative at the Western conference meeting in Chicago Saturday, and Secretary of the Big Nine, in discussing the press report that the death knell had been sounded for baseball as an intercollegiate sport in the conference, stated that the report conveyed the wrong impression. According to Dr. Moran, baseball in the conference is merely on probation. If the coaches and players clean up in the sport there is no danger of baseball being abolished. Under present conditions the conference schools would be obliged to drop baseball to protect other intercollegiate athletics. The resolutions passed in Saturday's meeting will not affect the playing schedule for the coming Spring, he said.

### Brooklyn A. A. Stages Two Runs.

Two road runs were promoted in East New York yesterday by the Brooklyn A. A., one a handicap for members and the other open to all athletes. J. Sherman, with four minutes' handicap, won the members' contest over a five-mile course in 27:45, defeating J. Thomas, who started off the same mark with no victor by fifteen yards. Ben Finklestein, scratch man, got home third in 24:12. In the open event the honors went to Dave Finklestein, formerly of Manual Training High School, now competing unattached, who turned the distance in 26:11. The runner-up was G. Behr of the Brooklyn A. A., with V. De Clementi of the same club third.

### Katz Repeats Race Victory.

Julius Katz, winner of the Pennant Athletic Club's open novice race last Sunday, repeated his triumph yesterday in his club's invitation run contested over a three-and-a-half-mile course. Katz never had to extend himself to win by twenty-five yards from J. Mitchell, an unattached harrier, in the good time of 18:03. B. Lichtman of the Clark House A. A. finished third. The first ten crossed the line in this order.

### Care of Golf Clubs Over Winter.

James Shanley the Van Cortlandt Park professional has sounded a warning to the golfers that are putting away their clubs for the Winter. Quite often the sticks are merely placed in the caddy bag and then the bag is stood up in some dark corner until the warm Spring sun tells the owner that it is time to start over again. This method of keeping the clubs over Winter is wrong. All golf clubs that are left in this manner for any length of time get buckled or bent in the shaft near the head, due to the fact that all the weight in the club at the head is pressing against the weakest part of the shaft. A glance along the shaft of the club will show only too well the dangers of such a proceeding. The clubs should be oiled to prevent the irons from rusting and the wood from drying out, and then they should be carefully placed in the caddy bag, irons on bottom and wooden clubs on top, and the bag should then be hung up in some place that will have a fairly even temperature for the long Winter season

## ALEXANDER PITCHES LOW-RUN AVERAGE

### Philadelphia Star Leads in National League Games—Matty Far Down on List.

Interesting figures for the baseball fan are to be found in the miscellaneous statistics compiled by John A. Heydler, Secretary of the National League. In the records of pitchers, the names of all those who played in more than fifteen games being included, Grover Cleveland Alexander stands to the front. The figures are based on the average number of runs earned in a nine-inning game, and 1.22 is credited to the Phillies' star moundsman. He took part in 49 games, 36 of which were complete, and pitched, in all, 376 innings, more than any other man in the league; 1,435 batsmen faced him, and 253 hits were made off his delivery. He allowed 64 bases on balls, hit 10 men, and is credited with only 2 wild pitches. His opponents scored 86 runs, 51 of which were earned. In computing this record, all runs scored are charged against the pitcher except those resulting from fielding errors and passed balls. No runs are charged that scored after chances had been offered fielders to retire the side.

Toney of Cincinnati ranks second to Alexander, the average number of runs scored off his delivery being 1.67, this being derived from a record of 36 games, 18 of which were completed. Next to Toney comes Al Mamaux of Pittsburgh, who is credited with 2.03. Pfeffer of Brooklyn ranks fourth with 2.09, and Hughes of Boston fifth with 2.12. Kantlehner of Pittsburgh is sixth with 2.25. Following him appears the name of Jeff Tesreau of the Giants, who is credited with 2.29. Humphries of Cincinnati with 2.30, Ragan of Brooklyn and Boston with 2.33, and Dell of Brooklyn with 2.34 round out the first ten.

Christy Mathewson of the Giants ranks forty-seventh in the list with 3.68. The Giants' pitchers in the list are named in the following order: Tesreau, seventh; Perritt and Stroud, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh; Benton, thirty-seventh; Schauer, forty-sixth; Ritter, fifty-third, and Schupp, fifty-fifth.

The National League pitchers allowed 334 less bases on balls in 1915 than in 1914, and made seventy-three more strike outs. The Boston club drew the greatest number of bases on balls, 549, and Philadelphia is second with 460. St. Louis is third with 457, and Pittsburgh fourth with 419. Chicago, Cincinnati, and Brooklyn follow in the order named, and New York brings up in last place, having gained only 315. The Cincinnati team has the low strike out record, with 496. Brooklyn is second with 512; New York, third, with 547, and Philadelphia, fourth, with 600. Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh follow in that order, the last named team having a record of 656.

The Buffalo club led the International League in fielding during the past season, according to the official averages announced yesterday. The club percentage is .969. Montreal and Toronto are tied for second place at .967, and Providence and Jersey City are tied for fourth place with two points less. Rochester averaged .963, Harrisburgh, .956, and Richmond, .952. In the individual fielding records Judge of Buffalo leads the first basemen with .994, and following him are Hoelke of Rochester and Barry of Jersey City. The first three second basemen are Sheehan of Toronto, 1,000; Truesdale of Jersey City, .971, and McCarthy of Buffalo, .970. The order among the third basemen is Tamm of Montreal, Jersey City, and Harrisburg, 1,000; Bues of Jersey City, .967; Devlin of Montreal, .965. Stevenson of Rochester leads the shortstops with .937, and Purtell of Montreal and Jersey City, and Fewster of Richmond, follow in second and third places. F. Smith of Rochester and Montreal, Tierney of Harrisburg, and O'Hara of Toronto have perfect averages among the left fielders. Demmitt of Toronto, and Brown of Toronto have a perfect average in centre field.

## AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

### Poor Weather Conditions Keep Down Scores of N. Y. A. C. Gunners.

Weather conditions continued to remain poor for the shoot at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Although the usual number of events were on the program, not a nimrod returned a straight score. D. S. McMahon was the best shot of the day, taking the scratch prize with the excellent total of 93 out of a possible 100 targets. The high handicap prize went to Z. Rogers, who had a total of 97 "kills" to his credit. The same gunner took one of the club specials, only, however, after a shoot-off against G. J. Corbett.

Darkness resulted in two of the other events not being decided. In the Travers Island trophy, D. S. McMahon, W. R. Delehanty, Z. Rogers, and R. M. Owen all had full scores. In the shoot-off McMahon and Delehanty again tied. It then was too dark and too late to decide the event. The same condition cropped up in the other club special. At the end of the shoot, D. S. McMahon, W. R. Delehanty, R. La Spotts, Z. Rogers, and S. Leighton all had full scores. The shoot-off was postponed on account of the light.

Twenty-one gunners came to the firing line for the monthly cup, the first event of the shoot. D. S. McMahon, W. B. Ogden, and S. Leighton all had full scores. Each captured a leg on the prize. The tournament cup had only two gunners with full scores. They were W. J. Smith and J. I. Brandenberg. On the accumulation cup, wins were scored by Z. Rogers and E. H. Locatelli. They each had a full score of 20 targets.

### Stuart Scott Makes Many "Kills."

Stuart Scott carried off the honors yesterday at the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, on Harrison Island, for, besides winning the prize in the ten-bird scratch event with a full score, he also won the twenty-five-bird special match, after a shoot-off with B. R. Stoddard, and he proved high scratch man of the day, with a total of 89. A. L. Burns tied the last-named score, but he was a visitor. Seven men tied last week for the November Cup, but, owing to darkness, they were unable to shoot-off. They did so yesterday, and George P. Granbery proved to be the winner in the shoot-off, the high handicap with a score of 90 on his handicap of 8. F. M. Wilson won the leg for the Monthly Cup, with a full score of 25, and the leg for the accumulation Cup went to J. E. McLaughlin, also with a full score.

### Lewis Makes Shooting Record.

Ten men faced the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club at Port Washington yesterday, and Tracy H. Lewis, shooting from scratch, made a record for the season by "killing" 99 "birds" straight in the shoot for the Monthly Cup, which he won, he missed his eleventh "bird," but he made up for that in the next match for the Yearly Cup, in which he returned a full score twice in the shoot-off, winning the leg. Seven men tied in the match for the 100-"bird" match for a special prize of a silver spoon, and Lewis won this with full scores in two strings of 25. In shooting off the tie for the 100-"bird" handicap of last week W. Grose proved the winner with 25 straight.

### Woman Wins at the Traps.

Following the ceremony of hoisting its flag at the opening of its new clubhouse at Hamilton yesterday by Commodore Frederick Grafing, the Neponsit Yacht and Gun Club had its first shoot under the new regime. Dr. G. W. Schenck proved the winner of the 100-"bird" handicap match, he "killing" 97 "birds" on his handicap of 2. Shooting from scratch, P. von Boeckmann was second, with 96 as his score. Miss A. Grafing proved the winner of the third leg for the woman's championship. She broke nine bluerocks out of the possible 25. Miss Lasher and Mrs. J. Fish were close seconds, tying with 8 each. Mrs. George Zitzler broke 7 and Mrs. A. Wagner 6.

### Full Score for Wilson.

F. M. Wilson, Chairman of the Shooting Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, captured the take-home trophy in the weekly shoot at its traps yesterday, returning a full score of 25 on his handicap of 4. He also captured the high handicap prize with a total of 96 on his handicap of 16. The high scratch man was T. J. McCahill, who returned a card of 81 out of his possible 100. J. Ward and E. C. Unitt tied with full scores in the first twenty-five-"bird" match, and in the fourth event C. R. Thompson and T. J. McCahill tied for the prize with full scores. Dr. W. B. Short was the winner of the second event with a full score.

## PENN LEADS ON GRIDIRON.

### Quakers Have Played 423 Games Since Taking Up Sport in 1878.

With forty-seven years of intercollegiate football passing into gridiron history with the close of the 1915 season, it is interesting to go back over the records, tracing the development of the game and the progress made by the big universities and colleges in the pigskin sport. Princeton and Rutgers were the pioneer teams on the field, both these institutions having begun play in 1869.

The records show, however, that Pennsylvania, which did not take up football until 1878, has played the greatest number of games, the Quakers having figured in 423 contests since that date. Of these games 303 have been won; 104 lost, and sixteen tied. Yale is second, having played 394 games since 1872, of which 345 have been won; 30 lost, and nineteen others tied. Harvard teams have participated in 369 games since 1874, of which 311 have been won; forty-eight lost, and ten tied.

Princeton, although the first to play football, has figured in less games than either Yale, Harvard, or Pennsylvania. The Tigers records show 307 games played; 312 won; forty-one lost, and fourteen tied. Michigan, which took up the game in 1878, leads the Middle Western colleges with 272 games played, of which the Wolverines have won 211; lost fifty-two, and tied nine. The records of the leading colleges with the year football was first played, total number of games played, contests won, lost, and tied, follow:

| Year. College. | Games Played. | Won. | Lost. | Tied. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869—Princeton | 367 | 312 | 41 | 14 |
| 1869—Rutgers | 292 | 112 | 161 | 19 |
| 1872—Yale | 394 | 345 | 30 | 19 |
| 1874—Harvard | 369 | 311 | 48 | 10 |
| 1876—Pennsylvania | 423 | 303 | 104 | 16 |
| 1878—Michigan | 272 | 211 | 52 | 9 |
| 1881—Dartmouth | 258 | 168 | 75 | 17 |
| 1887—Cornell | 281 | 182 | 84 | 15 |
| 1888—Illinois | 222 | 150 | 58 | 14 |
| 1890—Minnesota | 206 | 165 | 36 | 5 |
| 1890—Wisconsin | 185 | 133 | 40 | 12 |
| 1892—Chicago | 228 | 153 | 60 | 15 |

### New Captain for Notre Dame.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 5.—Stanley Cofall of Cleveland was unanimously elected captain of the 1916 Notre Dame football eleven at the annual football banquet of the Notre Dame squad here tonight. Cofall has played a brilliant game at half back for the Gold and Blue for the last two years. The squad next year will lose Captain Fitzgerald, Keefa, and Edward, who will graduate in June.

### Harry "Doo" McChesney Dies.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 5.—Harry (Doo) McChesney, aged 36, one of the best-known football players in the country a decade ago, is dead at his home here. He was formerly a member of the Chicago all-Americans, a team composed of former college players and of the famous Canton professionals.

### Cawley Elected Captain of Colby.

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 5.—Edward Cawley, '17, of Lowell, Mass., who was picked on the all-Maine football team as left half back, was yesterday unanimously elected Captain of the Colby team for next year.

### Currie to Lead West Virginia.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Dec. 5.—Harry Currie of Grafton, West Va., was elected Captain of the 1916 football team of the University of West Virginia here last night.

### Scores of Soccer Games.

At Harlem Oval—Continental, 3; Columbia Oval, 2.
At Lenox Oval—Subway, 2; I. R. T. Strollers, 1.
At Bayside Oval—Cameron, 2; Bay Ridge, 0.
At Taft's Oval — Greenpoint, 4; Longfellow, 1.
At Woodside, L. I.—Fulton Camerons, 4; Spartans, 0.
At Long Island

# SQUASH TENNIS—HOCKEY—SHOOTING

## PLAYERS ADVANCE IN SQUASH TENNIS

### Many Extra-Game Matches Contested in Handicap Tournament at Yale Club.

When the closing match of the national squash tennis handicap tournament was played yesterday on the courts of the Yale Club, sixteen players were left in the competition for the third round, which starts this afternoon. Several interesting matches were played, and as in the early round most of the contests required an extra game to bring about a decision. Several of the players are beginning to strike their form, and as a result the play is much more finished and the rallies well sustained.

In closing the first round, J. C. Tomlinson, jr., A. Stillman, E. R. Hudson, and J. B. Cornell, all of the Yale Club qualified, liberal handicaps playing an important part in bringing about the result. Stillman, who is a brother to Dr. Stillman, the former champion, was the only player to come through with a straight game victory, defeating R. Goepel, the Heights Casino crack. Stillman failed to hold his position in the second round and fell before the attack of J. C. Tomlinson, who received an advantage of five aces over his opponent. Stillman put up a plucky defense and lost after a hard struggle at 16—14, 14—16, 15—4.

A. J. Cordier, who won the handicap tournament two years ago proved to be in excellent form and eliminated G. V. Richards of the Harvard Club, with the score of 13—15, 15—8, 15—11. The winner was penalized four all, while Richards received a handicap of one hand. After losing the first game Cordier rallied and by an aggressive attack took the next two games and the match.

The defeat of W. H. Van Der Poel of the Squash Club was somewhat unexpected. He fell before R. S. Crocker, Greenwich Field Club in straight games, but forced the second one to extra aces. In addition to playing with a big handicap, Van Der Poel was below his usual form. J. V. Onativia of the Harvard Club was another contestant to pay the penalty for not praying up to his game, and he was put out of the tournament by J. G. Waldron of the Montclair Field Club, who is considered one of the dark horses of the tournament, having defeated two mi.us four men in succession.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, put quick action into his match with Kenneth G. Stern of Princeton. He was compelled to play extra aces in the first match to wipe out Stern's handicap, but made short work of the second game. The summary:

National Handicap Tournament.—First Round —J. C. Tomlinson, Yale, (5 aces 1 hand,) defeated P. M. Morrison, Harvard, (scratch,) 15—0, 10—13, 17—15; J. A. Stillman, Yale, (1 hand,) defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, (minus 4 aces,) 15—7, 15—9; E. R. Hudson, Yale, (1 hand,) defeated L. H. Cornell, Columbia, (1 hand,) 15—9, 12—15, 15—9; J. B. Cornell, Yale, (5 aces, 1 hand,) defeated G. M. Budman, Yale, (1 hand,) 9—15, 15—9, 15—13.

Second Round—A. W. Riley, Princeton, (minus 8 aces,) defeated S. Bacon, Montclair Athletic Club, (1 hand,) 8—15, 18—15, 17—16; J. G. Waldron, Montclair Athletic Club, (5 aces, 1 hand,) defeated J. V. Onativia, Harvard, (minus 4 aces,) 15—11, 15—13; W. T. Mills, Montclair Athletic Club, (scratch,) defeated Yale Stevens, Yale, (5 aces, 1 hand,) 15—12, 15—7; Charles M. Bull, jr., Heights Casino, (minus 8 aces,) defeated Kenneth G. Stern, Princeton, (5 aces, 1 hand,) 18—16, 15—11; F. M. Blodgett, Yale, (5 aces, 1 hand,) defeated L. I. Grinnell, (Harvard, (1 hand,) 15—13, 15—8; A. Seller, Columbia, (minus 4 aces,) defeated R. B. Miller, Columbia, (5 aces, 1 hand,) by default; L. Piatt, Yale, (1 hand,) defeated C. B. Stewart, Yale, (5 aces, 2 hands,) 15—13, 15—11, 15—7; F. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club, (1 hand,) defeated R. A. Gibney, Bridgeport University Club, (scratch,) 12—15, 16—11, 15—9; F. S. Keeler, Columb'a, (minus 4 aces,) defeated A. M. Wolf, Columbia, (1 hand,) 15—9, 6—15, 15—8; B. Poole, Englewood Field Club, (1 hand,) defeated R. E. Fink, Englewood Field Club, (scratch,) 15—13, 5—15, 15—5; A. J. Cordier, Yale, (minus 4 aces,) defeated G. V. Richards, Harvard, (1 hand,) 13—15, 15—8, 15—11; R. S. Crocker, Greenwich Field Club, (1 hand,) defeated W. H. Van Der Poel Squash, (scratch,) 15—8, 7—15, 15—11; J. C. Tomlinson, Yale, (5 aces, 1 hand,) defeated J. A. Stillman, Yale, (1 hand,) 16—14, 14—16, 15—4; J. B. Cornell, Yale, (5 aces, 1 hand,) defeated E. R. Hudson, Yale, (1 hand,) 16—3, 7—15, 15—11.

### Tennis Schedule for Pinehurst C. C.

Many of the Southern Winter resorts are arranging lawn tennis tournaments for the Winter. The first of the tourneys is announced to be held at the Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, N. C., Dec. 14, 15, 16, and 17, when the competition will be for women's singles, mixed doubles, and men's singles and doubles. The sixth annual midwinter tournament is scheduled for Jan. 24 to 29, when the list of events will include women's singles and doubles, men's singles and doubles, and mixed doubles. The other events are women's singles, Feb. 16, 17, 18; men's singles, Feb. 23, 24, 25, and Pinehurst championship in women's singles, men's singles and doubles, and mixed doubles, when gold medals and silver cups will be awarded to the winners.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

| LONDON. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | —Demand.— | | |
| Nov. 29 | $4.70 | $4.69½ | $4.69½ |
| Nov. 30 | 4.71¼ | 4.69⅝ | 4.71 |
| Dec. 1 | 4.71 | 4.70⅝ | 4.70⅝ |
| Dec. 2 | 4.70⅞ | 4.70⅝ | 4.70⅝ |
| Dec. 3 | 4.70⅝ | 4.70⅛ | 4.70⅛ |
| Dec. 4 | 4.70⅝ | 4.70⅛ | 4.70⅛ |
| | —Cables. | | |
| LONDON. | High. | Low. | Last. |
| Nov. 29 | $4.70⅞ | $4.70⅜ | $4.70⅜ |
| Nov. 30 | 4.72 | 4.70⅝ | 4.71⅛ |
| Dec. 1 | 4.71⅞ | 4.71⅝ | 4.71⅝ |
| Dec. 2 | 4.71⅝ | 4.71⅜ | 4.71⅜ |
| Dec. 3 | 4.71¼ | 4.70⅞ | 4.71⅛ |
| Dec. 4 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 4.71 |
| Week's range— | | | |
| High | $4.71⅛ | | $4.72 |
| Low | 4.69⅛ | | 4.70⅜ |
| Same week last year— | | | |
| High | 4.89⅜ | | 4.90¼ |
| Low | 4.87⅛ | | 4.88½ |
| Year's range to date— | | | |
| High | 4.85½ | | 4.85⅝ |
| Low | 4.50 | | 4.51 |
| Same period last year— | | | |
| High | 6.00 | | 7.00 |
| Low | 4.8535 | | 4.8555 |

| | —Paris.— | | —Berlin.— | | Switzerland. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dmd. | Cab. | Dmd. | Cab. | Dmd. Cab. |
| Nov. 29 | 5.86¼ | 5.86¼ | 79⅜ | 79½ | 5.33 5.33 |
| Nov. 30 | 5.82 | 5.81 | 79⅜ | 79½ | 5.34 5.33 |
| Dec. 1 | 5.81 | 5.80 | 79⅛ | 79½ | 5.33½ 5.32½ |
| Dec. 2 | 5.83 | 5.82 | 79 | 79⅛ | 5.33⅜ 5.32⅜ |
| Dec. 3 | 5.85½ | 5.84½ | 78⅝ | 78⅞ | 5.33½ 5.32½ |
| Dec. 4 | 5.85½ | 5.85½ | 78⅜ | 78¼ | 5.33½ 5.32½ |

| | Holland. | | Italy. | | Rus-sia. | Aus-tria. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dmd. | Cab. | Dmd. | Cab. | Cab. | Cab. |
| Nov. 29 | 41⅞ | 42 | 6.51½ | 6.50⅜ | 33.00 | 14.40 |
| Nov. 30 | 42 | 42 | 6.52 | 6.51 | 33.00 | 14.40 |
| Dec. 1 | 42 | 42¼ | 6.52¼ | 6.51½ | 32.50 | 14.20 |
| Dec. 2 | 42 | 42⅛ | 6.52⅜ | 6.51⅜ | 32.50 | 14.25 |
| Dec. 3 | 41⅝ | 41⅞ | 6.53 | 6.54 | 32.00 | 14.00 |
| Dec. 4 | 41⅞ | 42 | 6.50¼ | 6.51¼ | 32.00 | 13.85 |

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

| | Boston. | Chicago. | St. L. | San. F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 29 | Par | †10c | Par | *30c |
| Nov. 30 | Par | †20c | Par | *30c |
| Dec. 1 | Par | †20c | Par | *30c |
| Dec. 2 | Par | †20c | Par | *30c |
| Dec. 3 | Par | †20c | Par | *30c |
| Dec. 4 | Par | †20c | Par | *30c |

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

| | Money. | —Discounts.— Short Bills. | 3 Mos. | Paris Ex. on London. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 29 | 4@4¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 27f 74c |
| Nov. 30 | 4@4¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 27f 62c |
| Dec. 1 | 4@4¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 27f 42½c |
| Dec. 2 | 4@4¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 27f 61c |
| Dec. 3 | 4@4¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 27f 60½c |
| Dec. 4 | 4@4¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 27f 60½c |

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Brit. Consols, London. | British 4½%. | Rentes, Paris. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 29 | 60⅝ | 97½ | 64f 50c |
| Nov. 30 | 58⅝ | 97⅝ | 64f 50c |
| Dec. 1 | 58¼ | 97⅝ | 64f 50c |
| Dec. 2 | 57⅝ | 97¼ | 64f 50c |
| Dec. 3 | 58 | 97½ | 64f 50c |
| Dec. 4 | 58 | 97½ | 64f 50c |

BAR SILVER.

| | —Bar Silver.— London. | N. Y. |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 29 | 27 3-d | 56⅝c |
| Nov. 30 | 27 3-d | 56⅜c |
| Dec. 1 | 26 11-d | 56¼c |
| Dec. 2 | 26 11-d | 55⅝c |
| Dec. 3 | 26 7-d | 55c |
| Dec. 4 | 27 1-d | 55c |

## INDOOR TENNIS TITLES.

### Juniors Will Play This Month on Seventh Regiment Armory Courts.

The national junior indoor lawn tennis championships of the United States will be held under the auspices of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club at the regimental armory Dec. 27 to 31. The events will be open to boys under 18 years of age. Any competitor may be called upon for any date or indorsement affecting his eligibility that is deemed necessary, and the Tournament Committee shall be the final judge of the admissibility of all candidates for entry.

Play will begin at 10 A. M. each day. Entries for the singles will close on Friday, Dec. 24, at 5 P. M., with K.ng Smith, 20 Broad Street, New York City. Doubles entries will close at the armory at 5 P. M., Monday, Dec. 27.

Drawings for the singles will be publicly made at the armory Dec. 24, at 5:30 P. M. Drawings for the doubles will be made at the armory on Monday, Dec. 27. All contestants must report at the armory ready to play at 10 A. M. Monday, Dec. 27. Contestants not present at the time their match is scheduled will be allowed fifteen minutes to appear, and thereafter may be defaulted by the referee.

All matches will be two out of three vantage sets, except in the finals, which will be three out of five vantage sets. The rules of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will govern play. The foot-fault rule will be strictly enforced. The decis.on of the referee will be final. First and runner-up prizes will be awarded in both singles and doubles.

Actual competitors will be allowed the use of the courts for practice on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 22 and 23, and Friday, Dec. 24, from 10 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The courts will be closed for practice on Dec. 25. King Smith will act as referee.

## INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

### St. Nicholas to Play Montreal Stars for the Art Ross Trophy.

The St. Nicholas hockey team will begin a week of hard practice tonight for the first of the series of games with the Montreal Stars for the Art Ross trophy. They will leave New York Friday night to play the opening game in the Montreal Arena Saturday. The second game will be played at the St. Nicholas Rink on the night of Dec. 18. This contest will open the New York hockey season. In the event of a tie in the series, the deciding game will be played here on Dec. 20.

Princeton, which has been practicing at the local rink several weeks, will play St. Paul's School on Dec. 22, and from then on there will be plenty of hockey to satisfy the New York followers of the game.

With the St. Nicks holding the Amateur Hockey League championship, and the Stars holding the Ross trophy, emblematic of the championship of Eastern Canada, the series for the famous cup gives promise of being the best ever arranged between American and Canadian amateur teams. The trophy will go to the winner of the series.

The American champions are playing in good form now, although they have not yet played a game this season, and they will be in fine condition for their contest with the Canadian trophy holders when they go to Montreal.

### Billiardist Inman Again Loses.

For the third time within two months Melbourne Inman, champion of English billiards, has suffered defeat in a game on even terms. Henry W. Stevenson defeated him by 286 points in a game of 18,000, played in London Oct. 11 to 23. That was the first time since he became champion, nearly five years ago, that he was beaten in other than handicap events, in which he was conceding odds. Then George Gray, the Australian, whose play with ivory balls is much improved, vanquished him in two competitions. At Sheffield, Oct. 27 to Nov. 6, Gray finished ahead of him in an exhibition contest of 18,000 points. Playing in London, Nov. 8 to 20, Gray scored his second victory over the champion. The winning margin at Sheffield was 1,012 points. In London it was only 190. Gray began the first session on the final day with an advantage of 135 points, the respective scores being 16,302 and 16,167. In the deciding session Inman obtained a lead of one point, the scores being 17,571 and 17,570. A break of 308 by Gray followed, and Inman was compelled to trail to the end.

## BUILDING GOLF COURSES.

### Americans Laying Out Links in Canada and Buenos Aires.

There seems to be no geographical limit to golf courses on the western continent. Just as the news arrives that a twenty-seven-hole course has been constructed at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, George Cecil writes up from South America that an eighteen-hole course has been laid out at Buenos Aires and is in a flourishing condition.

The architect of the Canadian golf links is Henry S. Colt, the expert who laid out the course of the Detroit Country Club, where the national amateur championship was played last August. The Directors of the Hamilton Golf and Country Club have made one very wise move at least. Instead of building a very expensive clubhouse, as so many embryo country clubs have done, the Hamilton spent the money in making the golf course better in every way possible. As a result, they now have a finished links, 6,350 yards long, well trapped and bunkered, with a fine fairway and excellent putting greens, and, in addition, there is also a nine-hole course for ladies. This club will not have to remodel its course for many years.

The course at Buenos Aires is reported to be very popular with the exiled American and English golfers who are engaged in business in South America. It is also a sinecure for whatever professional has charge of the course, for he is allowed to charge $3 for playing a round of the links, and $2 an hour for lessons. Before our northern professionals make a rush for the southern continent, it is well for them to remember that the links is in South America, and the pay in South American money.

### Snowbirds Play Golf at Siwanoy.

The first competition for the "Snow Birds" Cup, presented by George Senler, was held yesterday at the Siwanoy Country Club. There were sixty-three entries. J. W. Sothern, 102, 29—73, was the low net and the winner and entitled to enter match play, provided he plays in four more games. Tournaments will be held every Sunday up to and including Jan. 23.

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Pressure continues high over the Mississippi Valley and the districts east thereof, and areas of low pressure cover the Southwest States and the West Canadian Provinces. This pressure distribution has resulted in rains in the Gulf States, the North Pacific States, and the Rocky Mountain region and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature continues low throughout the East States, while comparatively warm weather prevails over the West Gulf States, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain regions. East of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair during the next forty-eight hours. Temperatures will not change decidedly over the eastern half of the country during Monday and Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic, moderate north, becoming east; South Atlantic, moderate east; East Gulf, moderate east.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Monday; partly cloudy Tuesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Northern New England, and New Jersey—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Southern New England and Eastern New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| 1914. | 1915. | | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 40 | 25 | 4 P. M. | 38 | 38 |
| 6 A. M. | 39 | 26 | 6 P. M. | 37 | 33 |
| 9 A. M. | 39 | 28 | 9 P. M. | 33 | 27 |
| 12 M. | 39 | 34 | 11 P. M. | 33 | 27 |

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 25 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 38 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.21 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

Approved by:
Harvey W. Wiley, Director Good Housekeeping Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health.

# ASK YOUR DOCTOR

IF constipation is not a serious, morbid condition that dulls the mental processes and shortens life.

If the mechanical lubrication of the walls of the intestine is not the rational treatment for restoring normal bowel activity.

Modern medical science answers yes to both these questions. Eminent specialists both in this country and abroad have found the mineral oil treatment for constipation remarkably effective as a substitute for habit-forming laxatives and cathartics.

Nujol, a pure white mineral oil, colorless, odorless, tasteless, lubricates the entire intestinal canal, softens its contents and thus makes it easy for the weakened out-of-condition bowel to perform.

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Bayonne, New Jersey

## TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

**Monday.**

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Cloaks and suits.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel, sweaters, women's fur coats and sets.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale; Fenmore Iron Works, Inc., 247 East 56th St., 2 P. M.—Machinery, iron, and tools.

J. H. Mayers, 1,654 Bath Av., Brooklyn—Groceries, fixtures, &c., assets of Isidor Brody.

Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway—Cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, &c.

**Tuesday.**

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—850 pieces men's and women's wear, overcoatings, chinchillas, jerseys, boucles, cheviots, and cloakings; also union serges, mohairs, alpacas, fancy worsteds, serges, and linings; 10 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale; Benjamin Cohen, 23 Lispenard St., 10:30—Suits, dresses, skirts, coats, rugs, sewing machines, chairs, galvanized stands, pressing board, mirror and counter.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Clothing and sweaters; 10:30 A. M.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Caledonia Electric Company, Inc., 140 West 38th St., 10:30 A. M.—Electric supplies and fixtures, auto truck, &c.; Holtje-Sharrock Co., Inc., 451 West 38th St., 2 P. M.—Plumbing supplies; John Sommerville Elevator Co., 156 West 30th St., 10 A. M.—Machinery and fixtures.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales: A. W. Maurice, Inc., 539 Broadway—10:30 A. M.—Women's wearing apparel, fixtures, &c.; Isaac Rettig, 771 Broadway, 2 P. M.—Clothing, woolens, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Plush coats, dresses, waists, coats, evening dresses, skirts, &c.; 10:30 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's suits, clothing, boys' overcoats, &c.; 10:30 A. M.

**Wednesday.**

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale: Audubon Storage Warehouse, 155th St. and Amsterdam Av., 10:30—Player piano, crockery, cameras, automobiles, &c.

D. Greenwald, assignee sale; 223 East 102d St., 10:30—Silks and dress goods.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St., 10:30 A. M.—Furs, coats, scarfs, muffs, sets, and skins.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Aaron Lieblein, 140 and 142 Stanton St., 10:30—Men's and children's clothing, fixtures, &c.; J. Shass & Co., 147 West 22d St., 10:30—Piece goods, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Cloaks and suits.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

**Thursday.**

Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway—Women's wearing apparel.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale, Abraham Stheler, 2,234 8th Av., 10:30 A. M.—Dry goods, fixtures, &c.

**Friday.**

Charles Shongood & Co., bankrupt sale, Lowenstein & Goldstein, 116 West 22d St., 2 P. M.—Coats, suits, trimmings, fixtures, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, rubbers &c.

National Purchasing Co. 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel; also general merchandise.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel.

**Saturday.**

J. H. Mayers, 422 East 9th St.—Groceries, fixtures, &c., assets of Charles Miller, 10:30 A. M.

## FIRE RECORD.

| A. M. | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 12:20—250 W. 36 St.; not given | $500 |
| 2:40—1,300 3 Av.; J. Lohrein | Not given |
| 2:50—1,548 2 Av.; L. Zimmerman | Not given |
| 3:45—56 St. at B'way, (auto;) Mrs. E. Leonard | Slight |
| 4:35—738 B'way; N. Schwerk | Not given |
| 4:50—50 Catharine St.; Abr. Golden | None |
| 5:00—60 St. at East River; H. Booker Co. | Slight |
| 7:40—43 Oak St.; Benedetto Spano | $70 |
| 9:00—523 St. Ann's Av.; Louis Beck | None |
| 10:40—388 2 Av.; M. Geller | Slight |
| P. M. | |
| 12:05—2,031 B'way; Brasos Anargeros | $200 |
| 12:45—1,926 B'way; Robert Gerrett | $50 |
| 1:15—383 W. B'way; Wm. Herman | Slight |
| 1:50—360 E. 140 St.; Thos. O'Neil | Slight |
| 3:45—73 E. 4 St.; H. W. Lizinsky | Slight |
| 5:00—740 10 Av.; M. Swindler | Slight |
| 5:30—205 E. 33 St.; Abr. Sockliek | Slight |
| 7:20—153 St. and McCoombs Pl.; not given | Slight |
| 7:25—4,277 3 Av.; David Gears | Slight |
| 7:30—1,532 B'way; Herman Bach | $30 |
| 7:30—172 E. 105 St.; Jacob Coxenberg | Slight |
| 8:25—111 Cannon St.; Mollie Perlmutter | $50 |
| 8:25—418 E. 62d, (auto;) Griffin Shoe Polishing Co. | Slight |
| 8:40—13 W. 60th; Harry Schaitz | Slight |
| 10:00—E. 100th; Samuel Upton | Slight |
| 10:05—153 Norfolk St.; Harry Rones | $200 |
| 10:40—623 Madison Av.; Plaza Theatre | $10 |
| 11:05—513 Hudson St.; Angelo Farterano | Slight |
| 11:15—Front of 120 W. 74 St., (auto,) W. H. Roone | Slight |

## AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

**Monday.**

The American Art Galleries, Madison Square South.—Timothy F. Crowley collection of Wedgwood, including the famous medallion, "Medusa's Head"; Bennington, Whieldon, Staffordshire, Salt-Glaze, and other old china stoneware and pewter; 2:30 P. M.

P. H. McMahon, 57 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.—Household furniture; 10:30 A. M.

Floyd Grant, 776 7th Av.—Consignments from Manhattan Storage Warehouse, consisting of household furniture, statuary, bric-a-brac, bedroom and dining-room furniture, &c.; 11 A. M.

**Tuesday.**

Merle's Auction Rooms, 155 East 125th St.—Home furnishings, including Louis XV. furniture, with table to match; period and dining-room furniture, bedroom set, bronzes, bric-a-brac, and art objects; also Wednesday; 10:30 each day.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Furniture, rugs, dining-room set, statuary, and objects of art; also Wednesday, 11 A. M.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 341 4th Av.—Diamonds, watches, rings, solid silver, &c., by order of The Provident Loan Society of New York; also Thursday, 9:30 A. M. each day.

A. Kaliski, 80 University Place—Furniture and household effects, 10:30 A. M.; also Friday.

Augustus W. Clarke, 5 West 44th St.—The Watson-Taylor collections, consisting of Colonial, Egyptian, and modern furniture; old English, French, Dresden, and Canton china, Colonial glass, rare Turkish, Persian, and Indian embroideries and hangings, Oriental rugs, &c.; also Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 2:30 each day.

The Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Oriental art collection of Mme. Yang-ahi, consisting of old Chinese lacquers, ivories, bronzes and brasses, snuff bottles, jades, &c.; also Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 2:30 and 8:15 each day.

**Thursday.**

August Flattau, 115 University Place—Furniture and fittings of the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach; also following days at 10:30 A. M.

George Keeler, 12 Vesey St.—Oil paintings, 3 P. M.; also Friday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Colonial and modern furniture, Oriental rugs, dining-room, bedroom, and parlor sets, &c.; also Friday and Saturday, 2:30 P. M. each day.

**Friday.**

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 341 Fourth Av.—Oil paintings from estate of the late George Henry Hall, N. A., consisting principally of works by Mr. Hall; also Saturday, 8 P. M. each day.

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## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA — Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; G. H. Jones, carpets, rugs; 20 East 46th; Collingwood.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, general mdse.; 148 W. 23d.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, men's wear, ladies' garments; 148 W. 25th.

BALTIMORE — Empire Cloak Co.; Spring coats and suits; 15 E. 28th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss B. Dooley, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; B. F. Welden, china, glassware; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss M. Harrod, laces, vellings, bdkfs.; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. A. Fuller, Mr. Norris, furs; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—T. P. O'Connor Co.; Miss Markell, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

BRIDGEPORT—Dorsen D. G. Co.; R. H. Halsey, dry goods; 225 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

CINCINNATI—Model Skirt and Suit Co.; J. D. Jacobs, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; M. Herzog, dresses; 96 Madison Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. E. Nesbit, rugs, carpets; Miss N. Kaufman, Miss A. Ryan, cloaks, suits; L. B. Elliott, dry goods; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. Y. Pearce, furn. goods; L. E. Hilgendorf, representing; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Cohen's; Mr. Cohen, suits, coats; 16 E. 33d.

CHICAGO—Eiseman, Kaiser & Co.; M. Eiseman, leather goods, novelties; 563 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, jobs, dresses, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.

DAYTON, Ohio—The Fair; Charles Friedlob, jobs coats, suits, and skirts; M. Rose, jobs ladies' and children's dresses, infants' and children's coats; 150 5th Av.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Lurie, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

HARTFORD—Sage-Allen & Co.; Miss Queen O'Donnell, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets, and misses' wear; 75 Spring St.

HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; P. C. Steiger, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.

HOOSIC FALLS, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; E. Ferber, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; J. R. Beesley, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.; Colling-wood.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; H. J. Koenig, coats, suits; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss Schultz, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; E. G. Aruffo, carpets, rugs; 23 East 26th.

KNOXVILLE—Daniel Briscoe Co.; D. Briscoe, jr., dry goods; 238 Church.

MINNEAPOLIS—Kitz-Pidgeon-Milkes Co.; A. F. Clough, gloves, laces, bdkfs., linens; Flanders.

NEW ORLEANS—Williams-Richardson Co.; A. G. Tebo, domestics; 51 Leonard.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; A. Lurie, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

OIL CITY, Penn.—W. D. Miller, dry goods; Great Northern.

OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. E. Gelwicks, dress goods, silks; 320 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Miss Robinson, L. W. Hirsch, jobs coats and suits; 120 W. 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; I. S. Bickart, gloves, furn. goods; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. C. McDonald, notions, leather goods; Holland House.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, women's hosiery; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; E. Ferber, jobs ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

PITTSTON—Waldman & Co.; Harry Waldman, millinery, jobs coats and suits; 116 W. 32d.

PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.

READING—Lord Gage; G. F. Doyle, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

SAN ANTONIO—M. Halff & Bros., S. Carr, clothing; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Owl Drug Co.; A. J. Meale, rubber sundries, specialties; 280 W. 17th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael Weill & Co.; H. W. White, cloaks, suits; 13 E. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Miss L. Gerstbocker, waists; 50 Union Square.

SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs serge, silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—F. L. Liles, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Keet & Rountree D. G. Co.; J. H. Rountree, domestics; 72 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; J. J. Woods, dress goods, silks, prints, ginghams; 358 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—S. A. Rider, Jewelry Co.; H. Reinberg, leather, fancy goods, neckwear; 81 Union Square.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss E. Borck, millinery; 71 West 23d.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan millinery Co.; W. Wise, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; H. E. Ink, neckwear, suspenders; 877 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; E. S. Suner, knit underwear; 258 Church.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists; 71 West 23d.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Gans, cloaks, suits; 877 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Sixth Street Store; W. J. Jennings, women's ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

TROY—National Millinery Co.; C. L. Meyers, millinery; 621 Broadway.

TROY—S. Nathan, jobs serge, silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.

WASHINGTON—The Palais Royal; Mr. Cohen, jobs misses' and women's cloaks; Mr. Eaton, silks; Mr. Wolfe, men and boys' clothing; 43 W. 23d.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, coats, suits, and dresses; 15 W. 20th.

WASHINGTON—"Palais Royal"; Miss Dell, millinery; 43 W. 23d.

WATERBURY—Waterbury D. G. Co.; H. Franklin, jobs serge, silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.

WATERBURY—H. T. Johnson; Jobs cloaks, suits, and dresses; 45 West 34th.

## Buyer's Wants

*60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

BELTS.—Job of ladies' leather belts for sale. Perfection Belt Co., 30 East 21st.

COATS AND SUITS.—New York and Philadelphia manufacturers of ladies' and misses' coats and suits who can handle a volume of business can connect with reliable jobbers and commission men who carry book accounts themselves; must have exclusive selling rights for New England States. X 365 Times Annex.

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COATS.—We have 100 coats, velours, plushes, zibelines, wool plushes, fur trimmed, at closing-out prices; also 100 suits. Kurian & Bernstein, 65 West 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring lines of juniors' and ladies' coats and suits; also infants' and children's coats. 5 West 17th, ninth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking Spring line of coats and suits, Monday and Tuesday morning, 28-32 West 27th St., 4th floor.

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# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The very great success of underwritings and security offerings, further evidence in many quarters of the spread of prosperity in this country, a decline in German exchange in the face of advances in the exchanges of the chief countries opposed to Germany in the great war, and fear less the taxation which is expected as an incident of putting the country in a state of greater preparedness should take a form inconvenient for American industry were the outstanding influences which went to shape financial sentiment last week. The continuing phenomenon of great ease in money in the face of exceptional demands upon the capital and credit markets remained one of the chief underlying factors, and effect was also exerted by the direction of attention once again—this time by one of the country's leading bankers—to the passing character of war orders and to the need of supplanting them in good season with orders of a more permanent sort.

The status of the bond market last week under these and the other influences which swayed the investment market is best illustrated, perhaps, by the very substantial premium commanded by the new issue of Baltimore & Ohio bonds. They were covered three to four times over both in the underwriting and in the public subscriptions, which flowed into the bankers in large amounts in advance of any formal announcement of the price at which they were offered. They were underwritten at 98, offered for subscriptions at par, and sold in the open market well above 101. The stock market was again uncertain in its course. It yielded, however, relatively little to the bear pressure to which it was subjected, and it gave evidence therein of ability to resist adverse influences, a fact due undoubtedly to the widespread belief that the full measure of prosperity which the country is expected to attain has not yet been reflected in the security market. The greatest pressure was put upon prices when reports reached Wall Street that the President in his address to Congress would recommend a tax on iron and steel production. This was first heard on Wednesday, but it was on Thursday that its greatest effect was exerted. It was on that day, too, that the market had before it the renewed warning from an important banking quarter that war orders were not a reliable resource for industry to depend upon. The steel stocks and those more particularly known as war stocks declined, in some instances rather sharply, under this double influence, but no very large amount of stock was dislodged, and the market as a whole recovered easily the following day.

In some respects the most interesting of all of the week's incidents was the divergent movement in the foreign exchanges—the decline in German and Austrian exchange to new low levels, almost each day bringing a new decline, and the strengthening of English and French exchange. This was the most interesting for the reason that it was regarded as reflecting forces of most far-reaching influence. There were immediate and specific reasons as well as remote and general reasons for the fall in one group and the rise in the other group of exchange rates. The general reasons were those which had to do with the ultimate effects of the war upon the economic and financial position of the chief participants in the struggle, and it was in these naturally that the greatest interest was taken. But the more immediate factors in this noteworthy movement in exchange should be taken due count of, the more so inasmuch as it is in the nature of things impossible to determine where the influence of one set of factors ends and where the other begins.

Germany, no doubt, is more cut off now than she was for a long time previously from communications with neutral markets. The increased activity of the British submarines in the Baltic is one reason for this. It is not possible to determine in this matter the balance in favor of or against German exchange. To the extent to which exports from Germany have been lessened the exchange position of that country has suffered, but to the extent to which imports have decreased exchange, so far as the specific effect goes, has been benefited. The more Germany could sell abroad to offset what she was buying abroad the less was her exchange rate likely to decline. German sales of American securities mostly through the Dutch market served for a long time to provide funds here against which Germany could draw, but these are not an unending resource, for Germany must already have drawn deeply on her supplies of our securities. In checking up what Germany has bought abroad one must include her purchase or attempted purchase of sentiment in her favor in neutral countries, for some millions seem to have been spent in this way. The sum is not large in contrast with ordinary operations in exchange, but in Germany's semi-isolated position expenditures even as small as these might prove a substantial factor in the exchange market.

Against these factors serving to depress German exchange stand several specific factors serving to strengthen the exchanges of Germany's chief opponents. The credit very recently established here for London, which indirectly benefits French as well as British exchange, and the large volume of English sales of American securities, which has lately been increased through organized effort to improve the exchange situation in that way, are forces which have served to advance sterling and French exchange while German exchange, and along with it exchange on Austria, which is regarded as inseparably linked with the fortunes of Germany, have been declining to new low levels.

There remain those more general influences to which the greatest significance is attached by the financial community here. Even in Wall Street in the past only the few have been interested in the happenings in the exchange market and in the possible significance of those happenings; now these are matters of which many are taking note thanks to the increased importance which international exchange possesses for a market which is beginning to adopt a world point of view. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that New York bankers should now be finding in this wide and increasing divergence between Teutonic and the allied exchanges an omen of the war's outcome. The interpretation which from a banking viewpoint is being put upon this situation is the defeat of Germany, at least in an economic sense, whatever the outcome of battles may be. Looked at from this point of view the position into which the exchanges are moving means that Germany will suffer more than her opponents, just as relatively the effort which she is putting forth is greater than theirs.

Before the war a mark measured by the New York rate of exchange was worth close to 24 cents. Today it is worth only 19½ cents. How much more or less than the present price the mark will be worth when the war is over depends upon many things which have yet to happen, but more and more people are becoming convinced that it will not again be worth 24 cents. It may be said that the depreciated exchanges of other countries, including France and England, carry a similar suggestion, and in minor degree that is true. In this connection, however, it is a significant fact that English and French exchange are much higher than they were, while the opposite is true of German exchange. When sterling was at $4.50 last Summer German exchange was quoted at above 80 cents for four marks. Now marks are quoted at 78 cents and sterling at $4.71, or thereabouts. The important fact stands out, too, that Germany long since suspended the redemption of her national currency in gold, while England is still paying out gold in very large amount, as our own gold imports from England, to which France has contributed some tens of millions, clearly attest.

## LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

### Better Sentiment Prevails and Dealings Show Fresh Energy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Public interest in stocks was at a low ebb during the first part of the week just past, but the markets gathered fresh energy as the close approached, reflecting the more optimistic view of the Balkan situation now prevailing, the depreciation of German exchange on neutral countries, and renewed Socialist peace talk in Germany. Shrewd observers, however, point to evidence of careful stage management on the part of the German Government in connection with the interpolation of the Reichstag, fixed for Dec. 9, on the question of peace.

Gilt-edged stocks closed firm, and in the speculative groups shipping, rubber, and the various classes of mining shares were favored. American railroad shares were still inactive and generally reactionary, but bonds were freely dealt in. Announcement of the Government's scheme for the concentration of these securities will be made this week, and meanwhile the authorities are inclined to discourage direct sales on your side, as they desire to control a very large volume of securities in order to form the basis for an extensive credit operation in New York.

Exchange fluctuated moderately, with an easier tendency at the close. Gold still flows away from here, but one allied country sent £500,000 last week, and more doubtless will come when required. It should not be overlooked in considering Great Britain's gold position that £28,500,000 is held against currency notes, and that large sums are still in the hands of joint stock banks which would be placed in the central reserve if urgently needed.

The money market is quiet, with the supply of funds increased by the distribution on Wednesday of a dividend of 4½ per cent. on the war loan, the amount of the dividend being estimated at £20,000,000, which fact produced an easier tone in the discount market.

There is some talk in political circles of the possibility of a compulsory British loan, and though the proposal has received no indorsement in high financial quarters the necessity of national economy was strongly presented to trade union delegates at a conference on Wednesday by the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the President of the Board of Trade.

## BOURSE HAS STEADY TONE.

### Subscriptions to Loan Far Beyond Hopes of Financiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Bourse was stagnant last week, and although selling continued, the volume was not so great as before and prices were affected comparatively little. The month-end carryover settlement was effected at 6 per cent. Old outstanding obligations are being steadily liquidated.

Both home and foreign subscriptions to the war loan continue to surpass expectations, but influential financiers deprecate the fantastic totals anticipated in certain quarters.

Foreign buying caused improvement in exchange, especially on Madrid, London, and New York, the latter two closing harder, with sterling at 27.65 and dollars at 5.88.

Gold mining shares were strong and Americans are improving. Rentes sold at 64.50, enabling the smaller banks to snatch a profit on loan purchase orders from customers by conversion of rentes at 60. Other war finance securities were stationary. Gold received last week amounted to 42,000,000 francs.

## RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Dec. 4, 1915:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

| | 1915. | 1914. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 483,477 | ..... | 106,764 |
| Tuesday | 435,823 | ..... | 212,208 |
| Wednesday | 459,297 | ..... | 300,671 |
| Thursday | 674,385 | ..... | 335,742 |
| Friday | 467,258 | ..... | 200,863 |
| Saturday | 221,011 | ..... | 115,173 |
| Total week | 2,721,251 | ..... | 1,270,981 |
| Year to date | 161,524,285 | 45,989,158 | 77,406,858 |

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | $4,012,000 | $1,381,000 | $850,500 |
| Tuesday | 4,434,000 | 1,333,000 | 1,500,500 |
| Wednesday | 4,789,000 | 1,145,000 | 1,590,000 |
| Thursday | 4,336,000 | 1,443,000 | 1,846,500 |
| Friday | 4,389,000 | 1,450,500 | 1,568,500 |
| Saturday | 2,587,000 | 814,500 | 1,084,500 |
| Total week | $24,557,000 | $7,567,000 | $8,440,500 |
| Yr. to date | 1,551,700,200 | 433,277,500 | 494,045,920 |

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week in 1913 for stocks and with same week in 1914 for bonds:

STOCKS.

| | Dec. 4, '15. | Dec. 6, '13. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R.R. & mis. | 2,721,039 | 1,270,928 + | 1,450,111 |
| Banks | 212 | 53 + | 159 |
| Mining | ..... | ..... | ..... |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R.R. & mis. | $23,018,000 | $7,391,500 + | $15,626,500 |
| Government | 920,000 | 10,500 + | 909,500 |
| State | 48,000 | 37,000 + | 11,000 |
| City | 571,000 | 131,000 + | 440,000 |
| Total all | $24,557,000 | $7,567,000 + | $16,990,000 |

There remain those more general

## BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 4, 1915.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | $24,557,000 | $851,700,200 |
| Same period last year | 7,567,000 | 433,277,500 |

| | High. | Low. | High. | Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 40 bonds | 87.48 | 87.09 | 87.62 | 81.51 |
| Same period last year | 81.97 | 81.42 | 89.42 | *81.42 |

*Dec. 2.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express 4s | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 9½ |
| Alaska G. M. cv. 6s | 120½ | 118 | 120 | 8 |
| Alb. & Susq. 3½s | 87¼ | 86½ | 87 | 88 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s | 102 | 101¾ | 102 | 13 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s | 97½ | 96½ | 96⅝ | 35 |
| Am. Cotton Oil 5s | 97 | 96¾ | 96½ | 9 |
| Am. Hide & L. 6s | 104¼ | 104 | 104 | 15 |
| Am. Ice deb. 6s | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 2 |
| Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s | 114 | 112 | 114 | 141½ |
| Am. T. & T. conv. 4s | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 2 |
| Am. T. & T. col. 4s | 91¼ | 90⅞ | 91 | 57 |
| Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s | 107½ | 107 | 107 | 264 |
| Am. Thread 4s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 2 |
| Am. Writ. Paper 5s | 66½ | 66 | 66 | 17 |
| Ann Arbor 4s | 65¼ | 65 | 65 | 6 |
| Armour & Co. 4s | 93 | 92¼ | 92⅝ | 97 |
| A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s | 94⅜ | 93⅜ | 94¼ | 242½ |
| A.,T.&S.F.cv. 4s, '55 | 106⅜ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 18 |
| A.,T.&S.F.cv. 4s, '60 | 107¼ | 106 | 106½ | 174 |
| A., T. & S. F. 5s | 101½ | 101⅜ | 101½ | 30 |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 3 |
| A.,T.&S.F.adj. 4s, sta. | 87⅞ | 87 | 87⅞ | 82 |
| A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ | 1 |
| A.,T.&S.F., E.Ok. 4s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 5 |
| Atla. & Birm. 4s | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 1 |
| Atl. Coast Line 4s | 93¼ | 93⅛ | 93¼ | 48 |
| Atl. C. L., & N. 4s | 88⅝ | 88½ | 88¼ | 29 |
| Baldwin Locom. 5s | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¾ | 3 |
| B. & O. pr. lien 3½s | 93¼ | 92½ | 92⅞ | 93½ |
| Balt. & Ohio g. 4s | 91½ | 91¼ | 91½ | 396 |
| Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s | 96⅞ | 96¼ | 96⅞ | 2,166 |
| B. & O., S. W. 3½s | 92½ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 414½ |
| B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s | 88¼ | 87 | 88⅝ | 58 |
| Beth. Steel ref. 4s | 101⅝ | 101 | 101¼ | 131 |
| Beth. Steel ext. 5s | 103 | 102½ | 102½ | 12 |
| Brook. R. T. 5s, '18 | 100⅝ | 100½ | 100⅝ | 44 |
| Brook. R. T. g. 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 7 |
| Brook. U. El. 5s, stpd. | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 3 |
| Brook. U. El. 5s | 100⅜ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 5 |
| Brook. U. Gas 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 1 |
| Bruns. & West 5s | 94½ | 93½ | 94½ | 2½ |
| Bush Term. B. 5s | 87½ | 87¼ | 87⅜ | 10 |
| Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s | 96⅜ | 96½ | 96⅛ | 69 |
| Con. South. con. 5s | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅜ | 3 |
| Carthage & Adir. 4s | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 2 |
| Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s | 102¼ | 101¼ | 102¼ | 8 |
| Central Leather 5s | 100⅞ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 246 |
| Cent. of Ga. con. 5s | 101¼ | 101 | 101 | 6 |
| Cent. of N. J. 5s | 117 | 115⅝ | 116 | 96 |
| Central Pacific 4s | 90⅞ | 90½ | 90¼ | 168 |
| Central Pacific 3½s | 90 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 28½ |
| C. P. Thro. S. L. 4s | 88 | 86¾ | 86¾ | 12 |
| C. R. & B. Co. Ga. 5s | 97½ | 97 | 97 | 25 |
| Ches. & Ohio con. 5s | 106 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 9 |
| Ches. & Ohio f. 5s | 99⅞ | 99 | 99 | 3 |
| Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s | 89 | 87¼ | 87⅝ | 267 |
| Chi. & Alton 3½s | 44½ | 44 | 44 | 66 |
| Chi. & Alton 3s | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60½ | 6 |
| C., B. & Q. gen. 4s | 94⅞ | 94½ | 94¼ | 46 |
| C., B. & Q. joint 4s | 98¾ | 98 | 98⅛ | 499 |
| C.,B.&Q.,Ill.Div. 3½s | 86 | 85½ | 85½ | 20 |
| C.,B. & C.,Ill. Div 4s | 95¾ | 95½ | 95¼ | 27 |
| C.,B. & Q.,Ia.Div. 5s | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102½ | 2 |
| C.,B. & Q. Neb.ext.4s | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 2 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 1 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s | 25 | 25 | 25 | 4 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. r 4s, tr. | 25 | 23½ | 25 | 58 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s | 84 | 79⅜ | 82¼ | 202 |
| C. & E. I. g. 5s, t. r. | 82 | 79½ | 82 | 52 |
| Chi. & Erie 1st 5s | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 1 |
| Chi. G. L. & C. 5s | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 1 |
| Chi. Gt. West. 4s | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | 73⅞ | 107 |
| Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s | 20½ | 20½ | 20⅝ | 4 |
| C., L. S. & E. 4½s | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 5 |
| C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 17 |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34 | 93 | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 34 |
| C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s | 103 | 102½ | 102½ | 30 |
| C., M. & St. P.r.4½s | 94½ | 93⅞ | 94 | 16 |
| C.,M. & St. P. c. 4½s | 102 | 101⅞ | 102 | 160½ |
| C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B | 82⅝ | 82 | 82¼ | 26 |
| C., M. & St. P. c. 5s | 107⅜ | 106½ | 107 | 142½ |
| C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 6s | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | 12 |
| C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s | 105 | 104½ | 105 | 5 |
| C., M. & St. P. C. & L. Sup. 5s | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 2 |
| C.,M. & St.P.,P. &d.4s | 91⅞ | 91¾ | 91⅞ | 6 |
| C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 2 |
| C., M. & St. P., W. Valley 6s | 107 | 107 | 107 | 9 |
| C. & N. W. gen. 3½s | 83 | 82⅜ | 82¾ | 26 |
| C. & N. W. gen. 4s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 10 |
| C. & N. W.gen.4s,sta. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 4 |
| C. & N. W.deb.5s,'21 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 4 |
| C. & N. W.deb.5s,'33 | 104¼ | 104½ | 104½ | 30 |
| Chicago Rys. 5s | 97¼ | 96⅜ | 97⅛ | 26 |
| C., R. I. & P. 4s | 86½ | 85½ | 85½ | 47 |
| C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s | 102⅜ | 102¼ | 102⅜ | 13 |
| C., R. I. & P. r. 4s | 69 | 67 | 67 | 169 |
| C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s | 50¼ | 46½ | 47 | 119 |
| C., R. I. & P. col. 4s | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 80 |
| C.,St.P.,M.& O.deb.5s | 106 | 102½ | 102⅝ | 44 |
| C., St. P., M. & O.6s | 117 | 117 | 117 | 1 |
| C. & W. I. con. 4s | 82½ | 82¼ | 82¼ | 41 |
| Chile Copper 7s | 135½ | 134½ | 134½ | 881½ |
| Cen., Leb. & Nor. 4s | 90 | 89½ | 90 | 2 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | 7 |
| Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s | 101 | 100 | 100½ | 115 |
| Col. Industrial 5s | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 2 |
| Col. Midland 4s | 10 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| Col. & So. ref. 4½s | 89¾ | 88¾ | 89 | 64 |
| Col. & So. 1st 4s | 92½ | 91½ | 91½ | 11 |
| Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s | 81¾ | 81 | 81 | 15 |
| Consol. Gas Co. 6s | 120¾ | 119¾ | 120 | 133½ |
| Corn Pr. Ref.s.f.5s,'31 | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ | 2 |
| Corn Pr. Ref.s.f.5s,'34 | 96½ | 96¼ | 96½ | 11 |
| Cu.-Am. Sug.col.tr.6s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101½ | 20 |
| Cumberland Tel. 5s | 99¼ | 98¾ | 99¾ | 33 |
| Del. & Hud. ref. 4s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 9 |
| D. & H. ref. 4s, reg. | 96 | 96 | 96 | 7 |
| Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rects., full pd. | 107¾ | 106½ | 106½ | 94½ |
| D. & H. deb. 4s, '16 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 28 |
| Den. & R. G. ref. 5s | 83 | 82 | 82 | 47 |
| Den. & R. G. imp. 5s | 85¼ | 83¾ | 85¼ | 11 |
| D. & R. G. con. 4½s | 81 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 12 |
| Den. & R. G. con. 4s | 81 | 79½ | 79½ | 14 |
| Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s | 94 | 94 | 94 | 2 |
| Detroit United 4½s | 78¼ | 76⅞ | 78¼ | 50 |
| Dist. Securities 5s | 72½ | 71 | 71 | 195 |
| Du Pont Powder 4½s | 101½ | 100¾ | 101¼ | 86 |
| E. T., V. & G. con 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 1 |
| Erie 1st cons. 7s | 110¾ | 110¼ | 110¾ | 4 |
| Erie 1st cons. 4s | 87 | 85¾ | 86½ | 98 |
| Erie gen. 4s | 77¼ | 76 | 76½ | 118 |
| Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A. | 73½ | 73¼ | 73¾ | 15 |
| Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B. | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | 478 |
| Erie Pa. col. 4s | 87½ | 86⅝ | 87¼ | 22 |
| Fla. E. Coast 4½s | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 2 |
| Ft. W. & Den. C. 6s | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 8 |
| Ft. W. & Rio Gde. 4s | 70 | 68½ | 70 | 15 |
| G. H. & S. A. Mex. Pac. 5s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 8 |
| Gen. Elec. deb. 5s | 105½ | 104½ | 105¼ | 15½ |
| Granby Cons. 6s | 104½ | 103¾ | 104 | 19 |
| Gran. Cons. cv. 6s | 103¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 38½ |
| Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s | 99½ | 98½ | 98¾ | 22 |
| Gt. Falls Pow. 5s | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 10 |
| Green Bay deb. B. | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 15 |
| Havana Elec. 5s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 1 |
| Hocking Val. 4½s | 93¾ | 93⅜ | 93¾ | 3 |
| H. E. & W. T. gt. 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 5 |
| H. M. & T. C. 1st. 5s | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 3 |
| Hudson Co. Ins. 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 1 |
| Hud. & Man. ref. 5s | 77½ | 76 | 77 | 111 |
| Hud. & Man. adj. 5s | 32½ | 30 | 31 | 546 |
| Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951 | 97¾ | 97¼ | 97⅝ | 2 |
| Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 5 |
| Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | 16 |
| Ill. Cent. ref. 4s | 91½ | 91 | 91 | 8 |
| Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s | 102¾ | 102 | 102 | 35 |
| Ill. Cent., West. L. 4s | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 1 |
| Ill. Steel 4½s | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 53 |
| Indiana Steel 5s | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 66 |
| Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s | 97¾ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 4 |
| Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22 | 187 | 177¾ | 183¾ | 85 |
| Inter-Met. 4½s | 77¾ | 76¾ | 77¼ | 281 |
| Interboro R. T. 5s | 99¼ | 98¾ | 99½ | 706 |
| Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s | 95 | 94 | 94 | 22 |
| Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s | 98 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 33 |
| Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r. | 83 | 82¾ | 83 | 1,021 |
| Int. Navigation 5s | 87¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 2 |
| Int. Paper 6s | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 5 |
| Int. Paper cv. 5s | 82½ | 82 | 82½ | 10 |
| Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r. | 76 | 74¼ | 74¾ | 63 |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 1 |
| Iowa Central ref. 4s | 52½ | 52 | 52 | 9 |
| James., Fair. & C. 4s | 91½ | 91½ | 91¾ | 3 |
| Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 1 |
| K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s | 80 | 79 | 79 | 75 |
| K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s | 109 | 109 | 109 | 2 |
| Kan. City So. 3s | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | 5 |
| Kan. City So. 5s | 95 | 94 | 95 | 109 |
| Kan. City Term. 4s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 8 |
| Kings Co. Elev. 4s | 83½ | 82½ | 83½ | 5 |
| Lack. Steel 5s, '50 | 94¼ | 93 | 93½ | 2294 |
| Lack. Steel 5s, '23 | 98⅝ | 98 | 98½ | 62 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1928 | 95 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 36 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1931 | 94½ | 93½ | 93⅝ | 30 |
| Lake Shore 3½s | 85¾ | 85 | 85 | 12 |
| Laclede Gas ref. 5s | 101 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 22 |
| Laclede Gas 1st 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 4 |
| Lake E. & W. 1st 5s | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 5 |
| Lake E. & W. 2d 5s | 84 | 84 | 84 | 1 |
| L.V.of N.Y. gtd.4½s | 100⅝ | 100½ | 100⅝ | 7 |
| L.V.of N.Y.con.4½s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 2 |
| L. V. of Pa. con. 4s | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | 1 |
| Lex. Av. & P. F. 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 1 |
| Liggett & Myers 7s | 126 | 123½ | 126 | 111 |
| Liggett & Myers 5s | 102 | 101½ | 101½ | 16 |
| Long Island ref. 4s | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 1 |
| Long Island con. 5s | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 9 |
| Long Island gen. 4s | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 1 |
| Lorillard 7s | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ | 2 |
| Lorillard 5s | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 29 |
| Lorillard 5s, reg. | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 1 |
| L. & N. unif. 4s | 95 | 94⅝ | 94⅞ | 120 |
| L. & N. gen. 6s | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 1 |
| L. & N., At. K. & Cin. 4s | 88 | 87½ | 88 | 2 |
| L. & N., St. L.Div.3s | 62 | 62 | 62 | 1 |
| L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963 | 103¾ | 103 | 103¼ | 22 |
| L. & N., P. & A. 4s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 1 |
| L. & N., M. & M. 4½s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 3 |
| L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s | 81 | 80½ | 80½ | 2 |
| Manhattan con. 4s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 34 |
| Man. con. 4s. tr. ex. | 93 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 11 |
| Mex. Pet. cv. 6s | 110 | 108¼ | 108¾ | 16 |
| M. K. T. co. 6s. Ser. C | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108½ | 5 |
| Mich. Cent. 5s, 1931 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 2 |
| Mich. Cent. 5s, reg. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 2 |
| Mich. State Tel. 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 5 |
| M., S. & N. W. 1st 4s | 93 | 93 | 93 | 1 |
| Milwaukee Gas 4s | 92¼ | 91⅞ | 92⅛ | 12 |
| Minn. & St. L. con. 5s | 88½ | 88 | 88 | 3 |
| M.,St.P.& S. S.M.c.4s | 93½ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 33 |
| Mo., Kan. & E. 1st 5s | 95¼ | 93 | 93 | 3 |
| Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s, | 83 | 77¼ | 78⅝ | 134 |
| Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s | 62 | 53 | 58 | 126 |
| Mo.,K. & T. s. f. 4½s | 49 | 45 | 46 | 14 |
| Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s | 50 | 52 | 52 | 87 |
| Mo. K. & T. ext. 5s | 96½ | 96 | 96¼ | 7 |
| Mo. Pacific 1st 6s | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 51 |
| Mo. Pacific 4s | 46¾ | 45½ | 46¼ | 93 |
| Mo. Pac. 4s, T. R. | 45½ | 45 | 45¼ | 14 |
| Mo. P. 4s, tr. r. stp. | 43¾ | 43 | 43½ | 9 |
| Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 2 |
| Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, tr. r. | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅝ | 2 |
| Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 2 |
| Mo. Pacific conv. 6s | 46¼ | 45 | 46¼ | 49 |
| Mo.,Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r. | 45¼ | 45 | 45¼ | 2 |
| Montana Power 5s | 95 | 94½ | 95 | 153 |
| M. & O., St. L. & C. gtd. 4s | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | 5 |
| Morris & Co. s. f. 4½s | 89 | 89 | 89 | 2 |
| N., C. & St. L. c. 5s | 105⅝ | 105½ | 105⅝ | 5 |
| National Tube 5s | 101 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 2 |
| N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s | 103⅝ | 103¼ | 103¼ | 37 |
| N. Y. C. deb. 6s | 111¼ | 110½ | 110⅝ | 378½ |
| N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34 | 93 | 92½ | 92½ | 132 |
| N.Y.C.deb. 4s,'34, reg. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 3 |
| N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s | 79⅝ | 78½ | 79¼ | 32 |
| N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, registered | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78½ | 15 |
| N.Y.C.,L.S.cl.3½s,t.r. | 86¼ | 86 | 86 | 10 |
| N.Y.C.,M.C. col. 3½s | 79 | 79 | 78 | 7 |
| N.Y.C.,M.C.cl.3½s,rg. | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 2 |
| N. Y. C. gen. 3½s | 83¼ | 82⅞ | 83¼ | 88 |
| N. Y. C. gn. 3½s, reg. | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 7 |
| N. Y. C. ref 4½s | 93¾ | 93½ | 93⅞ | 822 |
| NY.C. eq. 4½s, 1918 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 10 |
| N.Y.,Chi.&St.L 1st 4s | 94½ | 94¼ | 94⅜ | 5 |
| N.Y.,C.& St.L.deb. 4s | 82 | 82 | 82 | 2 |
| N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s | 98 | 97 | 98 | 32 |
| N. Y. Dock 4s | 75 | 75 | 75 | 1 |
| N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & Power 5s | 103¼ | 102⅝ | 103¼ | 20 |
| N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & Power 4s | 85¾ | 85½ | 85½ | 12 |
| N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.6s | 116¼ | 115 | 115 | 34 |
| N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s | 72 | 71½ | 72 | 11 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. Boneony 4s, '56 | 82¼ | 82 | 82 | 3 |
| N. Y. & N. J. 1st 5s | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ | 26 |
| N.Y.&Q.E.L. & P. 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 5 |
| N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s | 74½ | 73⅝ | 74½ | 42 |
| N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s | 53¼ | 52 | 53 | 220 |
| N. Y. Tel. 4½s | 99 | 98½ | 98½ | 262 |
| N. Y. W. & B. 4½s | 89½ | 89¼ | 89⅜ | 81 |
| Norf. So. 1st ref. 5s | 80 | 79 | 80 | 7 |
| Norf. & W. gen. 6s | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | 5 |
| Norf. & W. con. 4s | 93¾ | 93¼ | 93½ | 95½ |
| Norf. & W. cv. 4½s | 117½ | 116½ | 117½ | 17 |
| Norf. & W. div. 4s | 91 | 90¾ | 91 | 21 |
| N. & W., P., C. & C. 4s | 90⅞ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 10 |
| Nor. Pacific 4s | 93⅜ | 93⅛ | 93¼ | 2834 |
| Nor. Pacific 3s | 66½ | 66 | 66¼ | 2695 |
| Ontario Trans. 5s | 89 | 89 | 89 | 1 |
| Ore. & Calif. 1st 5s | 103 | 102 | 103 | 18 |
| O. R. R. & N. con. 4s | 92⅞ | 92¼ | 92⅞ | 16 |
| Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s | 108½ | 108¼ | 108½ | 1 |

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# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 4, 1915.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | 2,721,261 | 161,524,285 |
| Same period last year | | 45,989,256 |

| | Last Week. High. | Last Week. Low. | Year to Date. High. | Year to Date. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 50 stocks | 90.90 | 88.58 | 94.13 | 58.99 |
| Same period last year | .... | .... | 73.30 | 57.41 |

| Range Year 1915 High. | Date. | Low. | Date. | COMPANY. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 122 | Dec. 4 | 80 | Jan. 22 | ADAMS EXPRESS | 122 | 120 | 122 | + 2 | 300 |
| 40½ | Apr. 22 | 29⅜ | Nov. 30 | Alaska Gold Mtf | 26¾ | 28¾ | 25¼ | - 1⅝ | 84,100 |
| 13½ | Nov. 4 | 9⅛ | Dec. 1 | Alaska Juneautt | 11½ | 9⅞ | 11 | .. | .... |
| 40½ | Oct. 4 | 7¾ | Jan. 12 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg | 35⅝ | 30⅜ | 34 | - ¼ | 18,900 |
| 83¼ | Dec. 3 | 33 | Feb. 10 | Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf | 83¼ | 78½ | 82¼ | + 1½ | 26,000 |
| 74½ | Nov. 8 | 48 | Jan. 4 | Am. Ag. Chemical | 72 | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | - 1⅜ | 200 |
| 101⅛ | Nov. 19 | 90 | Mar. 27 | Am. Ag. Chem. pf | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | - ⅛ | 100 |
| 72 | Dec. 1 | 38¼ | Jan. 6 | Am. Beet Sugar | 72 | 68⅝ | 71¼ | + 2⅜ | 52,435 |
| 95 | Nov. 24 | 83 | Feb. 1 | Am. Beet Sugar pf. | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | - ½ | 100 |
| 109⅜ | Aug. 9 | 87 | Feb. 25 | Am. Brake S. & F | 102½ | 101¼ | 102½ | + 1 | 400 |
| 219⅝ | Oct. 28 | 132½ | Mar. 25 | Am. Brake S. & F. pf | 199¾ | 199½ | 199⅝ | + 1⅜ | 300 |
| 68⅛ | Oct. 4 | 25 | Feb. 24 | Am. Can | 64 | 60 | 61¾ | - 1⅝ | 68,100 |
| 113½ | Nov. 30 | 91½ | Jan. 5 | Am. Can pf | 113½ | 109¼ | 110 | - 1½ | 4,300 |
| 98 | Oct. 4 | 40 | Feb. 23 | Am. Car & Foundry | 83 | 78¼ | 82 | - ⅞ | 19,370 |
| 118 | Aug. 6 | 111½ | May 25 | Am. Car & Fdy. pf | 118 | 117⅜ | 118 | + ⅞ | 400 |
| 60 | Jan. 12 | 42 | Nov. 26 | Am. Cities pf | 46 | 46 | 46 | + 1 | 100 |
| 25 | Nov. 10 | 23 | Oct. 21 | Am. Coal | .... | .... | 25 | .. | .... |
| 170½ | July 12 | 82 | Jan. 20 | Am. Coal Products | 155 | 141 | 153½ | +12½ | 9,400 |
| 120 | Sep. 11 | 101⅞ | Apr. 23 | Am. Coal Prod. pf | .... | .... | 119 | .. | .... |
| •116 | Nov. 23 | •115⅛ | Nov. 29 | Am. C. P. pf., sb. r. p. pd | .... | .... | 62 | .. | .... |
| 64 | Oct. 23 | 39 | Jan. 4 | Am. Cotton Oil | 57½ | 56½ | 56½ | - 1 | 1,100 |
| 102¼ | Nov. 5 | 91 | June 25 | Am. Cotton Oil pf | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | - ¼ | 400 |
| 133⅜ | Nov. 17 | 83 | Mar. 1 | Am. Express | 125 | 122 | 123½ | - 5½ | 300 |
| 14¼ | Oct. 22 | 4⅜ | Feb. 19 | Am. Hide & Leather | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | - ⅜ | 840 |
| 50½ | Oct. 22 | 19¾ | Jan. 5 | Am. Hide & L. pf | 52½ | 50½ | 52½ | - 1¼ | 1,300 |
| 33 | Apr. 30 | 20⅜ | Jan. 4 | Am. Ice Securities | 27½ | 26 | 26¾ | - 1 | 3,200 |
| 31⅜ | Oct. 22 | 7¼ | Jan. 2 | Am. Linseed | 25⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | - 1 | 2,000 |
| 50½ | Oct. 23 | 24 | Jan. 5 | Am. Linseed pf | 43½ | 40¼ | 41¼ | - 2⅜ | 1,300 |
| 74⅜ | Oct. 23 | 19 | Mar. 2 | Am. Locomotive | 73⅜ | 67½ | 70⅜ | - ⅝ | 65,300 |
| 105 | Nov. 22 | 75 | Mar. 6 | Am. Locomotive pf | 103½ | 102 | 102¾ | - 1¼ | 1,510 |
| 13⅛ | Oct. 28 | 3⅞ | Apr. 14 | Am. Malt | 11½ | 9 | 11¼ | + 2¼ | 5,525 |
| 37 | Oct. 28 | 21½ | May 27 | Am. Malt pf | 34½ | 32 | 35½ | + 4 | 4,100 |
| 103⅜ | Nov. 12 | 56 | Jan. 2 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 100⅝ | 97½ | 99⅝ | - ⅝ | 62,570 |
| 113 | Nov. 18 | 100 | Jan. 4 | Am. Sm. & Ref. pf | 111 | 110¾ | 111 | .. | .... |
| 91⅜ | Nov. 19 | 86 | Sep. 30 | Am. Smelters pf. A | 90½ | 90 | 90 | - 1½ | 1,060 |
| 85½ | Dec. 1 | 78 | Jan. 19 | Am. Smelters pf. B | 85½ | 85⅛ | 85½ | + ⅜ | 225 |
| 165 | Apr. 22 | 144 | Jan. 16 | Am. Snuff | 152 | 150 | 152 | - 3 | 400 |
| 110⅜ | Nov. 5 | 103 | Jan. 19 | Am. Snuff pf | .... | .... | 109 | .. | .... |
| 74⅜ | Oct. 19 | 24⅛ | Mar. 5 | Am. Steel Foundries | 62¼ | 60⅛ | 62½ | + ⅞ | 6,110 |
| 119⅞ | Nov. 5 | 90⅛ | Feb. 24 | Am. Sugar Refining | 118⅝ | 116 | 117 | + ¾ | 10,400 |
| 119½ | Nov. 30 | 109 | Feb. 5 | Am. Sugar Ref. pf | 119½ | 117½ | 117½ | + 1¼ | 400 |
| 62½ | Oct. 7 | 58 | Mar. 18 | Am. Tel. & Cable | .... | .... | 62½ | .. | .... |
| 130¼ | Nov. 4 | 116 | Jan. 4 | Am. Tel. & Tel | 129 | 128¼ | 128⅝ | + ⅛ | 10,600 |
| 252½ | Apr. 22 | 212 | Nov. 29 | Am. Tobacco | 222 | 212 | 219 | - 1 | 7,030 |
| 111 | Nov. 23 | 103½ | Jan. 4 | Am. Tob. pf., new | 109½ | 108¼ | 108¼ | - ¾ | 400 |
| 57½ | Oct. 20 | 15¾ | Mar. 6 | Am. Woolen | 51⅞ | 48 | 48⅝ | - 1⅝ | 1,200 |
| 56 | Oct. 20 | 46 | Nov. 10 | Am. Woolen tr. r | 51 | 48¼ | 50⅜ | - 1½ | 2,000 |
| 100 | Oct. 4 | 77¼ | Feb. 27 | Am. Woolen pf | 97½ | 97¼ | 97¼ | - ⅝ | 400 |
| 99½ | Nov. 15 | 96 | Oct. 22 | Am. Wool. pf. tr. r | 97¾ | 97½ | 97½ | - ¼ | 400 |
| 15 | Apr. 20 | 5 | July 5 | Am. Writing P. pf | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | - 1⅞ | 200 |
| 91⅝ | Nov. 17 | 49½ | Feb. 24 | Anaconda Copper | 89⅜ | 84½ | 86¾ | - 2⅜ | 71,900 |
| 14 | Oct. 27 | 5 | Jan. 4 | Assets Realization | .... | .... | 8 | .. | .... |
| 68¼ | Nov. 22 | 55 | Nov. 29 | Associated Oil | 59 | 55 | 58½ | - 2¼ | 1,600 |
| 111¼ | Nov. 4 | 92½ | Feb. 24 | Atch., T. & S. F | 107¼ | 105½ | 106⅞ | - ⅝ | 16,935 |
| 102⅜ | Nov. 26 | 96 | Jan. 5 | Atch., T. & S. F. pf | 102 | 101½ | 101½ | - ⅝ | 2,250 |
| 116 | Nov. 1 | 98 | Mar. 1 | Atlantic Coast Line | 115½ | 113½ | 113½ | - 1½ | 802 |
| 154½ | Oct. 23 | 26⅜ | Mar. 3 | BALDWIN LOCO | 116½ | 109¼ | 114⅞ | - 1½ | 91,330 |
| 115 | Oct. 29 | 92 | Mar. 9 | Baldwin Loco. pf | 112 | 111½ | 111½ | - ½ | 400 |
| 85⅞ | Nov. 4 | 63⅜ | Feb. 25 | Baltimore & Ohio | 94½ | 92⅞ | 93¾ | - ⅝ | 16,508 |
| 79⅜ | Nov. 27 | 67 | Feb. 23 | Baltimore & Ohio pf | 79 | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | - 1½ | 4,266 |
| 3⅜ | Nov. 29 | ⅛ | Feb. 5 | Batopilas Mining | 3⅛ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | - ⅛ | 28,140 |
| 600 | Oct. 22 | 46¼ | Jan. 2 | Bethlehem Steel | 475 | 448 | 470 | - 5 | 1,180 |
| 184 | Oct. 22 | 91 | Jan. 2 | Bethlehem Steel pf | 161½ | 160½ | 160½ | - 1 | 300 |
| 42½ | Aug. 17 | 40 | Aug. 16 | Booth Fisheries | .... | .... | 40 | .. | .... |
| 80 | Aug. 16 | 80 | Aug. 16 | Booth Fisheries pf | .... | .... | 80 | .. | .... |
| 93 | Apr. 21 | 83¼ | Aug. 13 | Brooklyn Rap. Tr | 90⅜ | 89¼ | 90½ | .. | 6,600 |
| 138¾ | Oct. 14 | 118 | Jan. 5 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 135 | 134¼ | 134⅜ | - 1⅝ | 375 |
| 45 | Nov. 10 | 23 | May 14 | Brown Shoe | 45 | 44 | 45 | + 2 | 300 |
| 99 | Dec. 3 | 64 | Aug. 9 | Brown Shoe pf | 99 | 95 | 99 | + 6 | 560 |
| 13¾ | Nov. 5 | 4¼ | Mar. 12 | Brunswick Term | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | - ⅝ | 400 |
| 80 | July 20 | 80 | July 20 | Buff., R. & Pitts. | .... | .... | 80 | .. | .... |
| •100⅞ | Dec. 2 | •100⅞ | Dec. 2 | Buff., Roch. & P. pf | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | .. | 52 |
| 94⅜ | Oct. 19 | 80 | Dec. 2 | Burns Brothers | 83⅞ | 80 | 81 | - 3 | 2,015 |
| 108 | Oct. 18 | 108 | Oct. 18 | Burns Bros. pf | .... | .... | 108 | .. | .... |
| 36¼ | Oct. 2 | 27 | Feb. 4 | Butterick Co. | 31 | 31 | 31 | + ½ | 100 |
| 79⅛ | June 4 | 53 | May 10 | Butte & Superior | 74⅞ | 70½ | 72⅛ | - 1¾ | 10,210 |
| 28½ | Nov. 22 | 8 | July 26 | CAL. PETROLEUM | 27¼ | 24⅜ | 26½ | .. | 14,900 |
| 59 | Nov. 22 | 30 | July 23 | Cal. Petroleum pf | 57¾ | 54⅞ | 56 | - 1 | 3,350 |
| 54 | Sep. 29 | 54 | Sep. 29 | Canada Southern | 61 | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | .. | 26 |
| 194 | Nov. 1 | 138 | July 23 | Canadian Pacific | 186½ | 181½ | 182½ | - 1¼ | 22,000 |
| 90¼ | Nov. 10 | 71½ | June 5 | Case (J. I.) Co. pf | 90 | 80 | 80 | + ½ | 700 |
| 61¼ | Nov. 1 | 32⅜ | Feb. 20 | Cent. Leather Co | 60⅞ | 58½ | 60⅜ | + 1⅛ | 29,000 |
| 110½ | Nov. 18 | 100⅜ | Jan. 7 | Cent. Leather Co. pf | 110¼ | 109¼ | 110 | + ¼ | 600 |
| 325 | Jan. 22 | 210 | July 28 | Cent. R. R. of N. J | 305 | 305 | 305 | .. | 15 |
| •135 | Nov. 19 | •110 | Jan. 6 | Cent. & S. A. Tel | .... | .... | 135 | .. | .... |
| 64¾ | Nov. 19 | 35⅜ | July 9 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 64 | 62⅝ | 63¼ | - ¾ | 10,300 |
| 15¼ | Aug. 23 | 9 | Aug. 6 | Chicago & Alton | 12 | 12 | 12 | - 1 | 100 |
| 22¼ | Nov. 18 | 11⅛ | Feb. 27 | Chicago & Alton pf | .... | .... | 22¼ | .. | .... |
| 17½ | Nov. 3 | 10¼ | Jan. 4 | Chicago Great West. | 15⅝ | 15 | 15½ | - ¼ | 3,900 |
| 41½ | Nov. 3 | 25½ | May 14 | Chi. Gt. West. pf | 39⅞ | 38½ | 39 | - ¾ | 2,400 |
| 98¼ | Apr. 19 | 73 | July 26 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 95⅛ | 93 | 95⅛ | + ⅜ | 12,120 |
| 133½ | Nov. 30 | 120⅞ | Sep. 2 | C., M. & St. P. pf | 133½ | 133 | 133¾ | + ½ | 1,300 |
| 135⅛ | Nov. 16 | 118½ | July 10 | Chi. & Northwest | 134½ | 131¼ | 132 | - ½ | 800 |
| 174 | Dec. 3 | 103 | July 9 | Chi. & Northwest pf | 174 | 170 | 174 | + 3½ | 252 |
| 39 | Apr. 30 | 40½ | July 9 | Chi., R. I. & Pac | 20⅝ | 19⅛ | 19½ | - ⅜ | 8,610 |
| 123 | Nov. 11 | 115 | July 9 | Chi., St. P., M. & O. | 120 | 120 | 120 | - 3 | 100 |
| 131 | July 29 | 124 | Sep. 17 | C., St.P., M. & O. pf | .... | .... | 130¾ | .. | .... |
| 26⅜ | Nov. 24 | 24¾ | Dec. 2 | Chile Copper | 26⅜ | 24⅜ | 25½ | - ⅞ | 21,010 |
| 57⅜ | Nov. 17 | 32¾ | Jan. 6 | Chino Copper | 55⅜ | 53 | 54¾ | - 1½ | 15,000 |
| 52 | Oct. 22 | 25 | Feb. 23 | C., C., C. & St. L | 49 | 49 | 49 | .. | 100 |
| 77 | Oct. 20 | 51½ | Feb. 17 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf | 75 | 75 | 75 | - 1 | 300 |
| 79¼ | Dec. 1 | 78½ | July 7 | Cleve. & Pittsburgh | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | .. | .... |
| 79½ | Dec. 1 | 60 | Aug. 17 | Cluett, Pea. & Co | 75 | 70½ | 73 | + 3 | 5,750 |
| 110⅝ | Oct. 23 | 98 | Jan. 20 | Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf | .... | .... | 108½ | .. | .... |
| 66½ | Sep. 29 | 21⅜ | Jan. 5 | Colorado Fuel & I | 52¼ | 48¼ | 51½ | - ¾ | 27,560 |
| 38½ | Nov. 3 | 24 | Mar. 15 | Col. & Southern | 36½ | 36 | 36 | - 1 | 400 |
| 60 | Nov. 18 | 45 | Jan. 18 | Col. & So. 1st pf | .... | .... | 59 | .. | .... |
| 53 | Nov. 9 | 35 | Sep. 2 | Col. & So. 2d pf | 50 | 49 | 50 | + 1 | 200 |
| 48 | Nov. 11 | 41½ | Nov. 23 | Computing Tab. Rec. | 44 | 42 | 42 | - 2 | 1,235 |
| 115¼ | Dec. 1 | 111½ | Nov. 13 | C. G., E. L. & P., Bal | 115¼ | 114½ | 115¼ | + 2 | 610 |
| 150½ | Oct. 15 | 113⅜ | Jan. 4 | Consolidated Gas | 144½ | 142⅞ | 143½ | - 1¼ | 4,070 |
| 127 | Oct. 5 | 90¼ | Jan. 4 | Continental Can | 90¼ | 88½ | 89 | - ¾ | 2,200 |
| 109 | Oct. 1 | 88½ | Jan. 5 | Continental Can pf | 109 | 108 | 109 | + 1 | 400 |
| 21½ | Oct. 25 | 8 | Jan. 2 | Corn Products Ref | 19⅛ | 18⅛ | 18¼ | - ¾ | 5,700 |
| 91 | Oct. 25 | 65 | Jan. 5 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf | 89½ | 87½ | 89½ | + 1¼ | 900 |
| 49 | May 7 | 40 | Sep. 28 | Crex Carpet | 41 | 41 | 41 | .. | 150 |
| 27½ | Nov. 8 | 27½ | Nov. 8 | Cripple Creek Cent | .... | .... | 27½ | .. | .... |
| 109⅞ | Sep. 29 | 18¾ | May 10 | Crucible Steel | 76¼ | 70½ | 74 | - 1 | 35,810 |
| 112½ | Sep. 29 | 8⅜ | May 10 | Crucible Steel pf | 111¼ | 110¼ | 111 | - ½ | 2,000 |
| 177 | Dec. 1 | 38 | Jan. 25 | Cuban-Am. Sugar | 177 | 155 | 166 | + 7½ | 13,600 |
| 110 | Sep. 14 | 93 | Mar. 10 | Cuban-Am. Sugar pf | 106¾ | 105 | 106¾ | + 1¾ | 700 |
| 99 | Sep. 17 | 86 | Apr. 8 | DEERE & CO. pf | 97 | 96 | 96⅛ | + ⅜ | 300 |
| 154⅛ | Nov. 4 | 138½ | Aug. 31 | Delaware & Hudson | 152 | 151¼ | 151¼ | - ⅜ | 800 |
| 238 | Nov. 23 | 190⅞ | Jan. 6 | Del., Lack. & West. | 236 | 230 | 230 | + 2 | 375 |
| 16½ | Nov. 16 | 4 | Jan. 12 | Den. & Rio Grande | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | - 1½ | 200 |
| 29⅜ | Nov. 17 | 6¼ | Jan. 7 | Den. & Rio Gr. pf | 29 | 27 | 27 | - ⅞ | 3,050 |
| 133 | Nov. 1 | 112 | Feb. 2 | Detroit Edison | 132½ | 132 | 132½ | + ¾ | 283 |
| •70 | July 23 | •70 | July 23 | Det. & Mackinac | .... | .... | •70 | .. | .... |
| 70 | Nov. 6 | 32¼ | Apr. 1 | Detroit United Ry | 69 | 69 | 69 | .. | 200 |
| 122 | Nov. 30 | 111¾ | Dec. 2 | Diamond Match | 122 | 111¾ | 112 | .. | 11,180 |
| 50½ | Oct. 22 | 5½ | Mar. 4 | Distillers' Securities | 48¾ | 45 | 47 | + ⅜ | 40,950 |
| 29¼ | Nov. 29 | 16 | June 25 | Dome Mines | 29¼ | 27⅝ | 28⅞ | - ⅜ | 16,100 |
| 8¼ | Nov. 4 | 2 | July 14 | Dul., S. S. & Atl | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .... |
| 15½ | Nov. 4 | 4 | July 20 | Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf | .. | .. | 13⅝ | .. | .... |
| 100 | Sep. 3 | 90¼ | Apr. 29 | Du Pont Powder pf | .. | .. | 100 | .. | .... |
| •605 | Aug. 27 | •605 | Aug. 27 | EASTMAN KODAK | .. | .. | •605 | .. | .... |
| 78⅜ | Sep. 25 | 63 | Nov. 20 | Elec. Storage Bat | 70½ | 66¾ | 69 | + 4 | 1,425 |
| 45⅝ | Nov. 19 | 19⅞ | Feb. 24 | Erie | 44½ | 42¼ | 44 | + ½ | 75,820 |
| 59⅞ | Nov. 3 | 32¼ | Feb. 24 | Erie 1st pf | 58⅞ | 57½ | 58¼ | - ⅛ | 14,000 |
| 72¼ | Nov. 18 | 27 | Feb. 25 | Erie 2d pf | 52¾ | 50¾ | 50½ | - 1½ | 1,700 |
| •62½ | Dec. 2 | •62½ | Dec. 2 | Erie & Pittsburgh | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | .. | 20 |
| 60 | June 12 | 8 | Mar. 24 | FED. MIN. & SM | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .... |
| 65 | June 12 | 20 | Mar. 13 | Fed. Min. & Sm. pf | 52 | 50 | 50 | - 3 | 600 |
| 360 | Oct. 8 | 165 | Jan. 26 | GEN. CHEMICAL | 315 | 315 | 315 | .. | 15 |
| 114 | Nov. 9 | 106 | Mar. 1 | General Chemical pf | 116½ | 116 | 116 | .. | 150 |
| 185½ | Oct. 4 | 138 | Mar. 3 | General Electric | 176½ | 173 | 173⅝ | - 1¼ | 5,600 |
| 492½ | Dec. 4 | 82 | Jan. 2 | General Motors | 492½ | 480 | 492½ | +36½ | 4,500 |
| 116¼ | Dec. 4 | 90⅝ | Jan. 4 | General Motors pf | 116½ | 114 | 116½ | + 2⅞ | 2,280 |
| 80¼ | Oct. 14 | 24½ | Jan. 7 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co | 72¾ | 70⅛ | 72⅜ | + 1⅜ | 25,300 |
| 114½ | Oct. 27 | 95 | Jan. 14 | Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf | 111 | 111 | 111 | - 1¼ | 310 |
| 91 | June 14 | 79¼ | Apr. 19 | Granby Consol | .... | .... | 84⅝ | .. | .... |
| 128⅝ | Nov. 5 | 112¾ | Jan. 2 | Great Northern pf | 126½ | 124⅞ | 125½ | - 1 | 10,000 |
| 54 | Oct. 22 | 25¼ | Jan. 7 | Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop | 51⅜ | 48 | 49½ | - ¾ | 28,370 |
| 47⅜ | Nov. 23 | 37 | Oct. 22 | Greene-Cananea | 46 | 44¼ | 44¼ | - 1 | 1,650 |
| 80⅜ | Nov. 26 | 45⅛ | Jan. 7 | Guggenheim Expl'n | 78¾ | 76⅞ | 78 | - 1⅛ | 19,410 |
| 88¼ | Nov. 30 | 80 | May 15 | HAV. EL. RY., L. & P. | 88¼ | 88 | 88¼ | + ¾ | 200 |
| 101 | Sep. 23 | 95 | Apr. 29 | Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf. | .... | .... | 100½ | .. | .... |
| 185 | Dec. 1 | 165 | Nov. 20 | Helme (G. W.) | 186 | 165 | 185 | +10 | 200 |
| 114½ | Nov. 30 | 112 | Jan. 20 | Helme (G. W.) pf | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | + 2½ | 100 |
| 118 | Apr. 10 | 112 | Apr. 15 | Hocking Valley | .. | .. | 112 | .. | .... |
| 121 | Nov. 15 | 116 | Feb. 24 | Homestake Mining | 121 | 121 | 121 | .. | 6 |
| 113 | Apr. 19 | 99 | July 7 | ILLINOIS CENT | 108¾ | 108 | 108 | - ⅝ | 2,200 |
| 47½ | Oct. 7 | 16⅝ | Jan. 2 | Inspiration Copper | 47 | 43¾ | 46 | - ⅝ | 61,925 |
| 25 | Nov. 4 | 10⅜ | Jan. 16 | Inter.-Met. vot. t. c. | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21⅞ | - ¼ | 200 |
| 85 | Nov. 8 | 49 | Jan. 19 | Inter.-Met. pf | .... | .... | 85 | .. | .... |
| 25½ | Nov. 4 | 18⅞ | July 10 | Inter. Con. Corp'n | 23⅜ | 21⅝ | 22⅝ | + ⅝ | 13,900 |
| 82 | Nov. 5 | 70 | July 10 | Inter. Con. Cor. pf | 80 | 78⅞ | 80 | - ⅝ | 4,270 |
| 29¾ | Nov. 1 | 5½ | Mar. 31 | Int. Agricultural | 24½ | 23 | 23 | - 3 | 500 |
| 67⅝ | Nov. 1 | 8 | Mar. 15 | Int. Agricultural pf | 61 | 56 | 60 | - 2 | 2,800 |
| 114 | June 4 | 90 | May 10 | Int. Harv., N. J. | 110½ | 108¼ | 108¼ | - 2 | 2,000 |
| 120 | Nov. 4 | 109¾ | May 28 | Int. Harv., N. J., pf | 118 | 118 | 118 | + ¼ | 100 |
| 80 | Apr. 10 | 55 | Feb. 20 | Int. Harv. Corp | 72⅜ | 70 | 72⅜ | + 3 | 500 |
| 114 | Jan. 14 | 90¼ | Mar. 6 | Int. Harv. Corp. pf | 106 | 106 | 106 | + 9¾ | 100 |
| 75¾ | Nov. 18 | 53½ | Nov. 11 | Int M. M. pf., cf. dp | 70¾ | 62¾ | 67 | + ¼ | 89,920 |
| 223½ | Oct. 5 | 179¾ | Dec. 3 | Int. Nickel | 189 | 179¾ | 189 | + 2 | 6,524 |
| 110 | Oct. 5 | 105½ | Oct. 19 | Int. Nickel pf | .... | .... | 108 | .. | .... |
| 12⅝ | Nov. 5 | 8 | Jan. 6 | International Paper | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11½ | .. | 2,100 |
| 48 | Nov. 5 | 33 | Feb. 24 | Internat. Paper pf | 46½ | 45 | 45½ | - 1⅞ | 1,100 |
| 10 | Feb. 16 | 6 | Feb. 4 | Iowa Central | .. | .. | 6⅝ | .. | .... |
| 18 | Feb. 13 | 18 | Feb. 13 | Iowa Central pf | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .... |
| 68½ | May 5 | 61 | Oct. 23 | K. C., FT.S. & M. pf | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68½ | + 7½ | 100 |
| 35¼ | Nov. 1 | 20⅝ | Feb. 24 | Kan. City Southern | 32½ | 30½ | 31⅝ | - ⅝ | 4,200 |
| 65½ | Nov. 5 | 54⅞ | Feb. 24 | Kansas City Co. pf | 64½ | 63¼ | 63½ | .. | 1,000 |
| 88 | Apr. 26 | 76 | Aug. 24 | Kayser (Julius) & Co | .. | .. | 84⅞ | .. | .... |
| 109 | Apr. 19 | 107 | Jan. 13 | Kayser(Julius)1st pf | .. | .. | 109 | .. | .... |
| 6 | Nov. 4 | 4 | Nov. 18 | Keokuk & Des M | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ½ | 100 |
| 128½ | Oct. 26 | 122⅜ | May 24 | Kings Co. E. L. & P. | 128½ | 128½ | 128½ | - 2 | 110 |
| 250 | Nov. 4 | 99 | Jan. 18 | Kresge (S. S.) Co | 250 | 250 | 250 | + 9 | 120 |
| 112 | Sep. 15 | 105¼ | Feb. 15 | Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf | .. | .. | 112 | .. | .... |
| 94⅜ | Sep. 20 | 28 | Jan. 7 | LACK. STEEL | 84½ | 80¼ | 84 | + ¼ | 89,810 |
| 106 | Apr. 13 | 92⅞ | Jan. 15 | Laclede Gas | 105 | 103¼ | 103¼ | - ¼ | 300 |
| 14⅜ | Nov. 3 | 5 | Jan. 5 | Lake Erie & West | 14 | 13½ | 14 | .. | 200 |
| 33 | Nov. 1 | 19 | May 27 | Lake Erie & W. pf | 30½ | 29 | 30 | - ½ | 400 |
| 83⅜ | Nov. 19 | 64⅝ | Feb. 24 | Lehigh Valley | 82¼ | 80⅜ | 82¼ | .. | 9,610 |
| 259 | Nov. 13 | 207 | Jan. 9 | Liggett & Myers | 252 | 247 | 252 | - 4 | 900 |
| 119¼ | Sep. 9 | 113¾ | Jan. 5 | Liggett & Myers pf | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | + ½ | 100 |
| 27⅝ | Sep. 20 | 15 | Jan. 11 | Long Island | 24 | .. | 24 | .. | .... |
| 31 | Jan. 11 | 16 | Feb. 17 | Loose Wiles Biscuit | 26 | 26 | 26 | .. | 100 |
| 103½ | Jan. 15 | 86 | Feb. 20 | Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf | .. | .. | 95¼ | .. | .... |
| 67 | Oct. 18 | 60 | June 15 | Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf | .. | .. | 84⅞ | .. | .... |
| 189 | Nov. 15 | 165½ | Jan. 6 | Lorillard (P.) Co | 183 | 183 | 183 | + ½ | 200 |
| 118 | Jan. 19 | 112 | Sep. 14 | Lorillard (P.) Co. pf | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115½ | + ½ | 600 |
| 130¼ | Oct. 29 | 103½ | July 8 | Louis. & Nash | 128⅛ | 126¼ | 128⅛ | + ⅛ | 800 |
| 84 | Nov. 4 | 72⅝ | Jan. 11 | MACKAY COS. | 81 | 80¼ | 80½ | - 2½ | 300 |
| 69¾ | Jan. 19 | 64¾ | Oct. 28 | Mackay Cos. pf | 66 | 65½ | 65½ | + ¼ | 300 |
| 2 | Feb. 9 | 2 | Feb. 9 | Manhattan Beach | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .... |
| 130¾ | Dec. 3 | 125 | June 25 | Manhattan El. gtd | 130¾ | 130¼ | 130⅜ | .. | 200 |
| 69¼ | Apr. 22 | 40 | Jan. 28 | Manhattan Shirt | 68 | 62½ | 63⅞ | + 6⅞ | 825 |
| 108 | Nov. 9 | 101 | Apr. 27 | Manhattan Shirt pf | .. | .. | 107½ | .. | .... |
| 92 | Oct. 26 | 15¼ | Jan. 6 | Maxwell Motors | 76 | 71⅜ | 75¼ | .. | 16,238 |
| 103 | Oct. 26 | 43¼ | Jan. 2 | Max. Motors 1st pf | 100½ | 98½ | 100 | + ½ | 4,280 |
| 68½ | Oct. 26 | 18 | Jan. 6 | Max. Motors 2d pf | 36¾ | 32¼ | 35⅜ | - ⅛ | 4,916 |
| 64⅞ | Dec. 1 | 35 | July 12 | May Dept. Stores | 64⅞ | 60 | 63½ | + 4½ | 4,350 |
| 106 | Dec. 3 | 94⅛ | Apr. 27 | May Dept. Stores pf | 106 | 104 | 106 | + 4 | 300 |
| 97 | Apr. 28 | 77 | Jan. 9 | Mexican Petroleum | 94⅝ | 90½ | 92¼ | - ¾ | 49,600 |
| 94 | Apr. 26 | 67 | Jan. 15 | Mex. Petroleum pf | 87 | 86 | 86 | - 2 | 300 |
| 35⅝ | Oct. 30 | 17¼ | Jan. 6 | Miami Copper | 34¾ | 33¼ | 34 | - ½ | 10,245 |
| •110 | Oct. 8 | •100 | Feb. 8 | Michigan Central | .. | .. | •116 | .. | .... |
| 19⅝ | Feb. 15 | 8 | Sep. 15 | Minn. & St. Louis | 15⅜ | 15 | 15 | - 1 | 900 |
| 34 | Feb. 15 | 24 | Sep. 15 | Minn. & St. L. pf | 34 | 34 | 34 | - 1 | 160 |
| 126½ | Nov. 1 | 103 | Jan. 4 | M., St. P. & S. S. M. | 123 | 122 | 123 | - 1 | 760 |
| 132⅛ | Nov. 3 | 123 | June 8 | M., St.P.&S.S.M.pf | 131 | 131 | 131 | .. | 20 |
| 75 | Mar. 3 | 70 | Sep. 1 | M., St.P. & S.S.M.l.i. | .. | .. | 74¾ | .. | .... |
| 15¼ | Apr. 19 | 4 | Sep. 28 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 7¾ | 7 | 7 | - 1 | 2,900 |
| 40 | Apr. 5 | 10⅛ | Sep. 25 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf | 17 | 16½ | 17 | - ½ | 900 |
| 18¼ | Apr. 19 | 7 | May 21 | Missouri Pacific | 6⅞ | 5⅝ | 6¼ | - ⅜ | 13,150 |
| 7½ | Nov. 11 | 5¼ | Dec. 2 | Mo. Pacific tr. cfs | 6⅛ | 5¼ | 5¼ | - 1⅛ | 1,200 |
| 79¾ | Dec. 4 | 42 | Jan. 4 | Montana Power | 79¾ | 66 | 77½ | +11½ | 14,750 |
| 110 | Nov. 5 | 99 | Jan. 29 | Montana Power pf | 114 | 112 | 114 | + 1½ | 800 |
| 114 | Nov. 8 | 112 | Apr. 16 | Montgom. W. & Co. pf | .. | .. | 112 | .. | .... |
| 88¼ | Apr. 30 | 81½ | Sep. 9 | Morris & Essex | .. | .. | 81½ | .. | .... |
| 133½ | Nov. 1 | 120 | June 23 | NASH., C. & ST. L. | .. | .. | 133 | .. | .... |
| 132 | Jan. 22 | 116 | Apr. 3 | National Bi

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# Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. zEx dividend.

### STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation Dec. 4, 1915. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ad'k El. | $8,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 20 | 22 |
| Do 6% pf. | 2,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 70 | 75 |
| Alb. So. 5s,'39 | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 90 | .. |
| A.G.& E. ($50) | 3,500,000 | 2 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 125 | 135 |
| Do pf. ($50) | 1,669,000 | 1½ | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 49½ | 51 |
| Am. L. & Tr. | 15,355,141 | 2½ | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 370 | 375 |
| Do pf. | 14,236,200 | 1½ | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 109 | 111 |
| Am. P. & Lt. | 8,205,400 | 1 | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 70 | 74 |
| Do 6% cu. pf | 3,119,800 | 1½ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 85 | 87 |
| Am. Pub. Ut. | 2,995,000 | ¾ | Q | Oct 1, 14 | 37 | 41 |
| Do pf. | 1,714,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 72 | 75 |
| Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co. | 7,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 8 | 9 |
| Do. 1st pf. 7% cum. | 5,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 57 | 61 |
| Do 6%pc.pf. | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 17 | 21 |
| Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33. | 1,900,000 | .. | S | M. & N. | 83 | 88 |
| Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42 | 1,100,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 93 | 96 |
| Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf. | 825,000 | 1¾ | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 92 | 95 |
| Au.-Atk. Ry. & El 5s, '35 | 3,307,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 50 | 60 |
| Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42 | 1,460,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 86 | 90 |
| Au. Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '40. | 981,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 93 | 96 |
| Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46 | 943,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 91 | 94½ |
| Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'57 | 8,720,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 87 | 90 |
| B'k'n Q.C.1st5s,'32 | 2,074,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 101½ | .. |
| Buf. G. El.5s | 2,375,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 101 | .. |
| Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38. | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 100 |
| Cal. El. G.pf | 2,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 72 | 77 |
| Cal. R. & P. | 2,800,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 85 | 90 |
| Capital Tr. | 12,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 87½ | 87¾ |
| Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47. | 5,088,500 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 107¼ | 108 |
| Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s | 2,635,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 93½ | 96 |
| Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50) | 2,604,400 | .. | .. | ..... | 43 | 45 |
| Do 5s, '99. | 1,760,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 91 | 94 |
| C.L.H.&P.5s. | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98½ | 100 |
| Cl.R.1st5s,'31 | 5,495,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 101 | .. |
| Colo. Power. | 11,000,000 | Loan | | | 25 | 26 |
| Do 7% pf. | 425,000 | 1¾ | Q | Sep 15,15 | 95 | 97 |
| Do 5s, '53. | 4,130,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 86 | 89 |
| Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36 | 2,783,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 91 | 92 |
| C.R., G. & E. pf. | 831,600 | 1½ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 80 | 89 |
| Com. Pr., R. & Lt. | 18,000,000 | 1 | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 57½ | 58½ |
| Do pf. | 16,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Nov 2, 15 | 84 | 86 |
| Com. Power 1st 5s, '24. | 1,212,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97 | .. |
| C.G.,E.L.&P. (Gal.) 4½s | 13,360,000 | 2¼ | S | J. & D. | 89 | 89½ |
| C. T. of N. J. | 15,000,000 | 2 | S | Jul 15, 15 | 71½ | 73½ |
| Do 1st 5s,'33 | 15,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 100¾ | 101¾ |
| C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36 | 12,936,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 92½ | 96 |
| C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.. | 7,179,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 96 | 98 |
| Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.. | 3,431,486 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 94 | 97 |
| Dt. Ed. Co.. | 13,487,100 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 15,15 | 131 | 133 |
| East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18 | 2,350,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 93½ | 96½ |
| Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56 | 1,889,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 95 | 100 |
| El. Bd. D. pf | 1,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 70 | .. |
| El. B. & S. pf | 5,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 99 | 100 |
| Emp. District Elec. pf. | 1,003,900 | .. | .. | ..... | 73 | .. |
| Do 5s. | 3,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 79½ | 83½ |
| Ev. El. Ry. 1st 6s, '21.. | 1,200,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 91 | 94 |
| Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.. | 1,220,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 92 | 95 |
| Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 5s, '32. | 297,000 | 3 | S | J. & D. | 95 | 98 |
| Fed. L. & T. Do pf. | 4,750,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 10 | 14 |
| Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s. | 2,500,000 | 1½ | .. | Sep 1, 14 | 48 | 55 |
| G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932 | 2,700,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 96 | 97½ |
| G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.. | 1,693,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 68 | 75 |
| Harwood El. 5s, '39 | 22,138,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 83 | 85 |
| Int. R. of B. 5s, '31 | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | .. |
| B. Div.5s,'31 | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 101½ | .. |
| B. & L. Div. 1st 5s | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 100 |
| B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s. | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 100 | .. |
| I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33.. | 1,391,000 | 3 | S | M. & S. | 95 | 97½ |
| Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts | 16,395,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 60 | .. |
| Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.. | 1,200,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 95½ | 98 |
| J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49 | 14,061,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 74¾ | 75¾ |
| Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.. | 1,750,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 89 | 93 |
| K. C., R. & L. Do pf. | 9,543,080 | .. | .. | ..... | 25 | 27 |
| | 9,407,500 | 1¼ | .. | Mar. 1, 11 | 55 | 57 |
| Do 1st ref.5s | 10,200,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 90 | 92 |
| K. C. B. L. 6s | 2,500,000 | 3½ | S | J. & J. | 100¼ | 101 |
| K. C. E.4s,'22 | 2,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 63 | 67 |
| K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.. | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 85 | 90 |
| K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13 | 7,242,000 | 3½ | S | M. & N. | 94 | 98 |
| K. G. & E. pf | 1,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 95 | 100 |
| L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33 | 1,920,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 100 | .. |
| L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39..... | 4,587,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 93½ | 98 |
| Lincoln Gas & Elec..... | 2,250,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 15 | 25 |
| Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21 | 357,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 103 |
| Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s. | 324,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 94 | 97 |
| Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.. | 1,696,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 88 | 90½ |
| Mobile E. pf. | 852,500 | 1¾ | Q | Nov 15,15 | 88 | 91 |
| Musk's G. & E. pf. | 1,438,500 | ¾ | Q | Dec 1, 15 | 85 | 90 |
| Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.. | 1,035,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 90 | 95 |
| Nashville R. & Lt. pf. | 2,500,000 | 1¼ | Q | Sep 30,15 | 64 | 68 |
| Do.con.5s,'53 | 4,054,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97¼ | 98¼ |
| Do ref.5s,'58 | 3,310,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 84 | 85 |
| N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.. | 15,000,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 77¼ | 78½ |
| N. O. L. & P. 6s, '26..... | 4,745,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 80 | 85 |
| N. O. L. & P. Do pf. | 4,585,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 10½ | 16 |
| | 2,400,000 | 3 | S | Jul 15, 15 | 51 | 56 |
| N. St. Power Do pf. | 5,975,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 15,15 | 39½ | 40 |
| | 3,386,700 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 15,15 | 92½ | 93¼ |
| N.T.Tr.5s,'33. | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 100 |
| N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004 | 10,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 80½ | 82 |
| Okl. Ry.5s,'41 | 2,635,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 87 | 91 |
| O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.. | 9,619,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95 | 97 |
| O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28 | 1,869,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95 | 97 |
| Ont. Power.. | 10,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | Dec 1, 15 | 70 | 74 |
| O.E.Ry.5s,'33. | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 95 | 98 |
| Ozark P.&W. | 1,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 25 | 35 |
| Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 101 |
| Pontiac Light 5s, '27 | 209,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 99 |
| Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30 | 8,523,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 95½ | 97 |
| P.G.El.5s,'35.. | 7,923,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99½ | 101 |
| Pub. S. C.of s | 20,047,770 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 103¾ | 104½ |
| Rep. R. & L. | 6,296,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 17 | 20 |
| Do pf. | 5,191,400 | 1½ | Q | Oct 15,15 | 68 | 72 |
| Rock. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.... | 9,401,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99 | 100 |
| Rock. L. & P. 5s, '88..... | 650,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 93 | 97 |
| Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46 | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 83 | 87 |
| St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37..... | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 95 | 98 |
| San. Val. Tr. 5s, '20..... | 715,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 95 | .. |
| Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.. | 1,350,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 93½ | 96½ |
| S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39..... | 4,194,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 94 | 97 |
| S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22..... | 108,000 | 3 | S | J. & D. | 97 | 100 |
| Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.. | 1,583,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 93½ | 96½ |
| Scran.E.5s,'37 | 4,487,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | .. |
| Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29. | 6,388,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 92½ | 95 |
| Seattle L'ting 5s, '49 | 4,525,500 | 1½ | Q | Oct 15, 15 | 91½ | 94 |
| Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49 | 6,500,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 87½ | 90 |
| So. Cal. Ed.. | 10,400,000 | 1½ | Q | Nov 15,15 | 77 | 79 |
| Do pf. | 4,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct 15,15 | 97 | 99 |
| Do gen.5s,'39 | 12,309,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 93½ | 96 |
| S.W.P.& L.pf | 1,585,000 | 1¾ | Q | Sep 1, 15 | 97½ | 100 |
| So. Pwr.5s,'30 | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 98½ | 100 |
| Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29 | 720,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97½ | .. |
| Stan. G. & E. ($50)..... | 9,848,150 | .. | .. | ..... | $8 | $9 |

### STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation Dec. 4, 1915. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do pf. ($50). | 11,784,950 | †1 | Q | Sep 15,15 | $30 | $31 |
| Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31 | 1,800,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 80 | 84 |
| Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54 | 6,479,490 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 85 | 88 |
| Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51. | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 98½ | 101 |
| Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.... | 846,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97 | .. |
| Tenn. R., L. & P. Do pf. | 18,600,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 10 | 11 |
| Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37 | 10,250,000 | 1½ | .. | Jun 1, 14 | 44½ | 45½ |
| Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29 | 2,166,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 90 | 92 |
| Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.. | 4,428,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 91½ | 93 |
| U. L. & Rys. | 18,617,500 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 82 | 83 |
| Do 1st pf.... | 6,839,568 | .. | .. | ..... | 45 | 48 |
| Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41 | 7,713,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 74 | 76 |
| Utah Sec.Cor. | 2,268,000 | 2¼ | S | M. & S. | 89 | .. |
| Do 5s, '22... | 27,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 19 | .. |
| Wash. R. & E. | 16,927,000 | 3 | S | M. & S. | 92¼ | 93 |
| Do pf.... | 6,500,000 | 1¼ | Q | Dec 1, 15 | 81 | 83 |
| Do cn. 4s,'51 | 8,500,000 | 1¼ | Q | Dec 1, 15 | 82 | 83 |
| W.St.G. & E. | 11,642,350 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 81 | 81¼ |
| Do pf. | 3,503,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 30 | 40 |
| West'n Pow. | 2,125,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 90 | 95 |
| Do 6% cm.pf | 14,670,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 17¼ | 19 |
| Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31 | 7,040,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 52 | 53 |
| Wis. Ed'n Co | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 87 | 93 |
| Do db. 6s,'24 | 215,000 sh | 1.75 | S | Dec 1, 15 | $35 | $40 |
| | 6,500,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 92 | 95 |

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

### TRUST COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astor Trust.. | $1,250,000 | 2 | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 375 | .. |
| Bankers' Tr.. | 10,000,000 | 5 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 480 | 490 |
| B'way Trust. | 1,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 144 | 150 |
| Brooklyn .... | 1,500,000 | 5 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 480 | 500 |
| Columbia .... | 2,000,000 | *7 | Q | Sep 30,15 | 525 | .. |
| Central .... | 3,000,000 | 10 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 1175 | 1200 |
| Commercial.. | 500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 105 | .. |
| Empire ..... | 1,500,000 | 2½ | Q | Sep 30,15 | 293 | 310 |
| Equitable Tr. | 3,000,000 | 6 | Q | Sep 30,15 | 450 | 460 |
| Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25). | 1,000,000 | 12½ | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 1150 | 1200 |
| Fidelity ..... | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 197 | 208 |
| Franklin .... | 1,000,000 | 6 | S | Jun 30,15 | 245 | 255 |
| Fulton ..... | 500,000 | 5 | S | July 1, 15 | 275 | 300 |
| Guaranty ... | 10,000,000 | 6 | Q | Sep 30,15 | 775 | 790 |
| Hamilton ... | 500,000 | 3 | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 265 | 275 |
| Hudson Tr.... | 500,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 15 | 120 | 130 |
| Kings Co.... | 500,000 | 5 | Q | Nov 2, 15 | 630 | 645 |
| Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.. | 4,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 122 | 128 |
| Lincoln .... | 1,000,000 | 3 | .. | Sep 30,07 | 103 | 110 |
| Manufac'rs... | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 137 | 142 |
| Metropolitan. | 2,000,000 | 6 | Q | Sep 30,15 | 405 | .. |
| New York.. | 3,000,000 | 8 | Q | Sep 30,15 | 590 | 610 |
| N.Y.L.I. & T. | 1,000,000 | 20 | S | Jun 10,15 | 990 | 1015 |
| People's Tr... | 1,000,000 | 1 | M | Oct 1, 15 | 280 | 287 |
| T. Guar. & T. | 5,000,000 | 5 | Q | Sep 30,15 | 395 | 405 |
| Union ..... | 3,000,000 | 35 | Q | Sep 1, 15 | 370 | .. |
| U. S. M. & T. | 2,000,000 | 6 | Q | Sep 30,15 | 387 | 397 |
| United States | 2,000,000 | 25 | S | July 1, 15 | 1040 | 1100 |

*Including 2% extra. †Including 1% extra.

### GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auburn Gas 1st 5s..... | $300,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95 | 100 |
| Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.. | 375,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 96½ | .. |
| Cities Serv... | 14,718,389 | ½ | .. | July 1, 14 | 87 | 90 |
| Do pf..... | 26,168,426 | ½ | .. | July 1, 14 | 75 | 78 |
| C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'38 | 971,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | .. |
| Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 101 |
| Do deb. 5s,'30 | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 85 | 90 |
| Day. Gas 5s. | 1,300,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96½ | 99 |
| Den. G. & E. 1st 5s, '20.. | 5,889,900 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 93½ | 96½ |
| Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24 ..... | 500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 96 | .. |
| Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.. | 961,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 97 | 99½ |
| Hud. Co. Gas | 10,500,000 | 4 | S | Jun 1, 15 | 130½ | .. |
| Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37..... | 350,000 | 4 | S | Jun 1, 15 | 95 | .. |
| Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.. | 400,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 99 |
| Kan. Nat. G. | 12,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 5 | 10 |
| Do 1st 6s,'16 | 1,800,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 90 | 98 |
| Do 2d 6s,'18 | 2,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 45 | 60 |
| Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex | 2,428,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 92 | 95 |
| N. Am. 5s,'48 | 10,635,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 100 |
| N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.. | 840,000 | 2½ | S | Sep 1, 15 | 92 | 96 |
| Okla G. & E. 5s, '29..... | 2,563,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 95½ | 97½ |
| Pac. G. & E. | 32,996,800 | ¼ | .. | Apr 15,15 | 58½ | 59¼ |
| Old pf..... | 10,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Au 15, 15 | 89 | 91½ |
| New pf..... | 10,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Au 16, 15 | 89 | 90 |
| Plainfield U. Wat. 5s '31 | 550,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 100½ | .. |
| Port. G. & C. 5s, '40..... | 5,388,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97 | .. |
| S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.. | 12,892,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 98 | 99½ |
| Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.. | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102¼ | 103½ |
| Do deb. 5s.. | 4,421,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | 102¾ |
| S'h'k Wat. 5s | 4,490,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 102½ | 103½ |
| Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.. | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99 | 101 |
| Wash.G. ($20) | 2,800,000 | 6 | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 75 | 75½ |
| Wash'ton G. 5s, '60..... | 3,457,500 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 106 | 106½ |

### INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna Explo. Do pf..... | $4,800,000 2,800,000 | .. 1¾ | .. Q | ..... Oct 25, 15 | 143 90 | 148 91 |
| Am. B. Note Co. ($50).. | 4,405,738 | 1 | Q | Nov 15,15 | 46 | 48 |
| Do pf. ($50) | 4,495,780 | 1¼ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 50 | 52 |
| Am. Brass.. | 15,000,000 | a2½ | Q | Aug 2, 15 | 257 | 262 |
| Am. Chicle.. | 8,000,000 | 1 | M | Sep 20,15 | 72 | 78 |
| Do pf..... | 3,000,000 | 1 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 85 | 90 |
| Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J. | 9,965,351 | 1 | Q | Jul 29,15 | 62 | 65 |
| Am. Graph's. | 2,627,550 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 132 | 135 |
| Do pf..... | 2,096,630 | 1¾ | Q | Nov 15 | 140½ | 142 |
| Atlas Powder | 3,000,000 | †3 | Q | Sep 15,15 | 242 | 250 |
| Bab. & Wil'x | 15,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | J.A.J.O | 127 | 131 |
| Bliss, EW,Co | 1,500,000 | ‡2½ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 340 | 350 |
| Do pf..... | 1,500,000 | 2 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 72 | 80 |
| Bord. C. M.. | 21,264,400 | 4 | S | Au 14, 15 | 113½ | 115 |
| Do pf..... | 7,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Sep 15,15 | 105 | 108 |
| Braden Cop.. | 6,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 16 | 16½ |
| Bush Term.. | 5,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 70 | 80 |
| Can. Explos.. | 3,404,300 | 1 | Q | Sep 30,15 | 380 | 415 |
| Do pf..... | 4,650,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 15,15 | 100 | 110 |
| Celluloid .... | 5,925,000 | 1½ | Q | Sep 30,15 | 160 | 180 |
| Childs ..... | 3,000,000 | 1¾ | .. | Dec 10,14 | 60 | 66 |
| Do pf..... | 2,499,900 | 1¾ | .. | Sep 15,15 | 100 | 102 |
| Colt's Arms.. | 2,500,000 | $4½ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 865 | 885 |
| D.L.&W.Coal | 6,590,700 | 2b | Q | July 1, 15 | 300 | 315 |
| Herc. Powd. Co. pf..... | 5,200,000 | 1 | Q | Nov 15,15 | 113½ | 115½ |
| Int. Silver pf. | 6,028,588 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 100 | 103 |
| Int. Textb'k. | 8,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 41 | 43 |
| Lanston Mon | 6,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 77 | 79 |
| L. V. C.S.(50) | 7,525,223 | 2½ | Q | Oct 16, 15 | 150 | 180 |
| Lima Loco C 6s, '39 ..... | 2,000,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 94 | 97 |
| Marc. of A., (new) ..... | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| N. J. Zinc.... | 10,000,000 | 2¼ | .. | Nov 10,15 | 285 | 290 |
| Ontario Silver | 6,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct 15,15 | 70½ | 72½ |
| Do pf..... | 6,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct 15, 15 | 92 | 94 |
| Pierce Oil..... | 10,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 17 | 17½ |
| Rem. Type.. | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 16 | 18 |
| Do 1st pf... | 4,000,000 | 1¾ | .. | Oct 1, 14 | 93 | 95 |
| Do 2d pf... | 5,000,000 | 2 | .. | Oct 1, 14 | 40 | 42 |
| Royal Bak.P. | 10,000,000 | 2 | Q | Sep 30,15 | 137 | 141 |
| Do 6s cum.pf | 10,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Sep 30,15 | 100 | 101½ |
| Saf.C.H.& L. | 10,000,000 | 2 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 123 | 125 |
| Savage Arms | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct 15,15 | 460 | 480 |
| Singer Mfg.. | 60,000,000 | 2 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 208 | 212 |
| Sulz. & S. pf | 10,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 88 | 91 |
| Tem. Coal pf | 2,000,000 | 2 | Q | Oct 11,15 | 106 | 107¼ |
| Wm. R. Arms | 1,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 2450 | 2625 |

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

### INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Surety.. | 5,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | Sep 30,15 | 115 | 122 |
| Bd.& Mtg.Gu. | 5,000,000 | 4 | Q | Nov 15,15 | 280 | 290 |
| City of N. Y. | 680,000 | 2 | .. | July 1, 15 | 115 | 140 |
| Commonw'lth | 500,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 15 | 300 | 325 |
| Continental.. | 2,000,000 | 25 | S | J. & J. | 1100 | 1125 |
| Fidel. & Cas. | 1,000,000 | 20 | .. | ..... | 425 | 475 |
| Fidel.-Ph'nix. | 2,500,000 | 6 | S | J. & J. | 350 | .. |
| Ger. Alliance | 400,000 | 1½ | S | J. & J. | 235 | 245 |
| Ger.-Amer... | 2,000,000 | 15 | S | J. & J. | 485 | 510 |
| Germ'a ($50). | 1,000,000 | 10 | S | July 1, 15 | 300 | 315 |
| Globe & Rut. | 400,000 | 20 | S | J. & J. | 525 | .. |
| Hanover ($50) | 1,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 155 | 170 |
| Home Fire... | 6,000,000 | 10 | S | Jul 15, 15 | 395 | 410 |
| Lawyers Mtg. | 6,000,000 | 5 | Q | Sep 30,15 | 178 | 182 |
| Mtg. Bond Co. | 4,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 114 | 119 |
| Nat. Surety.. | 2,000,000 | 5 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 190 | 194 |
| N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.... | 1,500,000 | 3 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 98 | 105 |
| N.Y.Title Ins. | 2,000,000 | 1¾ | .. | July 1, 15 | 35 | 45 |
| Niagara ($50) | 1,000,000 | 10 | S | July 7, 15 | 800 | 815 |
| No.River($25) | 500,000 | 5 | S | Oct 10, 15 | 140 | 150 |
| Realty Asso. | 4,000,000 | 3 | S | Jul 15,15 | 95 | 100 |
| Stuyv't ($100) | 400,000 | 5 | S | J. & J. | 100 | 125 |
| Westc'r ($10) | 300,000 | 10 | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 580 | 600 |
| W'msb'g City | 1,000,000 | 7 | S | Aug 2, 15 | 190 | 170 |

### BANKS.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation Dec. 4, 1915. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America .... | $1,500,000 | 14 | S | July 1, 15 | 545 | 560 |
| Am. Exc. N. | 5,000,000 | 5 | S | Nov 1, 15 | 210 | 212 |
| Atlantic($100) | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 15 | 173 | 185 |
| Batt'y Pk. N. | 200,000 | 14 | S | July 1, 15 | 145 | 165 |
| Bowery .... | 250,000 | *4 | Q | Nov 1, 15 | 400 | .. |
| Bronx Boro.. | 150,000 | 10 | S | July 1, 15 | 225 | 260 |
| Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25). | 800,000 | 10 | S | July 1, 15 | 100 | 125 |
| Chase Nat'l. | 5,000,000 | 5 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 900 | 915 |
| Ch.-P. N.($25) | 3,500,000 | 3 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 202 | 207 |
| Chelsea Ex.. | 400,000 | 3 | S | Oct 1, 15 | 124 | 135 |
| Chemic. Nat. | 3,000,000 | 2½ | B | Nov 1, 15 | 395 | 405 |
| Cit's C. Nat. | 2,550,000 | 2 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 175 | 180 |
| City (Nat'l). | 25,000,000 | 5 | S | Nov 1, 15 | 470 | 480 |
| Cit. & L. Nat. | 1,000,000 | 2 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 163 | 170 |
| Colonial .... | 400,000 | 3 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 450 | .. |
| Columbia .... | 300,000 | 8 | S | July 1, 15 | 300 | 325 |
| Com. Nat .... | 25,000,000 | 2 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 173 | 178 |
| Corn Exch.... | 3,500,000 | 4 | Q | Nov 2, 15 | 325 | 330 |
| E. R. Nat. ($25) ..... | 250,000 | 2 | S | July 2, 15 | 70 | 85 |
| Fidelity ..... | 200,000 | 8 | S | Nov 1, 15 | 140 | 155 |
| Fifth Av.... | 100,000 | $25 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 4200 | 4600 |
| Fifth Nat ... | 250,000 | 3 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 250 | 300 |
| First Nat .... | 10,000,000 | †7 | Q | Oct 1, 15 | 895 | 915 |
| Garfield Nat. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Sep 30,15 | 180 | 190 |
| Ger.-Am.($75) | 750,000 | 3 | S | Aug 2, 15 | 130 | 140 |
| German Ex... | 200,000 | 10 | S | July 1, 15 | 375 | 400 |
| Germania .... | 200,000 | 10 | S | Nov 1, 15 | 425 | 475 |
| Gotham Nat. | 200,000

# HARD TIMES TAUGHT RAILROADS TO SAVE

### Methods of Increasing Trainloads Learned in Last Depression Period.

### HILL A PIONEER IN THE ART

### Efficiency Men, Following His Example, Save $186,000,000 for 35 Roads.

The business depression of 1913, 1914, and the early part of 1915, while it caused a number of railroad receiverships, at least resulted in some returns for the railroads generally. Railroad men admit that this depression taught the railroads how to save in expenses as no other period of depression ever did. How the cuts in expenses were effected is more than the layman can understand, for in many cases they were so great that all of the loss in gross revenue was made up in the net revenue by the trimming of expenses.

James J. Hill, probably more than any other man, set the railroad managers thinking some years ago by his experiments with train loading. He demonstrated the trite principle that railroads could save money if they increased the load carried by each train between any two or more points. Experimentation in train loading was taken up all over the continent. It now appears that roads learned more about economical railroading in 1914 than in any other year. The hard times put the railroad efficiency engineers to the test and they produced better results than had ever been gained before, either in the United States or the whole world.

In the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1915, earnings of railroads of the United States were $163,000,000 less than in 1914. The reports showed, however, that the operating expenses were cut by $186,000,000, so that the books actually showed an increase in net returns. According to The Railway Age Gazette, a little over half of this saving was in transportation expenses, which were reduced 9 cents a mile. A cut in that class of expenses represented the real test of efficiency and represented a real saving.

In an elaborate article aiming to show how effectively the railroads increased their efficiency when forced to economy by the recent hard times, The Railway Age Gazette in its current number, presents the results of train loading on thirty-five different railroads of the country, as practiced in the fiscal year ended June 30. Out of these thirty-five roads, including the biggest systems in the country, twenty-eight showed increases in their tonnage per freight train, as compared with the fiscal year of 1914.

According to these statistics the average tons per train carried on these thirty-five roads was 504, compared with 482 in 1914. This is an increase of twenty-two tons for each train. The most remarkable feature of this showing, said The Gazette, was that the increase per train was accomplished in a year when most roads had decreases in freight traffic and when, consequently, the difficulty of increasing train loads was especially great. The good results attained meant, of course, that a greater tonnage was handled without a proportionate increase in the number of trains. That was the acme of success for the railroad efficiency engineer.

In 1894 the average number of tons per freight train was 179.8. In 1904 it was 308.8 tons. And in 1914 it was 451.8 tons, a gain in twenty years of 152 per cent. Judging by the records of the thirty-five railroads in 1915 the increase to date has been even greater.

"In 1894," said The Gazette, "the railroads of the United States hauled 80,835,000,000 tons of freight one mile and in 1914 a total of 288,319,000,000 tons one mile. This is an increase of 259 per cent.; but it was handled with only 42 per cent. more train miles. The 1914 ton mileage also represents an increase of 65 per cent. over that of 1904, which was 174,522,000, but it required an increase of only 12.5 per cent. in train miles. In other words, to have handled the traffic of 1914 with the average train of 1894 would have required running 1,600,000,000 train miles instead of 638,000,000. The saving, 962,000,000 train miles, is 150 per cent. of the train miles actually run in 1914.

"The average cost of operation per train mile for all trains, as shown by the Interstate Commerce Commission reports, was $1.31 in 1904 and $1.77 in 1914. The cost per train mile in freight service is considerably higher than the average for both freight and passenger service. While it is impossible to state exactly the average cost of operation for a freight train mile, it is evident that a saving of 962,000,000 train miles means a saving of hundreds of millions of dollars annually in operating expenses.

"When compared with this actual accomplishment, Louis D. Brandeis's 'scientific management' schemes for saving the railroads a million dollars a day pale into insignificance. Even the average loading of 307.8 tons in 1904 would have required running 936,000,000 train miles in 1914, instead of the 638,000,000 actually run, so that the saving as compared with ten years before was 298,000,000 train miles. This was accomplished both by using larger cars, by loading more tons of freight into a car and by using more cars per train. The average number of loaded cars per train was increased from 17.4 in 1904 to 21.4 in 1914, while the average number of tons per loaded car was increased from 17.7 to 21.1.

"The amount of the increase in tons per train from 1904 to 1914 alone is greater than the total average tons per train for the railways in most other countries. Outside of Canada and Mexico, Germany is the only country in the world whose railways come anywhere near ours in train loading. The figures for some of the principal countries for 1912 are as follows: Canada, 325.3; Germany, 240.4; Mexico, 224.1; India, 184.4; Austria, 180.5; Rumania, 143.7; France, 141.7; Holland, 137.1; Switzerland, 132.8; Japan, 110.7; South Australia, 109.6."

## EUROPEAN FOODSTUFFS.

### Importers Are Finding It Constantly Harder to Get Them.

Local jobbers in European food products and canned goods, as well as fish products, are taking an increasingly gloomy view of the immediate future, and some of them say that if things continue to go on as they have the past few months, their warehouses will be bare. According to prominent factors in the trade, each week now adds to the difficulty of getting merchandise over to this country.

"As the conflict progresses in Europe," said one jobber, "every nation, belligerent and neutral alike, is looking more closely to its food supply, with the result that additional restrictions or outright embargoes on this or that line are being announced practically each week from some quarter. Many of the lines affected by the latest embargoes are first made known to us by private cables or by letters, as the newspaper correspondents abroad now apparently have too much to do taking care of the new political and war developments to bother to cable over Governmental action taken on individual lines of export.

"Of course, with the great events crowding each other in rapid succession it cannot be expected that the newspapers can record by cable each embargo as made. At the same time such action is of material concern to the people in the trade as well as to their customers. Apart from the matter of embargoes is the rise in the prices of commodities suitable for food or as delicacies, not yet included on the prohibited lists. From information received by our firm from foreign connections it is apparent that Governments of the belligerent countries are not only buying up at unheard-of prices food supplies of all kinds, but are doing the same thing in adjacent neutral countries wherever possible. Handlers in neutral countries are sacrificing their American trade to the phenomenal prices being offered for their products by agents of the warring Governments. Our advices are that German agents are paying practically any price to get fish and other supplies in Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Even if goods of this kind are procurable, it is out of the question for American houses to pay the prices asked."

While many jobbers in European food products do not like to concede the point, there is nevertheless a deep-seated feeling in trade circles here that, unless some unforeseen improvement takes place within a comparatively short time, many lines of stocks will be wiped out with the result that the ultimate consumer will be obliged to use domestic products instead. The Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., for instance, received a cable from its French agent Saturday that all of the factories where mushrooms are packed have been closed owing to lack of stock and labor. The further information given in the cable was that there will be no more packing of mushrooms until the close of the war.

Greece has prohibited the exportation of olives, while France has put walnuts under the ban, thus making the latter product scarce in this country for the holiday season. Norway has placed an embargo on the exportation of cheese, while the attempt of trade interests here and abroad to have Italy, Sweden, and France remove their respective embargoes on various lines of foodstuffs has met with little success. As a matter of fact, jobbers fear additional embargoes almost any day.

## CURB TRANSACTIONS.

Week Ended Dec. 4.

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,300 | Am.-B. M. Co. | 24 | 15 | 22 | .. |
| 150 | Am.-B. M. pf. | 85 | 80 | 80 | ½ |
| 100 | Am. Int. Corp. | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. |
| 5,160 | American Zinc. | 70⅝ | 68⅛ | 69¼ | — 2 |
| 2,800 | At., G. & W. I. S. S. | 34½ | 30½ | 30½ | — 3½ |
| 1,810 | At., G. & W. I. S. S. pf. | 47½ | 45 | 45 | — 3 |
| 210 | *Bank. Dis. C. | 6 | 5 | 5 | — 1½ |
| 600 | B.-Am. T. Co., O. R. | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 100 | Brid. F. & P. | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. |
| 1,845 | *Can. C. & F. | 99 | 94 | 97 | + 2 |
| 1,210 | *C. & F. pf. | 112 | 107 | 111 | + 2 |
| 27 | *Carbon Steel. | 85 | 80 | .. | .. |
| 25 | Car. S. 1st pf. | 80 | 80 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Car. S. 2d pf. | 65 | 65 | .. | .. |
| 1,025 | *Car. Pac. C. | 54½ | 52¾ | 53½ | + 1¼ |
| 5,100 | *Car. L. & P. | 8⅝ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7,280 | *Chand. Motors | 82½ | 77 | 81¾ | — ½ |
| 2,300 | Chev. M. Co. | 131 | 120 | 131 | + 8 |
| 5,300 | Driggs-Seab. | 190 | 160 | 165 | .. |
| 24 | Domin. Steel. | 47½ | 47¾ | 47½ | — 1½ |
| 90 | Emer. Phono. | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ⅛ |
| 1,275 | Guanta. Sugar | 68 | 65 | 67 | + 4 |
| 2,200 | Fed. L. & C. | 45 | 35 | 44 | — 10 |
| 1,115 | Hall Signal. | 25 | 18 | 18 | .. |
| 150 | Hall Sig. pf. | 90 | 88 | 89 | .. |
| 600 | *Hop. & A. A. | 59¾ | 51 | 56 | — 6 |
| 505 | Hendee Mfg. | 31 | 28 | 29 | — 2 |
| 600 | Int. Nick. | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | .. |
| 64,500 | *Int. Mer. Ma. | 19⅝ | 16 | 17½ | — 1⅝ |
| 51,800 | *Int. M. M. pf. | 69¾ | 62¾ | 66½ | .. |
| 235 | *Int. Motors. | 36 | 34 | 34 | + 2 |
| 100 | Int. S. P., v. t. | 39 | 39 | 39 | — 1½ |
| 200 | I. S. P. pf. | 59 | 59 | 59 | — 1 |
| 2,965 | Jewel Tea | 63¼ | 61 | 62 | + ½ |
| 2,740 | Jewel Tea pf. | 100 | 99 | 99¼ | + ¼ |
| 65,500 | Kath. Br'e pf. | 68 | 15 | 18⅝ | — 18½ |
| 320 | Kelly Sp. Tire, new, 1st pf. | 98 | 97½ | 97½ | — ½ |
| 520 | Kelly Sp. Tire. | 300 | 294 | 298 | — 2 |
| 1,920 | *Kelly Sp. Tire, v. t. | 76 | 74 | 74⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 4,810 | *Keystone Ord. | 12 | 11 | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| 3,500 | *Lake Tor. B't | 16 | 13 | 15 | + ½ |
| 7,300 | Lake Torpedo Boat 1st pf. | 16 | 14½ | 14½ | .. |
| 200 | *Lima Loco. | 33 | 33 | 33 | .. |
| 31,200 | Manh. Transit. | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 3,200 | Marc. of Am. | 4 | 3⅜ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 51,100 | *Maxim Mun. | 15 | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 34,200 | *Midvale Steel. | 79¼ | 74¾ | 75¾ | — 3¼ |
| 700 | N. Y. Transp. | 17½ | 15 | 16⅜ | .. |
| 6,075 | Peerless Tr. & Mot. Corp. | 36 | 32 | 34⅜ | — 1¼ |
| 3,125 | Penn. M. Ord. & Cast. | 62¾ | 60¼ | 61 | — 1⅝ |
| 1,200 | *Pyrene Mfg. Co. | 20 | 17¼ | 19 | + 2 |
| 4,400 | Corp. of R. & H. | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 100 | Rumely, new. | 27 | 27 | 27 | — 2 |
| 6,610 | *Saxon Motor Car Co. | 75 | 64½ | 68 | — 7½ |
| 1,874 | Steel & Radiation, ltd. | 89¼ | 65 | 68¼ | — 1 |
| 6,800 | *St. Joseph Ld | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 68,000 | Submar'e Boat, v. t. ctfs. | 47 | 42 | 46¼ | + 3⅝ |
| 1,190 | *Tobacco Prod. | 35½ | 34 | 34 | — 1¼ |
| 7,000 | Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs. | 6 | 5⅝ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 3,900 | Un. Prof. Sh'g | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 10,600 | *U. S. Light & Heat Corp. | 4⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — 1⅛ |
| 9,900 | *U. S. Light & Heat Corp. pf. | 6 | 4⅝ | 5¼ | — ½ |
| 6,400 | *Utah Sec. Cor. | 21¼ | 18½ | 19⅜ | — 1½ |
| 1,230 | *Virginia Rwy. | 23⅜ | 22¾ | 23 | .. |
| 8,700 | Worl'd Film v. t. ctfs. | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |

OIL ISSUES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,800 | Anglo-Am. Oil. | 19 | 18 | 18 | — 1 |
| 71 | Atl. Refining. | 680 | 650 | 650 | — 30 |
| 30 | Buckeye P. L. | 117 | 117 | 117 | — 3 |
| 71,100 | *Cos. & Co. (old) | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | + 1⅜ |
| 10 | Continen. Oil. | 278 | 278 | 278 | .. |
| 12 | Crescent P. L. | 45 | 45 | 45 | — 9 |
| 175 | Gal.-Sig. Oil. | 172 | 168 | 168 | .. |
| 14,100 | *Houston Oil. | 24 | 20 | 23½ | — ½ |
| 100 | Houston Oil pf. | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | .. |
| 300 | Illinois P. L. | 183 | 171 | 178 | — 5 |
| 2 | Indiana P. L. | 112 | 112 | 112 | — 8 |
| 33,000 | *Inter. Petrol. | 14¼ | 12 | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 125 | Nat. Transit. | 97 | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 512 | Ohio Oil. | 177 | 166 | 174 | — 4 |
| 840 | Penn. Mex Oil. | 70 | 68 | 68 | .. |
| 6,228 | Pierce Oil. | 19 | 16¾ | 17 | — ⅜ |
| 230 | Prairie O. & G. | 460 | 450 | 455 | — 6 |
| 710 | Prairie P. L. | 225 | 219 | 223 | + 6 |
| 90 | South Penn. O. | 375 | 365 | 370 | .. |
| 243 | S. O. of Cal. | 347 | 337 | 341 | .. |
| 90 | S. O. of Ind. | 510 | 500 | 505 | + 5 |
| 310 | S. O. of N. J. | 508 | 501 | 505 | + 5 |
| 495 | S. O. of N. Y. | 220 | 211 | 211 | — 9 |
| 80 | Vacuum Oil. | 230 | 226 | 228 | .. |
| 5,200 | *Ven. Cons. Oil | 13¾ | 12 | 12¾ | — ⅜ |
| 31,100 | *Victoria. | 4¼ | 3 | 3¼ | — ⅛ |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,100 | Am. Com'der. | 9 | 8 | 9 | — 1 |
| 16,000 | *Alta Con. M. Co. | 12 | 10 | 10 | — 2 |
| 14,700 | *Atlanta. | 25 | 23 | 24½ | + ½ |
| 8,400 | Big L. Dev. Co. | 4⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| 9,400 | Booth. | 42½ | 38 | 42 | .. |
| 47,310 | Braden Copper. | 16¾ | 15⅞ | 16 | — ⅜ |
| 17,500 | Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs. | 7 | 4 | 6 | — 1 |
| 100 | Buffalo Cyprus. | 1¼ | 1 | 1⅛ | .. |
| 5,835 | Butte & N. Y. | 4 | 3¼ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 29,800 | Caledonia. | 95 | 81 | 84 | .. |
| 18,500 | *Canada Copper | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 24,900 | Cashboy. | 7 | 5½ | 6 | — 1 |
| 1,200 | Cerro de Pasco Copper | 38½ | 36⅜ | 37½ | — 2⅝ |
| 7,000 | *Comst'k Tun'l. | 11 | 10 | 10 | .. |
| 2,000 | Comb. Fraction | 9 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 61,800 | Con. Arizona. | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 800 | *Con. Cop. M. | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 17,100 | Con. Nev.-U. | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 2,400 | Crown Reserve. | 4 | 4 | 4 | — 1 |
| 3,000 | Diam'd B. B. | 4 | 4 | 4 | — 1 |
| 23,000 | *Emma Copper. | 28 | 20 | 22 | — 6 |
| 8,075 | First Nat. Cop. | 6¼ | 5 | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| 2,700 | Florence | 39 | 35 | 38 | — 2 |
| 5,400 | Goldfield Con. | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 4,600 | *Gold. Merger. | 20 | 17½ | 18 | — 1 |
| 7,850 | Hecla Mining. | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | .. |
| 3,200 | Howe Sound. | 4 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | .. |
| 40,100 | *Inter. Mines. | 23 | 19 | 22 | .. |
| 51,100 | *Maxim Mun. | 15 | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 34,200 | *Midvale Steel. | 79¼ | 74¾ | 75¾ | — 3¼ |
| 700 | N. Y. Transp. | 17½ | 15 | 16⅜ | .. |
| 6,075 | Peerless Tr. & Mot. Corp. | 36 | 32 | 34⅜ | — 1¼ |
| 3,125 | Penn. M. Ord. & Cast. | 62¾ | 60¼ | 61 | — 1⅝ |
| 1,200 | *Pyrene Mfg. Co. | 20 | 17¼ | 19 | + 2 |
| 4,400 | Corp. of R. & H. | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 100 | Rumely, new. | 27 | 27 | 27 | — 2 |
| 6,610 | *Saxon Motor Car Co. | 75 | 64½ | 68 | — 7½ |
| 1,874 | Steel & Radiation, ltd. | 89¼ | 65 | 68¼ | — 1 |
| 6,800 | *St. Joseph Ld | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 68,000 | Submar'e Boat, v. t. ctfs. | 47 | 42 | 46¼ | + 3⅝ |
| 1,190 | *Tobacco Prod. | 35½ | 34 | 34 | — 1¼ |
| 7,000 | Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs. | 6 | 5⅝ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 3,900 | Un. Prof. Sh'g | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 10,600 | *U. S. Light & Heat Corp. | 4⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — 1⅛ |
| 9,900 | *U. S. Light & Heat Corp. pf. | 6 | 4⅝ | 5¼ | — ½ |
| 6,400 | *Utah Sec. Cor. | 21¼ | 18½ | 19⅜ | — 1½ |
| 1,230 | *Virginia Rwy. | 23⅜ | 22¾ | 23 | .. |
| 8,700 | Worl'd Film v. t. ctfs. | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2,800 | Anglo-Am. Oil. | 19 | 18 | 18 | — 1 |
| 71 | Atl. Refining. | 680 | 650 | 650 | — 30 |
| 30 | Buckeye P. L. | 117 | 117 | 117 | — 3 |
| 71,100 | *Cos. & Co. (old) | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | + 1⅜ |
| 10 | Continen. Oil. | 278 | 278 | 278 | .. |
| 12 | Crescent P. L. | 45 | 45 | 45 | — 9 |
| 175 | Gal.-Sig. Oil. | 172 | 168 | 168 | .. |
| 14,100 | *Houston Oil. | 24 | 20 | 23½ | — ½ |
| 100 | Houston Oil pf. | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | .. |
| 300 | Illinois P. L. | 183 | 171 | 178 | — 5 |
| 2 | Indiana P. L. | 112 | 112 | 112 | — 8 |
| 33,000 | *Inter. Petrol. | 14¼ | 12 | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 125 | Nat. Transit. | 97 | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 512 | Ohio Oil. | 177 | 166 | 174 | — 4 |
| 840 | Penn. Mex Oil. | 70 | 68 | 68 | .. |
| 6,228 | Pierce Oil. | 19 | 16¾ | 17 | — ⅜ |
| 230 | Prairie O. & G. | 460 | 450 | 455 | — 6 |
| 710 | Prairie P. L. | 225 | 219 | 223 | + 6 |
| 90 | South Penn. O. | 375 | 365 | 370 | .. |
| 243 | S. O. of Cal. | 347 | 337 | 341 | .. |
| 90 | S. O. of Ind. | 510 | 500 | 505 | + 5 |
| 310 | S. O. of N. J. | 508 | 501 | 505 | + 5 |
| 495 | S. O. of N. Y. | 220 | 211 | 211 | — 9 |
| 80 | Vacuum Oil. | 230 | 226 | 228 | .. |
| 5,200 | *Ven. Cons. Oil | 13¾ | 12 | 12¾ | — ⅜ |
| 31,100 | *Victoria. | 4¼ | 3 | 3¼ | — ⅛ |

BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,151,000 | B.& O. 5s. | 101¾ | 100⅝ | 100⅞ | .. |
| 1,000 | Bra. C. 7s. | 322½ | 322½ | 322½ | + 2½ |
| 184,000 | Cerro de P. Cop. 6s. | 120 | 119 | 119½ | — ½ |
| 197,000 | K. Cop. 6s. | 215 | 201 | 210 | — ½ |
| 20,000 | Rumely 6s | 89 | 88 | 88 | .. |

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

## NEED AN OFFICE HERE.

### British Demand for American Goods Makes This Necessary.

The drift of sentiment in favor of American goods abroad was illustrated by two visits recently made to the Merchants' Association by members of London business houses which for years have imported American products for distribution in Great Britain, the British Colonies, and elsewhere.

These visitors told the Industrial Bureau of the association that the demand for American goods is increasing to such an extent that they find it advisable to establish a New York office, which can give constant and detailed attention to the placing of orders and the shipment of goods. The establishment of the ofice here is also deemed desirable to enable them to compete with American exporters for arranging direct shipments, so far as possible, from the United States to foreign countries, instead of sending their goods through the main office in London as has been their custom in the past.

### Commercial Treaties Committee.

The Foreign Trade Committee of the Merchants' Association has appointed a sub-committee to look into the matter of the new treaties that must be made between the United States and foreign countries to replace those which will expire next year. Paul Fuller, Jr., is Chairman, and the other members are Lucius R. Eastman, Jr., President of the Hill Brothers Company; Franklin Johnston, Treasurer of the Johnston Export Publishing Company, and Professor Philip B. Kennedy, Department of Economics, New York University.

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Dec. 4

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,900 | Alas. G. Min. | 20¾ | 20½ | 23⅞ | 25¼ |
| 780 | Alaska Juan. | 10⅜ | 11½ | 10⅜ | 11½ |
| 1,950 | Allis-Chal. | 84¼ | 85⅝ | 80½ | 82⅜ |
| 5,470 | Am. B. Sugar | 68⅜ | 72 | 68⅜ | 71¼ |
| 11,410 | Am. Can. | 63⅛ | 67¾ | 60 | 61½ |
| 640 | Am. Car & F. | 82½ | 83 | 78⅝ | 78⅝ |
| 280 | Am. H. & L. | 11½ | 11½ | 11 | 11¼ |
| 20 | Am. H. & L. pf. | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 180 | Am. Ice Sec. | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 25¾ | 26½ |
| 150 | Am. Linseed. | 29⅝ | 25⅝ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 60 | Am. Lins. pf. | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 12,670 | Am. Loco. | 71½ | 73⅜ | 67½ | 70 |
| 5,880 | Am. S. & R. | 99⅛ | 100⅜ | 97½ | 99¼ |
| 370 | Am. Sug. Ref. | 118 | 118⅝ | 115¾ | 117½ |
| 185 | Am. T. & T. | 128⅝ | 128¾ | 128¼ | 128¾ |
| 60 | Am. Woolen. | 49½ | 49½ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 8,580 | Anac. Copper. | 80⅝ | 89⅝ | 84⅞ | 86⅜ |
| 470 | A., T. & S. F. | 107¾ | 107¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 3,350 | Bald. Loco. | 115 | 117 | 109⅜ | 114¾ |
| 150 | Balt. & Ohio. | 94 | 94⅜ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| 10 | Balt. & O. pf. | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 90 | B'klyn R. T. | 90¼ | 90¼ | 88⅞ | 90¼ |
| 10 | Brunsw. Term. & Ry. sec. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 300 | Butte & Sup. | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | 71⅝ | 71⅝ |
| 910 | Cal. Petrol. | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 24 | 26 |
| 10 | Can. Pacific. | 182½ | 182½ | 182½ | 182½ |
| 1,760 | Cent. Leather. | 59¼ | 60¾ | 58½ | 60¾ |
| 570 | Ches. & Ohio. | 63½ | 63½ | 62⅝ | 63¼ |
| 10 | Chi. Gt. W. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 440 | C., M. & St. P. | 94½ | 94½ | 93 | 93⅞ |
| 780 | C., R. I. & P. | 20½ | 20½ | 19 | 19⅜ |
| 850 | Chile Copper. | 26¼ | 26¼ | 24⅝ | 25⅝ |
| 410 | Chino Copper. | 55 | 55 | 53¾ | 54⅞ |
| 2,840 | Col. Fuel & I. | 52 | 52¼ | 48¾ | 51¼ |
| 10 | Colo. Sp. | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 10 | Consol. Gas. | 144¼ | 144¼ | 144¾ | 144¼ |
| 120 | Con. Can. | 91 | 91 | 89 | 89 |
| 120 | Corn Pr. Ref. | 19 | 19¼ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 2,910 | Crucible Steel. | 73½ | 76 | 70⅝ | 74 |
| 220 | Distr. & R. G. | 27¾ | 28½ | 27 | 27 |
| 2,070 | Dist. Secur. | 46 | 48⅝ | 45¼ | 46¾ |
| 510 | Dome Mines. | 29¼ | 29⅞ | 27⅝ | 28⅜ |
| 5,270 | Erie | 44¾ | 44¾ | 42¾ | 43⅝ |
| 150 | Erie 1st pf. | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58 | 58½ |
| 110 | Gen. Electric. | 174 | 176½ | 174 | 176½ |
| 130 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co. | 71 | 72⅜ | 70½ | 72 |
| 80 | Gt. Nor. pf. | 125⅝ | 125⅝ | 125 | 125 |
| 1,160 | Gt. Nor. certs. for Ore. prop. | 51 | 51 | 48¾ | 49¼ |
| 260 | Guggenh. Exp. | 78 | 78 | 76¾ | 77⅝ |
| 2,480 | Insp. Copper. | 47 | 47 | 43⅜ | 44 |
| 2,530 | Interboro Con. | 21¾ | 22¼ | 21⅜ | 22¼ |
| 180 | Int. Paper. | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11½ |
| 260 | Kan. C. So. | 32 | 32 | 30½ | 31⅜ |
| 630 | Lack. Steel. | 84 | 84¼ | 80½ | 82⅝ |
| 430 | Lehigh V. | 92¼ | 92¼ | 90¾ | 91¾ |
| 230 | Maxwell Mot. | 74 | 75⅜ | 72½ | 74 |
| 4,990 | Mexican Pet. | 93 | 94⅞ | 90½ | 92¼ |
| 500 | Miami Copper | 34½ | 34¾ | 33¼ | 33⅝ |
| 640 | Missouri Pac. | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 5⅝ | 6⅛ |
| 170 | Nat. Enam. & S. | 29¼ | 29¼ | 27¾ | 28 |
| 60 | Nevada C. C. | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ |
| 260 | N. Y. Central. | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 101⅞ | 102⅜ |
| 5,280 | N.Y., N.H. & H. | 73½ | 76⅜ | 72⅜ | 76 |
| 80 | N. Y. & W. | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 180 | Norfolk & W. | 119¼ | 119¼ | 116¾ | 117⅝ |
| 180 | Northern Pac. | 115½ | 115¾ | 115¼ | 115⅝ |
| 370 | Pacific Mail. | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ |
| 450 | Penn. R. R. | 56 | 56 | 55⅝ | 55⅝ |
| 880 | Pittsb'h Coal. | 35⅝ | 36 | 34 | 35¼ |
| 530 | P. Steel Car. | 63 | 66 | 63⅜ | 64¼ |
| 1,052 | Ray C. Cop. | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | 25 | 25¼ |
| 5,470 | Reading. | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 80¼ | 81¼ |
| 550 | Rep. I. & S. | 50½ | 52¾ | 48¾ | 52⅜ |
| 30 | Rock Isl. Co. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1,240 | South. Pac. | 103¼ | 103⅝ | 100 | 101¼ |
| 90 | South. Rwy. | 23⅜ | 23¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ |
| 20 | So. Rwy. pf. | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 70 | Studebaker. | 153 | 154 | 153 | 154 |
| 150 | Studebak. rts. | 3 | 3¼ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 360 | Tenn. Copper. | 58 | 58 | 55⅝ | 57 |
| 190 | Texas Co. | 212 | 213 | 206½ | 212¼ |
| 50 | Third Av. | 62 | 62¼ | 60 | 62¼ |
| 190 | Un. Bag & P. | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 5,050 | Union Pac. | 140⅞ | 140⅞ | 136¾ | 138¾ |
| 60 | Un. Rys. Inv. | 22½ | 22½ | 22 | 22 |
| 120 | U.S.C.I.P.& F. | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 24¼ | 25⅜ |
| 270 | U. S. Ind. Alc. | 120⅜ | 127 | 117¼ | 120 |
| 2,440 | U. S. Rubber. | 54 | 55⅞ | 53⅞ | 55⅛ |
| 12,310 | U. S. Steel. | 87⅜ | 87⅞ | 84⅝ | 86¼ |
| 1,810 | Utah Copper. | 80¼ | 80⅝ | 77¼ | 79⅜ |
| 130 | Va.-Car. Chm. | 46⅝ | 47¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| 20 | Wabash. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 30 | Wab. pf. A. | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| 430 | Wab. pf. B. | 28⅝ | 29½ | 28⅝ | 29¼ |
| 50 | West. Md. | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 31½ | 31¼ |
| 150 | W. U. Tel. | 87⅞ | 88 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 3,250 | West. E. M. | 70¾ | 70¾ | 67¾ | 68¾ |
| 70 | Wis. Central. | 39⅜ | 39⅝ | 39 | 39 |

196,187

## WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

| | Dec. High. | Dec. Low. | May. High. | May. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT. | | | | |
| Nov. 29 | $1.06 | $1.04¼ | $1.08⅝ | $1.06⅞ |
| Nov. 30 | 1.06⅜ | 1.04⅝ | 1.08⅞ | 1.07⅜ |
| Dec. 1 | 1.07 | 1.04⅝ | 1.09⅛ | 1.07⅜ |
| Dec. 2 | 1.06⅞ | 1.06¼ | 1.12¼ | 1.09 |
| Dec. 3 | 1.12⅜ | 1.10½ | 1.14⅝ | 1.12½ |
| Dec. 4 | 1.16⅜ | 1.10¾ | 1.16¼ | 1.12⅝ |
| Week's range | 1.16⅜ | 1.04¼ | 1.16¼ | 1.06⅞ |
| | | | Cash, 2 Red. | |
| Nov. 29 | | | $1.11⅝ | $1.11¼ |
| Nov. 30 | | | 1.10⅝ | 1.10⅜ |
| Dec. 4 | | | 1.17 | 1.17 |
| Week's range | | | 1.17 | 1.10¼ |

| CORN. | Dec. High. | Dec. Low. | May. High. | May. Low. | Cash—3 White. High. | Cash—3 White. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 29 | 65⅜ | 63¾ | 68⅝ | 67½ | 63 | 62¼ |
| Nov. 30 | 64¾ | 64 | 70¼ | 68¾ | 63¾ | 63 |
| Dec. 1 | 66 | 64½ | 70¼ | 68½ | 65 | 64 |
| Dec. 2 | 67¾ | 65¾ | 71 | 69⅝ | 66½ | 66 |
| Dec. 3 | 68½ | 66¾ | 71¾ | 69⅝ | 66¾ | 66½ |
| Dec. 4 | 66⅝ | 65¾ | 70¾ | 69¼ | .. | .. |
| Wetk's range | 68½ | 63¾ | 71¾ | 67¼ | 66¾ | 62½ |

| OATS. | Dec. High. | Dec. Low. | May. High. | May. Low. | Standards. High. | Standards. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 29 | 42 | 39¼ | 44⅝ | 42½ | 42 | 40⅜ |
| Nov. 30 | 41⅝ | 41 | 44¼ | 43¼ | 44 | 42 |
| Dec. 1 | 42⅞ | 41¼ | 45½ | 43⅝ | 43½ | 43 |
| Dec. 2 | 44 | 42⅜ | 45⅞ | 44½ | 44½ | 44¼ |
| Dec. 3 | 44¼ | 42⅜ | 46 | 44¼ | 44 | 43⅜ |
| Dec. 4 | 45 | 41¾ | 45½ | 44¼ | 43½ | 43¼ |
| Week's range | 44½ | 39½ | 46 | 42¼ | 44½ | 40⅜ |

Provisions.

| LARD. | Jan. High. | Jan. Low. | May. High. | May. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 29 | $9.57 | $9.50 | $9.80 | $9.75 |
| Nov. 30 | 9.60 | 9.52 | 9.72 | 9.52 |
| Dec. 1 | 9.45 | 9.30 | 9.70 | 9.57 |
| Dec. 2 | 9.62 | 9.55 | 9.90 | 9.70 |
| Dec. 3 | 9.65 | 9.45 | 9.92 | 9.75 |
| Dec. 4 | 9.50 | 9.42 | 9.80 | 9.70 |
| Week's range | 9.65 | 9.27 | 9.92 | 9.52 |

| RIBS. | Jan. High. | Jan. Low. | May. High. | May. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 29 | $9.72 | $9.65 | $9.85 | $9.80 |
| Nov. 30 | 9.62 | 9.40 | 9.82 | 9.57 |
| Dec. 1 | 9.65 | 9.40 | 9.82 | 9.60 |
| Dec. 2 | 9.77 | 9.65 | 9.97 | 9.82 |
| Dec. 3 | 9.80 | 9.67 | 10.00 | 9.87 |
| Dec. 4 | 9.77 | 9.67 | 9.97 | 9.85 |
| Week's range | 9.80 | 9.40 | 10.00 | 9.57 |

| PORK. | Jan. High. | Jan. Low. | May. High. | May. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 29 | $18.10 | $17.95 | $18.12 | $17.92 |
| Nov. 30 | 17.87 | 17.55 | 17.90 | 17.60 |
| Dec. 1 | 17.90 | 17.60 | 17.90 | 17.60 |
| Dec. 2 | 18.25 | 17.95 | 18.20 | 18.00 |
| Dec. 3 | 18.32 | 17.92 | 18.37 | 17.90 |
| Dec. 4 | 18.15 | 18.00 | 18.10 | 18.00 |
| Week's range | 18.32 | 17.50 | 18.37 | 17.60 |

NEW YORK.

COT

# COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

## FEDERAL.

### Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 403, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

O'Boyle<Robertson, Ely<NY Central, Murray<same, Good<Usborne, Steffens<Steiner, Gammons<Perlman, Moore<City of Yonkers, Schmeidtman<Atlantic General calendar: Victor Talking Mach<Straus, & Porto Rico SS <Centrale.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty and equity calendar: O'Donnell<SS Athenal, Pont<Gardiner, Allisade Mfg Co<Myer & Lange, Waldheimer<14 St Bk, Aeolian Co<M Welte & Sons, Tension Envelope Co< Am Paper Goods Co, Am Couch Co<NY Couch Bed Co, Aeolian Co<M Welte & Sons and Lord & Taylor, Macomber & W Rope Co<Hazard Mfg Co, O-So-Eezy Mop Co, Channel Chem Co, Rocke<Raffin, Nat Binding Mach Co <Harper Paper Co, Fitch<Young & Underhill, Edward Ogden Co< Fee & Mason, Simpson, Inc<JP Payor & Co, Inc, Autopiano Co<Claviola Co, Indiv D Cup Co<Errett, Same<Straus, Same<Hudson River Day Line, Same<John Wanamaker, NY, Same<Loew's Theatrical Enterprises, B M Shanley, Jr, Co< Fisher, Inter Biking Corp'n< Inter Typeset Mach, Am Graphophone Co< Aeolian Co (3.) Paulsen<Gray, Nikola Tesla Co<Marconi Wireless Co (2.) Goldsmith<Colonial Bk of NY.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 237 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar: Ballard<Audubon Nat Bank, Banker<NY C & H R RR, Bornhaupt<Un Bookg Offices of America, Gulf Pine Line<Hamilton Fire Ins Co, Same<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co, Anaconda Cop Min Co <Lumber Ins Co, Bowker<Donnell, McMaster<Corbin, Weissman<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Talbot<Ziegler, Newton Paving Co< CNY, White<Automobile Blue Book & Pub, Bergman<Borden's Cond Milk Co, Gozansky<Natl Elec Sign Co, Kearney<N Y, N H & H RR, Hadley<same, Gray<L V Coal Co, McLaughlin<Nat Fire Ins Co, Sana<Aetna Ins Co, Same<Orient Ins Co, Same<Royal Ins Co, US<Certain Crude Ostrich Feathers.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bank'tcy discharges: Helen Miller, William Spitz, N Y Typew Repair, Henry Herschaft, A B & H Goidin, Bernard Kraus, Louis Segal, Lucy M Tuomey, Under objections: Mandel Hertz, Antonio & Khonry, Halpovitz & Rothman, Marens Goldfinger, Hannis Jordan Co, Samuel Goldman, Morris L Reiner, Bart J Galligan, Adjourned cases: Florin & Mittenthal, Weingart & Wechsler, Involuntary cases: Petition<Grandin Films, Petition<Ray Factor, Motions: Glassberg & Gatner,

Kelsey<Mangin, Forward Ass'n<Purdy, Congregation of Countrymen of Russn and Disciples <Quinctowitch, Salvin<Rosenbaum, Mindlin<Bell, Hammerstein Amus< United Booking, Gannon<Brinker, Gravenhorst<Texas Co, Mutual Bank of Roseville<Irving Natl, Hoenig<Hoenig, Driscoll<Hecht, Tompers<Tompers, Holmes<Chizzola, Krijci<Anchor Boehemian R E Ass'n, People<Pareisa, King Collar Button Co <Messler, Schwarz<Frooks, Walter<Farrell, Feitting<J Friedland,

Baron de Hirsch Fund <Aldeoaran Co, Hyams<Curtl, Daly<McManus, Auler<Thomashefsky, Brachfeld<Bracifeld, Int R T Co<Weber, Bunke & Lange Coa, Egan<Castleberg, Schinadi<Schinasi, Haines<Chizzoal, Brown<H S Kerbaugh, Postal Tel Cable Co< Associated Press, Egan<Castleberg (2), Siegel<Nass, Re Dickinson, Landers<Momand, Weintraub Brass Mfg Co<Emerson Phonograph Co, Jaffe<Schroeder, Falk<Wheeler, Dickerson<Sheehy, Bonsoie<Winter Garden Co, Inc, Samarsky<Holbrook, C & R Corp,

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
US Trust<E A L Rty, Simpson<Simpson, Mapes<Comml Adv Ass, Hirsh & Scofield, Inc< Cusmer, Merrifiess<Fell, Am Mtg Co<Hoople, Johnston<McCarroll, Rothwell<Preisen, McCotter<Jackson Sq Realty Co, Real Estate Title Ins Co of Phila<Dahlgreen, Tenement House Dept of NY<2,326 7th Av, NY Life Ins Co<Reed Realtor Co, Re E 210th St, Hunt<W U Tel Co, McNally<O'Rourke, Hunt<W U Tel Co, McNally<O'Rourke, Coper<Coper, Montague<Ryan, Epstein<Anglowitz, Burkett<Burkett, Huber<Glow, Wiener<Wiener, Belidas<Zaharis, Collins<Collins, Demorrers: Braumann<Almend, Walsh<Oceanic Steam Nav Co, Lim, Van Dyk<Friend & R, Clason<Childs Co, Kuechle<Sloss-Co, Tracy<Harlem R Pk, Tracy<same, Pine Arts Bldg Corp< Connor, Preferred causes: Ketchum<Ketchum, Schwartz<Keepsdry Co, Warrin<Warrin, Connelly<Hebner, Zerega<Barnard,

Moses<Moses, Hayes<McNulty, Solomon<Walsh, General calendar: Case on—Warsawer<T G & T Co, Loyal Orange Lodge< Montgomery & W A, Empire Ctg<Auerbach, Iowa Rty<Molenoor, Kuntz-Eitar Rty Co, Marks<3d Av Rty Co, Same<Ettar Rty Co, Brand<Thiesen, Smith<Smith, Kawneer Mfg Co< Convent Pk Con Co, Repetti<Repetti, O'Connor<O'Connor, Frank<Frank, Mueller<St R Com'ty, Gleichenhaus<Gleichenhaus, Apex Leas Co<Litke, Reddy Con Co<Bway & 165th St Rty, Carvalho<Sudderly, 230 5th Av Corp<Levenson Wrecking Co, Delmanaras<Delmanaras, Halsey<Halsey, Frazee<Walter, Buchholz<Luftig, Vergeant<Fashion Fur Co, Schaefer<Schaefer, Sindler<Sindler, Benenio<Benenio, Hornow<Hornow, Doctor<Hughes, Seigrist<Reid, Rotterdam Bldg Co< Wolf, Early<Elecfro Bleach, Well<Ill Surety Co, Whiting<Whiting, Flum<Flum,

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Isers<Purdy, Bway & 7 Av Ry<Bd Tax Comr (taxes 1912), Bleecker St & Fulton F Ry<same (same), Cent Crosstown Ry< same (same), Christopher & 10 St Ry<same (same), 8 Av Ry<same (same), 42 St & Grand St Ry< same (same), N Y & H R R City Line<same (same), N Y Rys<same (same) 9 Av Ry<same (same) 6 Av Ry<same (same) 34 St Crosstown Ry< same (same), 23 St Ry<same (same) Bleecker St & Fulton Ry<same (taxes 1913), Cent Crosstown Ry< same (same), Christopher & 10 St Ry<same (same), 8 Av Ry<same (same) Ft George & 11 Av Ry<same (same), 42 St & Grand St Ry <same (same), N Y & Har Ry City Line<same (same), N Y Rys<same (same) 9 Av Ry<same (same) 6 Av Ry<same (same) 34 St Crosstown Ry< same (same), 23 St Ry<same (same) Vantine & Co<Purdy, Marshall<same, Pine St Co<same, L A E H Thomas< same, Mauser Mfg Co<same, Kaskel & K<same, Krakauer<same, Holzman<same, Kaye<same, Kuttroff<same, Lichten<same, Goodkind<same, Fried<same, Floersheimer<same, Abraham<same, Applegarth<same, Clear.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II. — Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Parch's Swarez, Merchants' Nat Bank< Sawyer, Loewenberg<Reasenberg, Wengrat<Wengraf, Re O'Brien, People<Pacillar Assn of Mut Bene, Granville<Robson, Kelly<Baisley, Ess & Ess Photo Co< Barnes, Hullhan<Bartolette, Jaffe<Sonntag, Democ'c Soc'y for Mut Assistance,

Farone<same, Longacre Garage< Eaton, Gondsmit<Ringling, Thompson<Ill Surety, McAllister<Krulewitch (3.) Horbach<Arkell, Furst<Stevenson, Chehalis<Evans, Danziger<Fuerstenberg, Stimson<Davidson, Stiefel<Stiefel, A Frank & Co<Morris Park Est, Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Kern<Reich, Carpenter<Prescott Co (2), Greenspan<Riker & Hegeman Co, Boyle<Mallory SS Co, Hendrickson<CNY, Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co, Ryan<Ellisdale Co, White<Jacobs & Davies, McGlynn<Bulkeley, Schweigert<Maraventano, Epstein<Bitzick, Cohen<John, Colon<Cerusal, Cohen<Mut Milk, &c, Co (2.) Kohler<Silberstein, Maier<Schreider, Messer<Gimbel Bros,

Diamond<Moran, Thompson<Mason-Seaman Transp Co, Kelly<Gordon, Occhino<Bradley Cont, Laino<Theodore, Caputo<Cons Tel, &c, Co, Phibbs<NY Cons Card, Gaudiosi<NY Rys, McGowan<Buckley, Layter<NY Rys, Acampora<McLaughlin's Sons, Gulin<Eastern Dist Dye Works, Murphy<R Carnel Co, Rogers<Keith's NY Theatres Co, McShane<Patterson, Kiwin<Maloof, Clear.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Goldstein<Int R T, Daly<Giroux, Connolly<Bradley Cont, Hirsh<Rodt, Florsheim<Cohen, Bernstein<3d Av Ry, Met Magazine Co< Morgan, Coupe<Beadleston & W, Olsen<Pietrowski-K Co, Ludvigh<Thurnauer, Grohn<Underpin & F, King<same, Magnanine<Coast Coal, Glasser<C I & B RR, Gross<Smith, Eichel<Jefferson Leas, Pearson<De La Vergne Mach Co,

Daly<Giroux, Connolly<Bradley Cont, Hirsh<Rodt, Florsheim<Cohen, Bernstein<3d Av Ry, Met Magazine Co< Morgan, Coupe<Beadleston & W, Olsen<Pietrowski-K Co, Ludvigh<Thurnauer, Grohn<Underpin & F, King<same, Magnanine<Coast Coal, Glasser<C I & B RR, Gross<Smith, Kehoe<C I & B RR, Duffy<Lindh, O'Neill<Melchner, Kolbrener<Bob, Seidemann<Erdenstat, Wagschal<Kaplan, Schweit<Ruppert, Frankel<Whitridge, McNally<3d Av Ry, Callahan<Mason-Seaman Transp Co, Murphy<Am Ice Co, Kehoe<C I & B RR, Dual Wheel Co<Nassau Elec RR, Clear.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Aghe<Bklyn Un Gas, Long<NY Rys, Prior<same, Hyatt<Weisenberg, Goerlick<Nass El RR, Guigley<Miller, Gloeli<Swift & Co, McCormick<NY Rys, McCabe<same, O'Shaughnessy<same, Bishop<Am Home Magazine Co, Shaw<Lehigh Val RR, Fogarty<Pittsburgh Cont Co, Pease<I R T (2.) Irwin<Deamon Cont Co, Brown<Kerbough, Callaghan<Strauss, Armstrong<Strain, Mapes<Comml Adv Ass,

Columbia Trust Co< Levy, Braunstein<Kantor, City Real Estate Co< Kennedy, Schwartz<Meirowitz, Butler-Butler, Inc< Marcogion Am Tobacco Co, Bilby<Lane, Record Const Co, Thompson<Thompson, Traymore<Woods, Szabo<Szabo, O'Connor<O'Connor, Snedeker<Rosenthal, Bauer<Goldwasser, Bodner<Schlumph, Re Regan, CNY<Wing Sang Co, American Creosoting Co<Goodrich, Shadoff<Salzman (2), Mueller<Casket, Inc, Gibson<Gibson, Kerr<Lorentzice, Buchler<Kurscheedt, Re Durant, assignee, Coulson<Straker, Lighthouse Tire Co< Lighthouse, Keller<Mother Lode, Farber<Reichstein, Layton<Layton, McKnight<McKnight, Brown<Harrigan, Scheyer<Pittsburgh, L & Trust Co, Becker<Friedlander, Fagan<Pincus, Kramer<Fleischer, Cavinato<Piccirilli, Longo<N Y Press Co, Same<Mail & Express, McWalters<Natl Exhibition Co, Weeks<Casazza, Haines<Chizzola, Herz<Herz, Smith<Knott, Schinasi<Schinasi, Goldstein<Goldstein, Re Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins Co, Ulanov<Eldorado Realty Co, Landeker<Boerlein, Becker<Union Central Life Ins Co, Friedman Const Co< Dalley, Brunswick Realty Co< Frankfort Gen Ins, Brighton<Claflin, Avanza<Kupfer,

PART VI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Handman<Deyllin Stable Co, Musabaum<Dillon, Lubinsky<Stevens, Norton<Rosenberg, Danishefsky<Bord Con Milk, Johnston<Comstock, Levy<Int El Nov Co, Uhriass<Sinclair, Alboun<CNY, Regan<same, Rosentaub<New Har Cas Taxi Co, Peristein<Ry Hold Co< Hoffhine<Owens, Smolensky<Henessy Rty Co, Spellman<Rosendorf, Lesser<Int Trust Co,

Banks<Damon & Sons, Block<Hamb-Am Line, Reichman<Asgnr, Globe Ind Co<CNY, Elsberg<CNY Con RR, Fay<McVeney & C, Clark<Bodine, Hall<Wall & Han St Ry Co of NY, Walker<NY Rys, Klein<Fraser, Morrison<CNY, Feldman<NY Rwys, Connor<Cohn, Peck<NY Cent RR (2) McAllister<NY Rys (2) Clear.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Brown<Dock Constr, Piselli<Con Coal Co, Clemens<Roosevelt Hosp, Wilinsky<Goldberg, Weinberger<Mack Fay & Co Co, Roth<Ottenberg, Johnson<Hoe Foun & Iron Works, Daughney<O'Rourke Eng & Constr Co, Rigatti<Huyler's, Hendrickson<O'Brien Con Co, Covell<Kaya, Hamilton<Fitzgerald, Hetherston<C Park, N & E R RR, Di Massie<Ratner, Clear.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, Ing—Hirschkowitz< Kepler, Zeimanski<Zebro Cont, Monroe<Chelsea Hotel, Fuller<Mulcahy & Gibson, Howe<Fraser, Shalkowitz<Horton Ice Cream Co, Hiscovitsch<Gold, Belb<Ehret, Klein<Barnett, Hayden<Jacobs & Davies, Duke<N Y Rys, Cerabone<Imp Auto Renting Co, Perkins<D Angelo, Weinberg<Gardiner Binding & Mailing, Griffin<Kremer, Feder<Moross, Haley<Roberts,

Gerber<Simonson, Voigt<Bischoff's Banking House, Treadwell<Gen Pet Co, Russzits<Weller,

North East Con Co< CNY, Newcombe<Von Tilzer, Haman<Learnard, Carrigan<Campion, Clear,

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
Valentins Mott. Wills for probate:
Catherine Fitzpatrick, Martha B Whitridge,
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills.
John P Schuchman, Jason C Lotterhand, Emma F Sweeny,
TRIAL TERM—(November Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested will; Case on—Bella Cole,

### City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Frank<Mounts, (2.)
Berman<Wichman, Ruedinger<Mendoo, Levy<Blackeby, Rappaport<Silverman, Jacob<Kahn, Belmenga<Angione, Orofini<John Chatillon & Sons, Clark<I R T, Bloom, as admx< Mann, Chisholm Rty<Salomon Frank<Mounts, Avenett<Degnon Con, Andrews<Pittsburgh Con Co et al, Calecio<Cohen, Salomon<Schapiro, Belmengo<Angione, Wertic<Nolan,

Pearsall et al<Spain, McDonough<Bishop, Birnbaum<Dwosky, Kaplan<Goldman, Oppenheimer<Coleman Kaye Rent Co<Emil Deutsch Co, Oceanside Co<Florence Van Alen, Inc, Van Deman&<Wainright<Castan, Stillwell<Van Vorhis, Brunswick Site Co< Yaggan, Levy<Burwell, Packard Auto Exch< Black's Garage Co, Schwartz<Cohen, Brow Bros Harr Co<Moore, West Side Con Co< Manheim,

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Zuckerman<Fishman, Tuck<Lavine, Epstein<NY Rys, Brown<Galilee Fish, Fornero<N Y Rys, Boomstadter<Ahlambra Operating Co, Schloz<I Ruppert, Ambrose<N Y Rys, Muller M Co<Messer, Barker, Jennings H Co<Harn & Co, Albanesi<Shatzkin, Sayers<Lutz, Pirvino<Spivak et al, Fiske<Lawrence, Parson<Warren, Shamer<Mandel, Marks<Nashua C G & P Co, Nause<Troy, Kleinfeld<Wittenauer, Aronowitz<Nussbaum, King<Weyl, Merlin<Rabbi Jacob Joseph's School, Penn RR<Fields, Acker<Hartmann G & Co, Conger R S<Bradley Const, Rapino<Seldis, Weisman<Strocck, Rhodes<Hunternhoff, Walter<Kervant, Stiefel & Co<Luft, Lubetkin<Breiner, Hyneck Y Rys, Williams<F Lowy, inc, Sobel<Levy et al, Weil<Newman, Pollack<Hawes, Schlesel<Barnett, Gold<Arlington B Co, Murray T Co<Foster Scott & Co, Illinois Co<Eisner, Same<Sercus, Russell<Dufora Garage Co, Kathchen<Proctor, Brownstein<Singer S M Co, Drake<D Mayer B Co, Celbrand C Co<A A Vob Co, Dent<De Macchi, Hornick<N Y Rys, Cindo<Goldsheim et al, Resenick<New Amsterdam Co, Margolin<Weisner, Klang<Bilowitz, SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR: Simon<James et al, Streyckman et al, Kinetrophoto Corp, Steinthal et al<Zeigler, Kraus<Boudin et al, Howie<Bolton, Clear.

Wang<Ruppert, May<Norenstern, Brenner<Michael Real Est & Mtg Co (2), Straus<Fischer, Minsky<Degnon C Co, Goldberg<Onibaum, Greenberg<Chebrah Feol Zedek A I, Grumberg<Bkn H RR, Cunningham<Firth, Pollinger<Olbrich, Beller<S K Flaum Co, Paterno Bros<Frazee, Smith<Ehret, Mulligan<N Y Rys, McCann<same, Bornstein<Taube, Katz<Slavin, Salant<Nat Comm on Prison Labor, Faulkner<Lebenson, Hewlett Robin Co< White, Rosebault<Spengler, Reliance Auto Parts Mfg<Ketterer Co, Snasht<Friedland, Clement<Trow Directory, Pub & B'kb'dg, Schlitten<Rosenberg (2), Markowitz<E 80 St Const Co, Caplan<Frazee, Mendelson-Finkle Umbrella F<Finckle, Elliott<Wendt, Hutton<Walker Co, Manzolo<Royal Tailors, Inc, Samuels<Dorfman, Hammer<Isner Mendelson Co, Zeltz<Morrison, Kurlan<Guzman, Dobosi<Gouze, Fellowes<Mulligan, Reid<Breitung, Sandstrom<Covering & Garrigues Co, Sniffin<Borchardt, Christie<Maroney, Salomone<Steinhardt, Margolies<Hanraham, Warner, Jr<Wills & Marvin Co, Hunt<Brandeis<Bradley Con, Richmond Brick Co< Schoenmaker, Cohn<Burger, Resnick<Baum (2), Clear.

MOTION CALENDAR at 1 P. M.
Skeugor<Skougor, Ramano<Caldara, Chapin<Godfrey & Keeler, &c, Leone &c<W L Gray (Cumb'land Garage), Mehrenlender<Ind Order F Sons Judah, Casey<Gannon & Wagener (2), Reisers & Co<CNY, Casey<Gannon & W, Sutkar<N Y C & H R RR, People &c<Ocheret, Same<Dana, Same<Movhe, Same<Travis, Same<Calderazzo, Re Jeanie Corwin Viles, Hunt<Crowley, Lord & Tayor<Burden,

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No case will be set down for a day upon the call: Eckess<Backlar, Halsted<Halsted, ex'r, &c, CNY<Calvano, Sachs & Co<Liquori, Emerson<Gabriel, Fuchs<Kobre, Frank<Frank, Roth<Rabinowitz, Leventhal<N Brit & Mer Ins Co, Bklyn Tr Co<Bklyn Realty Sellers, Columbia Tr Co<same, De Cray<same (2.) Mace<same, NY Mort & Sec Co< same (6,) Sanders<Brady Bldg, Highest number reached on the regular call 2671.

Eugenio<O'Rourke Engin Cons Co, Barrella<West St RR, Potocki<Leh Portland Cement Co, Swiezenski<same, Smith<Town of White Plains, Highest number reached on regular call 1475.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J., Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.
Smith<CB H RR, Kent<Cavanaugh, Kristafferesen<Crimp Cork Stopper Co, Slaviz<B H RR, Jones<Atl Basin I W Schwartzberg<Lieberman, Schwartz<Rosen et al, Neighstock<Cole et al, Lieberwitz<Forsyth Bath Co, Brown<L I RR, Erickson<Tidewater Paper Mills Co, Lombardo<New H Bld Co, Sarullo<Bkl Un Gas, Goldstein<Atl C Bl Co, Wicks<Beaver Eng, Mertz<Olsen, Kelso<O'Connell, Douglass<Yellow Taxi Co, Sutera<Anchor Line, Diament<Nassau RR, Furley, Comr, &c< Mayer<United Dressed Beef Co, Re Redmond, Hafer<Blackburn, Winne<Cedar Dairy, Walish<Herschman, Re West 4th St, Re Beals, Re Roe, Pressberger<Pressberger, Santamaria<Westcott Express Co, Re Amer Surety Co (Burtis-La Moyne), Churchill<Krumenaker, Cohen<Cohen, Lane<Lane, Re Union Bank (Rubenstein), Land & Lien Co< Ahlers, Eldridge<Echelkamp, Harrison<Higgins, Re Wanzwag, Werner<Kovacs, Potter & Decker Rity Co<Taber,

Re Bklyn Bar Ass'n, (2) Re Helen Gross, admx Sutkar<N Y C & H R RR, Murray (Besson & Co) <Smith, M & H, &c, Nat Cooperage<Peter Breidt City Brew, Pacific Plush Tank< Vill Hempstead et al Voorhees<Cregan, Newhouse<Schundler & De Sola, Inc, McCabe<E W Bliss Co, Bressl'n Star Co, Douglass<Yellow Taxi Meguin<Buehler et al, People, &c<Latt, Re E M Grout, Re Martin, Sickels<Washburn, People &c<Woods &c, People<Alex,

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Preferred causes, Frend<Halstead, Faulkner<Oakland Beath Realty Co, Dilg<same, Hall<Milton Boat Works, Sharkey<Flood, Wells<O'Reilly, Weisbecker<Wells & Z, Pandolfine<Alessi, Campbell<Jennings, The clerk of this court has been ordered to prepare and make up a new Special Term calendar of all issues of law. Said calendar to commence with the January term, 1916. The clerk is also directed to notify all attorneys to file notes of issue for all causes untried or undisposed of at the close of the October term, 1915.

Murray (Besson & Co) <Smith, M & H, &c, Nat Cooperage<Peter Breidt City Brew, Pacific Plush Tank< Vill Hempstead et al Voorhees<Cregan, Newhouse<Schundler & De Sola, Inc, McCabe<E W Bliss Co, Bressl'n Star Co, Douglass<Yellow Taxi Meguin<Buehler et al, People, &c<Latt, Re E M Grout, Re Martin, Sickels<Washburn, People &c<Woods &c, People<Alex,

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.
Slnsabaugh<Mahar, Palmer<Palmer, Fleming<B H RR Co, Stelmokartis<N Y Cons RR Co, Quinn<B H RR Co, Wurms<N E RR Co, Re Malta St Buck), Hackett<Hackett, Wurms<N E RR Co, Simpson<Sire, Zundel<Zundel, Callery<Tandec Rlty, Roe<Heidelberger, Bekeloo<So Brklyn Ry Co (2), Re White Plains Road (Lerche), Re Nelly Ellis, Alexander<Stivers, Re Josephson (Passinsky), Holzschuh<Palatial Homes Bldg Co, Consolidated Wafer Co <Elec Sugar Cone, Sprintz<Vivano, Re Shell Road (Fox), Same (Neubert), Same (Dvorsky), Herrmann<Herrmann, Stelmer<Steiner, Pressberger<Pressberger, Levenne<Rose, McCabe<Penn RR Co, Monchick<Trelbitch, Turetsky<Lebowitz & Co, Lawyers Title & Trust Co<O'Loughlin, Baumer<Perkins Co (2), Brennan<Wolper, Barries<Hill, Negos<Negos, Glickstein<Glickstein, Nassau Co Trust Co< Reinhardt, Phillips<Phillips, Anderson<McDermott,

Fabre Co<Fabre, ex'trix, &c, Krauss<Knick Distill, Fleisch<Emp St Dairy, Bothby<Bothby, Bd Home Miss Presby Ch<Bd For Missions, Gruyer<Marotta, Bauer<Kimber, Levy<Rockaway Motion Picture Co, Sogn<Eagle Savgs & Loan Co, Clear.

Hannah Harper, M Berger, Charles Street, George Franklin, Estates of: Lynam D Brower, George Z Bretz, Edeline E Bootay, Clara C Ridley, Martin Hussey, Bridget Connor, John S Clure,

Woodsal<Tranc, Holland<same, Schaffer<NY C & H R RR Co, Ross<Dunbar, Wilson<Waite Motor Vans, Pecsekanski<Lehigh & Wilkes-B Coal Co, Marus<C RR of N J,

McFeely<Schneider, U S Title Guar Co< Emmet, Scully<Stern, Smith<CB H RR, Same<Nassau E RR, McCormick<Hazeldine, Rutkowska<Ruppert, Placeus<Bklyn Union Gas, Wachsman<Bklyn Union Elev RR, Harvey<Schmitt, Cancello<CB H RR, Highest number reached on regular calendar, 4132.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...7:09 | Sun sets...4:33 | Moon sets...—

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 6:50 | 7:21 | 12:30 | 1:25 |
| Governors Island | 7:07 | 7:38 | 12:57 | 1:53 |
| Hell Gate | 8:57 | 9:28 | 2:37 | 3:33 |

### Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 5.

SS Framlington Court, London, Nov. 11.
SS Silvercedar, Bermuda, Nov. 29.
SS Crewe Hall, Santos, Nov. 29.
SS Mexico, Havana, Nov. 30.
SS Porto Rico, Baltimore, Dec. 3.
SS El Dia, Galveston, Nov. 30.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Nov. 30.
SS Mae, Philadelphia, Nov. 29.
SS Peter Crowell, New Orleans, Nov. 29.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Dec. 2.

### Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | Liverpool | Nov. 27 |
| Cameronia | Liverpool | Nov. 27 |
| Lafayette | Bordeaux | Nov. 20 |
| Dryden | Rio Janeiro | Nov. 3 |
| Roselanda | Genoa | Nov. 10 |
| Colbert | La Pallice | Nov. 14 |
| Dronne | Bordeaux | Nov. 16 |
| Novgorod | Havre | Nov. 18 |
| Patuca | Puerto Plata | Dec. 1 |
| Iroquois | Gibraltar | Nov. 18 |
| Weespool | Naples | Nov. 17 |
| Foyle | Glasgow | Nov. 23 |
| Byron | Buenos Aires | Nov. 11 |
| Slijestad | Amsterdam | Nov. 21 |
| Alkard | Rotterdam | Nov. 21 |
| Bazamon | San Juan | Dec. 1 |
| Brazos | San Juan | Dec. 1 |
| Calamares | Colon | Nov. 29 |
| The Warren | St. Lucia | Nov. 24 |
| Comus | New Orleans | Dec. 1 |
| El Valle | Galveston | Nov. 30 |
| Grangesberg | Amsterdam | Nov. 20 |

DUE TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charetor | Oran | Nov. 20 |
| Polarine | Copenhagen | Nov. 20 |
| Acre | Liverpool | Nov. 20 |
| Portland | Horta | Nov. 23 |
| Medina | Galveston | Dec. 1 |
| Havana | Havana | Dec. 4 |

DUE WEDNESDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mesaba | London | Nov. 27 |
| Corunna | Barry | Nov. 24 |
| Lygerd | Bergen | Nov. 25 |
| Cairnhill | Havre | Nov. 23 |
| Waltham | Greenock | Nov. 23 |
| Bermudian | Bermuda | Nov. 6 |
| Tennyson | Rio Janeiro | Nov. 13 |
| Cristobal | Cristobal | Dec. 1 |
| Vesta | Port Arthur | Nov. 30 |
| Lenape | Jacksonville | Dec. 5 |
| Parima | Jacksonville | Dec. 2 |
| El Mar | Galveston | Dec. 2 |
| Colon | Colon | Dec. 2 |

DUE THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nieuw Amsterdam | Falmouth | Nov. 30 |
| Ville du Havre | Havre | Nov. 25 |
| Southerner | London | Nov. 25 |
| City of Montgomery | Savannah | Dec. 6 |
| Huron | Jacksonville | Dec. 6 |
| Momus | New Orleans | Dec. 4 |

DUE FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coniston | Greenock | Nov. 26 |
| Strathdene | Havre | Nov. 29 |
| Prins der Nederlanden | Haiti | Dec. 1 |
| Maraval | Trinidad | Dec. 2 |
| Comal | Galveston | Dec. 4 |
| El Sol | Galveston | Dec. 2 |

DUE SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ville de Tamatave | St. Nazaire | Nov. 27 |
| Westerdyk | Rotterdam | Nov. 28 |
| Californian | Bahia | Nov. 27 |
| Stephen | Barbados | Nov. 27 |
| Bygdonis | Gibraltar | Dec. 3 |
| Apache | Jacksonville | Dec. 25 |
| City of Columbus | Savannah | Dec. 8 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Zent, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Hubert, Barbados | 4:00 A.M. | 6:00 A.M. |
| Herminius, Argentina | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Mohawk, Jacksonville | | 1:00 P.M. |
| City of St. Louis, Savannah | | 3:00 P.M. |
| Roma, Azores | | 3:00 P.M. |
| Eureka, Galveston | | 12:00 M. |
| El Mundo, Galveston | | 12:00 M. |

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adriatic, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| *Frederik VIII., Christiansand | 10:00 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Zacapa, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Caracaibo, San Juan | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Mayaro, Grenada | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Oregonian, Argentina | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Mississippi, London | | 12:00 M. |
| Saxon Monarch, London | | 12:00 M. |
| Arapahoe, Jacksonville | | 1:00 P.M. |
| Mundale, Gibara | | 12:00 M. |
| Concho, Galveston | | 1:00 P.M. |
| Antilles, New Orleans | | 12:00 M. |

SAIL THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Verona, Naples | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Santurce, S. Domingo | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Mexico, Havana | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Allianca, Colon | 11:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| El Dia, Galveston | | 1:00 P.M. |

SAIL FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Frances, Para | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Tudor Prince, Argentina | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Antilla, Havana | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Borghin, Santiago | | 12:00 M. |
| Cameronia, Liverpool | | 4:00 P.M. |
| Pinar del Rio, Havana | | 12:00 M. |
| City of Montgomery, Savannah | | 3:00 P.M. |
| Lenape, Jacksonville | | 1:00 P.M. |

SAIL SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| *Kristianiafj'rd, Bergen | 9:30 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Lafayette, Bordeaux | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Havana, Havana | 9:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Brazos, San Juan | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Bermudian, Bermuda | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Calamares, Havana | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Mandeville, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Verdi, Argentina | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Iroquois, S. Domingo | 11:30 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Ancon, Colon | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Bayamon, San Juan | | 12:00 M. |
| Medina, Galveston | | 1:00 P.M. |
| Huron, Jacksonville | | 1:00 P.M. |
| Sabine, Tampa | | 1:00 P.M. |
| Comus, New Orleans | | 12:00 M. |
| El Rio, Galveston | | 1:00 P.M. |

*Carries German mails.

## Foreign Ports.

### Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Dec. 5.
SS California, at Glasgow, Dec. 4.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, at Gibraltar, Dec. 5.

### By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., DEC. 5.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 208 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 332 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 94 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 160 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
Assessed Astral and barge, Sabine for New York, Assessed Sabine Bar at 5 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 259 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 215 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles N. of Jupiter at 5 P. M.
SS Florida, Sabine to New York, was 54 miles E. of Sand Key at 6 P. M.
SS Comal,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

# THE GERMANS

settled in New York between 1780-1860. They bought lots, largely on the direct line of the City's growth.

*Among the largest and wealthiest owners of real estate to-day are their descendants—*

## The ASTORS, WENDELS RIKERS, SCHIEFFELINS and others.

## 240 LOTS

*At Elevated Stations*
*On Main Avenues*
*On 100 Foot Streets*

on Westchester Ave., White Plains Ave. and Leland Ave.,
On and near Jerome Ave., 162d to 170th Sts., Bronx.
Including Huber's Casino and Road House
of **SCHRENKEISEN—HUBER**

*Have Got To Be Sold*
*For Whatever They Will Bring*
**AT AUCTION.**

You will be able to buy these lots at your own price regardless of their value.

**YOU ARE SURE TO MAKE MONEY.**

**REMEMBER**

**The 14th of December**
**14 Vesey St.**

70% can remain on mortgage. Titles insured free.

**Send for the Book to**
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau Street;
J. Clarence Davies, 149th Street & Third Ave., Agents and Auctioneers.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

## STORE, MEZZANINE AND BASEMENT!

in the
NEW, FIREPROOF BUILDING
**116-118-120 E. 27th St. (just off 4th Av.)**
66 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Sprinkler equipment, perfect light, high ceilings. All lofts above are rented. Resident Superintendent.

**$7000 Per Annum**

*Apply to Agent on Premises, to your own broker or to*
**A. L. MORDECAI & SON** **30 East 42d St.**

MORTGAGE LOANS.

**4½% Mortgage Money**
We have a large amount available at above rate for first-class centrally located properties.
**CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY**
Tel. 2000 John. 92 William St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**BARGAIN HOME**
Only 30 minutes out; 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; built 3 years; owner must have $200 cash at once; balance $16 per month; big bargain. B. Owner, 349 E. 14 St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

**FORCED TO SELL**
my farm, excellent soil, 6-room house; needs few repairs; will take $150 cash, balance $10 per month; commuting distance to New York markets. B. Commerce, 349 E. 14th St., N.Y.

PENNSYLVANIA—FOR SALE OR LET.

**Manufacturing Plant**
Lot 373x120 ft. covered with modern mill constructed buildings containing approximately 75,000 square feet. High ceilings. Splendid light, modern power equipment, sprinkled; insurance rate 8c. Suitable for many kinds of manufacture.
Also splendid manufacturing site, vicinity of Philadelphia, 57 acres, 1500 feet water frontage on navigable river. Excellent R. R. facilities, good labor market.
**WM. C. BENKERT**
Factories, Factory Sites, Water Properties, Water Fronts.
**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

## MERCHANTS' CENTRAL BUILDING

141 FIFTH AVENUE, Cor. 21st Street.

**STORE ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR DISPLAY.**

121 ft. of window space. Heart of the new wholesale district. No manufacturing in building. Low insurance rates. One and one-half Lofts in same building. Inspection invited. Representative on premises.

**ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES, INC.**
**334 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK**
Telephone, Madison Square—3908.

**165 Chambers St. Large Light Store** Basement under entire Store; Sidewalk Elevator. Produce & Hardware District Good Transit Facilities. Rent $2,500. Propositions Considered. **Snowber & Smith, Agts., 2190 B'way,** At 76th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side, Above 110th Street.

**BELFORD APARTMENTS**
JUST COMPLETED
**4-5 Rooms, Modern Imp.**
At Moderate Rentals.
**2969-2973 BRIGGS AVE.**
Bet. Bedford Park Boulevard & 201st St.

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HARRY ABRAMSON, individually, and as a member of the copartnership trading as EMPIRE PETTICOAT CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Abramson, individually and as a member of the copartnership trading as Empire Petticoat Co., bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 4th, 1915.

NO. 22,362.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SCHPIRO, Bankrupt.

Max Schpiro was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 9th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 16th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 3, 1915.

No. 22,243.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE N. VANDERBILT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George N. Vanderbilt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,484.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GINTZ, Jr., Bankrupt.

Jacob Gintz, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 19th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 17th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 3, 1915.

## City Property

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Real Estate.**

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

**Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.**

87th, 153 West.—Private residence for rent, fully furnished. Call any time.

**Bronx—For Sale or To Let.**

Guaranteed Net Income $1,650 Year.

Must sell five-story new apartment house, Bronx, leased to responsible party. For particulars phone owner, 2380 Madison Square.

**Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.**

I HAVE FOR SALE
a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda, and backyard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York, Room 65. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

**Real Estate for Exchange.**

River Edge.—Large 8-room house, improvements, 2 acres, $20; one or two months free; Brooklyn, 2,151 East 18th St., brick house, $25; Hasbrouck Heights, 46 Terrace Av., 5 rooms $10, 3 rooms $5; Paterson, 519 East 39th St., 5 rooms $5. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

WILL EXCHANGE $4,000 equity above mortgage of $11,500 on fine private dwelling in 97th St., near Central Park; nine rooms, 2 bathrooms, electricity, new fixtures; perfect condition; now leased; would like in exchange small suburban house. R. Beck, 22 East 42d St.

## Property Out of the City

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

ACTIVITY AT RYE
ABOUT 15 ACRES FOR SALE
Fronting on Forest and Apawamis Aves. SURROUNDED BY HOMES OF WEALTH. ANDERSON REALTY CO., MT. VERNON.

For sale or rent, furnished, beautiful house, nine rooms, large improved plot, near Sound; exceptional terms. X 338 Times Annex.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

HAVE A SMALL HOUSE and large plot of ground; will sell for $50 down, $7 monthly; full price, $875; large town, near station and trolley. B. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

MUST SACRIFICE my 2 lots for $40 each; need cash; worth $150. B. Johnson, 1,002 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Moresemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

**New York State—For Sale or To Let.**

MODERN RESIDENCE AND FARM in village of 3,000 people, only $5,500; your own terms. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack, N. Y.

AN ABANDONED FARM.—450 acres at only $10 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

## To Let For Business

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

BUYING OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICE, TO RENT; DIVIDING TO SUIT. BIJOU BUILDING, 1,237 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS, 12TH FLOOR.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D ST.
Well furnished office or desk room. 801 Longacre Building.

Equitable Bldg., private office to sub-lease to responsible party. F 358 Times Downtown.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

**Real Estate—Out of City.**

CALIFORNIA.
Will transfer your property to California. Jos. M. Murphy Realty Co., 727 Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles.

**Real Estate for Exchange.**

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

**Real Estate Wanted.**

WANTED—BARGAIN FARMS.
Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Wanted to lease, few houses, Manhattan or Bronx; experienced man with security. J. Greisegrow, 40 East 112th St.

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 22,483.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. MULLER, Bankrupt.

John H. Muller was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 19th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 17th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 3, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,254.—In Bankruptcy.—BARNET L. ABRAMS, Bankrupt.

Barnet L. Abrams was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 19, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on December 16, 1915, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SIEGEL, Bankrupt.—No. 20,564.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Siegel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 3d, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 4th, 1915.

NO. 22,362.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SCHPIRO, Bankrupt.

Max Schpiro was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 9th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 16th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 3, 1915.

No. 22,243.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE N. VANDERBILT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George N. Vanderbilt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,462.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VIRGINIA MARION COE, Bankrupt.

Virginia Marion Coe was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 16th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 16th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,484.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GINTZ, Jr., Bankrupt.

Jacob Gintz, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 19th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 17th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 3, 1915.

## Automobile Exchange

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker."
Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway, New York.

Chevrolet, 1914, roadster, electric lights and starter, excellent condition, $400. B. L. Porter, 1,690 Broadway.

Ford 1914 roadster; perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hudson, 1914, seven passenger touring car, six cylinder, excellent condition; will sacrifice, $750. G. R. Morris, 1,690 Broadway.

Hudson 1913 touring car; first-class condition; electric lights and starter; $475. Geo. R. Morris, 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1916 touring car; slightly used for demonstrating purposes; material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1912 "20" roadster; first-class condition; special equipment; $200. F. A. Blank, 1,690 Broadway.

Flat (1915) Limousine Town Car "30." Pierce-Arrow (1914) Limousine 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Grant.

**Automobiles for Rent.**

AN UP TO DATE 7 PASSENGER RENAULT LANDAULET, NEWLY RECONSTRUCTED, WITH CAREFUL CHAUFFEUR; WILL MAKE SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH; DEMONSTRATION GLADLY GIVEN; SAME MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. 'PHONE 7719—CHELSEA. L. C. MARTINI, 220 WEST 80TH ST., N. Y.

New twin-six Packard cars by the month or year to select clientele. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 9869.

Packard landaulet, late model; weekly, monthly contract solicited; owner drives. S 70 Times.

**Automobile Instruction.**

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

## Apartments to Let

**Furnished.**

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.—Apartments of quality. 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 4520.

**West Side**

98th St., 305-307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Riverside and Broadway.—Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2-3-4-5 and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy; rents, $15, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Lady will sell on easy terms the magnificent furnishings and give lease of extremely attractive nine-room house; just thoroughly renovated inside and out; white enamel, parquet floors, two bathrooms; suitable private dwelling or furnished rooms; rent, $75 month. 39 West 97th.

Desirable, furnished apartment to sublet, Winter, longer period; have 95 per cent. of apartments offered west side below 120th St.; $100 upward. Write, phone, call for special list, J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (corner 157th.)—Magnificently furnished, seven rooms, two baths; silver, linen, piano; moderate rent; Mrs. Odell.

Attractively furnished front apartment, 7 large rooms, 2 baths, to sublet, January, February, March; $225 a month. Apt. 3 B, 309 West 99th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments, 3, 4, 7 rooms; linen, silver, Victrola; reasonable. Coyle, 137 West 82d. Phone 5889 Greeley.

Attractive, furnished apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

GRANT COURT.
610 West 113th St., near Riverside Drive.—4-5 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

Riverside Drive, 468, (corner 119th St.)—8 rooms, corner apartment; two baths; extra lavatory; elegantly furnished. Supt.

New Annex to The Bonheur, 128 West 79th.—Residential Hotel; two-room and three-room suites; very attractive.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Entire floor, consisting two or three large rooms, bath, kitchenette; newly furnished; parquet floors; electricity.

Handsomely furnished apartments, all sizes. R. de FLOREZ, 501 Fifth Av.

Handsomely furnished apartments; all sizes. R. de Florez. 501 5th Av.

Seven rooms and bath, modern apartment; rent furnished. Lisner, 5 West 91st St.

## Apartments to Let

**Unfurnished.**

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**West Side.**

Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, outside rooms, high-class elevator building at 191st St., near Broadway subway; a very desirable small apartment; $50. 'Phone Audubon—4200, Apt. 2B.

69th, 111 West.—Desirable front parlor, medium room; electricity, steam, hot water; references.

Non-housekeeping apartments; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, and 4 rooms. Southeast corner 69th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 8-9 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

804 West 180th, corner Pinehurst Av.—Select, elegant four-room elevator apartments.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

**Bronx.**

Fox St., 760-768, 5 blocks east Prospect Av. station; 4-5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $18-$24. Apply janitors. Telephone Melrose 6085.

## Apartments Wanted

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Furnished.**

Four or five rooms until February; convenient Columbia University. X., 2,848 B'way.

## Country Board

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

**Westchester.**

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., delightful all-year home; beautiful surroundings; exclusive; easy commutation. 'Phone 687.

**Long Island.**

FOREST HILLS.—Fifteen minutes from Penn. Station; home cooking; hot water; moderate. 6424 Forest Hills.

**Connecticut.**

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE ELMS. Beautifully situated; trains convenient; special rates for Fall, Winter patrons. Tel 88.

## Boarders Wanted

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large rooms, excellent table; private baths, steam heat, electricity, phone; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms: references; gentlemen.

62D, 16-38 EAST.—Second floor room; also other rooms; excellent table.

**West Side.**

5TH AV., 7.—Attractive, comfortably furnished; modern improvements; excellent cuisine; refined service.

16TH, 22 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Table boarders wanted; excellent variety; $5 week; 6 lunches, $1.50.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Elegant double room; bath, toilet; also other rooms; excellent table.

## Boarders Wanted

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

**West Side.**

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, private baths, electric light; table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Two desirable small rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

70TH, 200 WEST. (Overlooking Broadway.)—Table guests; excellent home table; elevator apartment. Hubbell.

72D ST., 111-117 WEST.—Large rioms, with board; ideal location; table guests accommodated.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small room; private bath. M. Luez.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Very desirable large room; parlor dining; southern cooking; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; bath optional; board, table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av., Pension Luquelle.—Handsomely furnished suite; double, single rooms; private baths; parlors; electricity; unsurpassed table; home comforts.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; steam, electric light, hot water; references.

79TH, 114 and 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second-floor suite; private bath; electricity; also single rooms.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable home accommodations; small, medium rooms; warm; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; Southern cooking; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny, warm, large, medium rooms; exceptional home table in fine house.

82D, 68 WEST.—Medium, sunny room; business people; small room for man.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.
Small and medium rooms; table guests.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Sunny, large room, closet, bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms, private bath; parlor dining; refined surroundings.

93D, 21 WEST.—Well heated double, single rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; ideal location; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with southern exposure; private house; excellent table.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room in modern private home; meals optional.

112TH, 227 WEST.—Fine large furnished back parlor; home comfort; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large room; beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; table boarders accommodated. Morningside 2128.

123D, 104 WEST.—Christian family has two rooms, bath; every convenience; exceptional board.

HOTEL DELGADO,
Sist, 119 West,
Rooms for married couple or two gentlemen; private baths; single rooms; first-class table board; $10 up.

LADY offers unusually attractive rooms, board, and prices in her private home to few paying guests. X 329 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Two large connecting cosy steam heated rooms with superior board; two, $22 weekly. 4990 Morningside. Payne.

## Board Wanted

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

GENTLEMAN desires good room, board, running water, heat, not over $8; subway; boarding house preferred. H. W., Times Harlem.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

9TH ST., 17 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor and single rooms; baths; telephone.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Neatly furnished single or en suite. Nelson.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

58D, 32 EAST.—Large rooms, with bath; gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

**West Side.**

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large room; conveniences; private bath; open grate fire; telephone.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

48TH ST., (4,595 B'way.)—Beautifully furnished room or suite, American family. Reed.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large sunny room, private bath, electric light; single room.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome, large room, electricity; small rooms; reasonable; telephone; references.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large front room; elevator; electricity; telephone. Keen.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Room with private bath, electricity, telephone; reference required.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, electricity, telephone; excellent location; $10.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room, bath, gas, and electricity; refined private house.

66TH ST., 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, adjoining bath; private entrance; telephone; subway. Snyder.

68TH ST., 01 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with running water and next to bath; also smaller room.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Medium-sized room, southern exposure.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor, suitable for professional; splendid location.

73D, 103 WEST.—Room, bath; front room, dressing rooms; running water; moderate.

73D ST., 242 WEST.—Small room; southern exposure; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; gentleman; all conveniences; high class. Owner.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful southern exposure single, double rooms, near Park; reasonable.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Front parlor, with piano; connecting bedroom; other rooms; electricity.

78TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated large rooms, twin beds, bath floor; $8; $9.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor, also medium front room; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Just opened, furnished, large, small rooms; also suite two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, adjoining baths; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Handsome back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; steam, electricity.

82D, 146 W., THE BARRETT.—Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms in an unusual house; every convenience.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Comfortable heated room, ground floor; telephone; subway corner; references. Bartlett.

87TH ST., 153 WEST.—Three large rooms; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

89TH, 220 WEST.—Elegant large, small room; steam, electricity, telephone; reference; reasonable.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Maslen.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; phone; select private house.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Room, private house; all conveniences; L, subway express.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; twin beds. Apartment 2 D.

99TH, 244 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Desirable front room, use piano, telephone. Buttars.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

**West Side.**

99TH, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed, large or medium front room; Broadway view; running water; breakfast optional. Bolich.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Homelike outside room, attractively furnished; elevator, block subway express. Apartment 6 D.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; all conveniences. Apt. 8S.

113TH, 501-523 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; lavatory, phone, electricity; reasonable. Towner.

115TH, 413 WEST.—Double and single room; clean and quiet. Apply elevator man.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apt. 21.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Outside; overlooking Columbia campus; sunny, cheerful. Apt. 67.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; also single room; quiet; every convenience; subway. Apartment 4 RE.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; wide outlook over Park and Hudson. Wells.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single and double rooms; running water; telephone; breakfast.

144TH, 610 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone, showers; gentleman; references. Corin.

144TH, 600 WEST.—River view, $5; front, $4, convenient; high class. 2B.

146TH, 600 WEST. (Broadway.)—Beautiful sunny room, adjoining bath; references. Apartment 42.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The comfort of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; roof garden; private showers, billiard room, library and lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Telephone 3903 Morningside, Apartment 8.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 50.—Cheerful room; bath, electricity, telephone, elevator; $4. Apt. 20.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson. Campus, Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Overlooking Hudson; modern appointments; gentlemen preferred; reasonable. Meek, 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Cheerful, sunny rooms; eastern exposure; private family. Apt. 3S.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service, restaurant; very moderate priced.

## Board Wanted

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

GENTLEMAN desires good room, board, running water, heat, not over $8; subway; boarding house preferred. H. W., Times Harlem.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty-five cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

9TH ST., 17 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor and single rooms; baths; telephone.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Neatly furnished single or en suite. Nelson.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

58D, 32 EAST.—Large rooms, with bath; gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

**West Side.**

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44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

48TH ST., (4,595 B'way.)—Beautifully furnished room or suite, American family. Reed.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large sunny room, private bath, electric light; single room.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome, large room, electricity; small rooms; reasonable; telephone; references.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large front room; elevator; electricity; telephone. Keen.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Room with private bath, electricity, telephone; reference required.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, electricity, telephone; excellent location; $10.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room, bath, gas, and electricity; refined private house.

66TH ST., 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, adjoining bath; private entrance; telephone; subway. Snyder.

68TH ST., 01 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with running water and next to bath; also smaller room.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Medium-sized room, southern exposure.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor, suitable for professional; splendid location.

73D, 103 WEST.—Room, bath; front room, dressing rooms; running water; moderate.

73D ST., 242 WEST.—Small room; southern exposure; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; gentleman; all conveniences; high class. Owner.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful southern exposure single, double rooms, near Park; reasonable.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Front parlor, with piano; connecting bedroom; other rooms; electricity.

78TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated large rooms, twin beds, bath floor; $8; $9.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor, also medium front room; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Just opened, furnished, large, small rooms; also suite two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, adjoining baths; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Handsome back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; steam, electricity.

82D, 146 W., THE BARRETT.—Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms in an unusual house; every convenience.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Comfortable heated room, ground floor; telephone; subway corner; references. Bartlett.

87TH ST., 153 WEST.—Three large rooms; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

89TH, 220 WEST.—Elegant large, small room; steam, electricity, telephone; reference; reasonable.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Maslen.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; phone; select private house.

94TH,

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
JOHN DREW in His Greatest Comedy Triumph "The Chief"

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

CANDLER West 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344
Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
With Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
Cheered to the Echo!
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 Good 1st Balcony Seats, 50c, 75c & $1.00

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42 ST.
Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER!"
The ugly duckling was transformed into the lovely swan. Plain little Tootsi became the International Venus. She had all men at her feet and the two most famous Parisian modistes at her back. Women can profit as well as take pleasure in
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION
AROUND THE MAP
BOOK BY C. M. S. McLELLAN.
MUSIC BY HERMAN FINCK.
IT OUTFASHIONS ALL FASHION SHOWS!
Seats Now Selling for Holiday, Xmas and New Year's Matinees

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce,
SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Under Fire

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
FAIR and WARMER

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. TWICE Daily, 2:15 & 8:15 Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs., 8:20. Bryant 287 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20
100TH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT
Geo. M. Cohan's Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY"

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his comedy TRIUMPH, "THE GREAT LOVER"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS
MONTGOMERY & STONE

CANDLER West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 6344.
Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
POP. MAT. WEDNESDAY.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS with Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
WONDERFUL SUCCESS
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00.
500 Good 1st Balcony Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Go Where the Crowd Goes.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43 St.
4 Performances Daily 1:30-3-7:30 & 9 P. M.
Official French Government Pictures.
FIGHTING FOR FRANCE
SEATS 25c & 50c
Symphony Orchestra of 40 Conducted by DANIEL DORE

TRIANGLE PLAYS
THIS WEEK
"Fatty and the Broadway Stars," Weber & Fields and Roscoe Arbuckle. "The Corner" with Willard Mack and Georgia Fawcett. "Let Katy Do It" with Jane Grey and Tully Marshall.
Matinees at 2. Evenings at 8.
PRICES—Daily Matinees, 25 cts. and 50 cts. Evenings, 25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts., $1 and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre
Broadway at 38th Street

BOOTH THEATRE, Friday Aft., Dec. 17, SPECIAL BENEFIT MATINEE aid of the BRITISH WAR RELIEF ASS'N, Inc.
E. H. Sothern And His Entire London Co.
in "LORD DUNDREARY"
To be preceded at 1:30 P. M. by a one-act play, "A Nocturne," for this occasion only, with Miss Haidee Wright.
Seats now at Box Office, $1 to $3.

Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex.Sun)
CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE
Supper & Dancing. | Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters.
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, à la carte, 6 to 9. Seating at 4pa. Dinner & Supper Table reservations. Din.-Sup. Tel. 5935 Bryant.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25-50c | IRENE FRANKLIN & Burton Green, Le Roy-Talmadge & Bosco, Marie Nordstrom, Florence Roberts, Eis & French, Norton & Lee, Others.
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THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W 44th St.
Phone 9659 Bryant. Evgs. 8:30.
MATINEES THURS. & SAT. 2:30.
LILLIAN GREISZE
in "MLLE. JOSETTE MA FEMME."
Literary Mat. Friday, "LA SOURIS."

GERMANY ON THE FIRING LINE.
6,000 feet of thrilling history of the greatest combat the world has ever known.
PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle & 59th St.
Under the auspices of The Globe.
COMMENCING MONDAY, Dec. 6. ADMISSION 25c & 50c.

STRAND Broadway & 47th Street. Noon to 11:30. 10c. to 50c.
Edwin Arden in "The Beloved Vagabond," and Greenwood & Grant in "Jane."
Next Week—FANNIE WARD in "The Cheat."

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av.
Every Eve. at 8:15
LAMBERTI, MARCO TWINS, POLLY PRIM, and 7 Other Acts.
ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way. Continuous | 1 to 11 P. M.
15c, 25c & 50c | Frank Daniels | Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, Maurice Costello.

SEATS NOW
HUDSON THEATRE—SPECIAL
Tomorrow Aft., Dec. 7, at 2:15
For the New York American Christmas Fund for the Poor.
The Most Varied and Novel Performance of the Season.
One Act from Each of Selwyn & Co.'s Four Big Hits.
Julia Arthur & Company in the Last Act of
"THE ETERNAL MAGDALENE."
The First Act of
"FAIR AND WARMER"
From the Eltinge Theatre.
The Third Act from Edgar Selwyn's Great Comedy,
"ROLLING STONES"
The Second Act of the Greatest War Play Ever Written,
"UNDER FIRE"
With William Courtenay, Frank Craven, Violet Heming, 100 Others.
Positively the Best Entertainment Ever Offered to the Public for Charity
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57 ST.
Elmendorf
TO-DAY AT 2:45
SOUTHERN ITALY AND SICILY
Colored Views and Motion Pictures by Mr. Elmendorf.
Prices 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.

81ST ST. THEATRE
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3080 Schuyler.
1st exclusive Uptown showing
Griffith-Ince-Sennett
TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre.
Weber & Fields in "The Best of Enemies." | BESSIE BARRISCALE in "The Golden Claw"
Splendid Vaudeville
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs
MAT. TO-DAY 10c & 15c.
EVENINGS 15c, 25c, 50c.

FULTON THEATRE 46th Street W. of B'way
Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
These are the ONLY FILMS exhibited at the French Embassy at Washington.
FIGHTING IN FRANCE
The French Government Official Motion Pictures taken for the NATIONAL ARCHIVES and loaned to
The New York World
through E. ALEXANDER POWELL, its War Correspondent.
Part of receipts go to the French Red Cross.
Full Orchestra. Prices 25c & 50c.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St. nr. B'way
FIRST APPEARANCE
TOMORROW (TUES.) AFTERNOON AT 3
Yvette Guilbert
Assisted by Trio De Lutece.
Programs, Eight Centuries of Songs
OTHER DATES { DEC. 10, 14, 17, Afts. at 3. DEC. 12, 19, Evgs. at 8:30.
Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano
Direction Daniel Frohman & Cath. A. Bamman.

TEA AND CHRISTMAS SALE
Arranged by Madame Paderewski and Mrs. Ernest Schelling for the benefit of
THE POLISH VICTIMS' RELIEF FUND
AT THE HOTEL GOTHAM
Wednesday, December 8, from 3 to 7 o'clock
Miss Helen C. Moller, Greek Dancing; Dr. Radwan, demonstration of Psycho-Suggestion. Dancing. Refreshments. Sale of imported gowns and blouses, also Madame Paderewski's Polish Refugee Dolls.
"BUY A DOLL AND SAVE A LIFE."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15, Boheme, Alda, Cajati; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 8, Magic Flute. Hempel, Kurt, Mason; Sembach, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat., at 2, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8, Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 11, at 2:30
Violin Recital Mischa
ELMAN
IN AID OF JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS.
SEATS ON SALE AT WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 WEST 34 ST. (STEINWAY PIANO USED.)

AEOLIAN HALL, 3D RECITAL TONIGHT AT 8:15
CLARA AND DAVID
MANNES
Assisting Artist Mr. GEORGE BARRERE
Tickets at Box Office and Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall. Tel. Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Thurs. Evg. at 8:15. Nex: Friday Aft., 2:30.
Orchestral Concerts—No Soloist
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.
AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Another interesting PIANO RECITAL by GEORGE COPELAND
Mgt. of Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

AEOLIAN HALL
2nd Concert, Tues. Evg., Dec. 7, 8:15
KNEISEL QUARTET
Artists { JOSEF KOVARIK, Viola. Assisting { LEO SCHULZ, Violoncello
Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30; Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30.
TREASURE ISLAND
"ONE OF THE SENSATIONS OF THE SEASON."—Eve. Sun.

BURTON HOLMES CANDLER THEA., W. 42d St. TO-DAY AT 3 "SCOTLAND" 50c TO $1.50.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 11, at 3.
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Dec. 8, at 3.
Piano Recital By PERCY GRAINGER
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Steinway Piano. For the benefit of the Manassas Industrial School.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3.
Tickets, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box Office.
Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

OLD NEW YORK PRINTS
At THE GROLIER CLUB, 29 East 32d St.
Dec. 4 to Dec. 16, inclusive (except Sunday) 10 to 6.
EXHIBITION OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 8890-8891 Bryant. | Choice Seats CARUSO in "BOHEME" TONIGHT. Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 133 W. 40th St., 1 Door E. of Broadway.
OPERA TICKETS Phone 4188 Greeley. | SEATS Caruso in Boheme FOR Tonight. JACOBS' THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th Street.
CHILD EXHIBITION OF ART 665 Fifth Avenue To Dec. 13th; from 10 to 6 25 CENTS.
OPERA TICKETS Phone Bryant 7878. | Choice Seats for CARUSO in "La Boheme" & all Operas. Subscriptions bought, exchanged, Consoli, 123 W. 40th, bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. $1-50c
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
ALL COMEDY BILL EVERY NIGHT.


# PETER STUYVESANT IN BRONZE UNVEILED

### Speaker Tells How Unpreparedness Let British Take New York from Dutch Governor.

### EFFIGY IN ST. MARK'S CHURCH

### Gift Comes from Queen Wilhelmina and Government of Holland as Token of Good-Will.

Toon Dupuis's bust of "Petrus Stuyvesandt, the last and best of the Governors of New Amsterdam," who surrendered the colony to the British in 1664, was presented to the people of New York yesterday at the Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, by Queen Wilhelmina and the Government of the Netherlands, through their Minister to this country, Chevalier Van Rappard.

The bust was unveiled by the Misses Catharine and Anne W. Stuyvesant, daughters of A. Van Horne Stuyvesant, who is sixth in line of descent from the last Director General of the New Netherlands, and was accepted for the people and the church by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of New York, and the Rev. William Norman Guthrie, rector of St. Mark's.

In accepting the bust in the name of the people General Wood spoke of the unpreparedness of the Dutch colony when it was forced to surrender to the English, and Stuyvesant was compelled to abandon his expressed intention of standing at the cannons on the rickety battery walls until both his good leg and his silver inlaid wooden peg were shot away. General Wood said in part:

"I don't know why I, as a soldier, have been selected to accept this bust as a representative of the people, unless it is because our army represents all the people, and because all the people are the army. A real democracy rests upon our universal manhood suffrage, and manhood suffrage means manhood obligations and service. No true democracy that refuses to recognize this principle can live through times of stress and strain.

"This bust is a fitting tribute to the soldier Governor who so ably represented what he believed to be the best interests of his superiors and his people. The Dutch Government, with characteristic firmness and justice, although it failed to heed his advice in the way of preparation for defense, a failure which resulted in the loss of the colony, had, nevertheless, recognized his patriotism, his loyalty, and the value of his services.

"Peter Stuyvesant was a headstrong, positive character with intolerance of lack of interest in the welfare of his company or colony. While successful in his struggle with the Swedes for the possession of Newcastle he did not receive the support of his people on the approach of the English fleet in 1664, and was compelled to surrender, and, as is too often the case, was made the scapegoat of his superiors."

Dupuis's heroic bust is of bronze and does not follow the painting by an unknown artist which is often called an authentic portrait. It represents the face of the old Governor in repose. His head is turned to the left and the arms are folded in the sleeves of a loose robe. On the head is a small skull cap and the hair droops upon a large collar. In describing the bust the Dutch Minister said:

The Minister from Holland said yesterday that the idea of presenting the bust to the city was conceived by Professor Leonard C. Van Noppen, Queen Wilhelmina Lecturer in Dutch Literature and History in Columbia University. The Queen heard that Professor Van Noppen had remarked that New York City had no authentic bust or statue of the last Director General, and at once asked Toon Dupuis, said to be the best sculptor in Holland, to begin work on an effigy.

## STRIKE MOB OPENS FIRE.

### Attacks Barracks in Wilkes-Barre Where Strikebreakers Slept.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Dec. 5.—A mob of twenty men, armed with shot guns and revolvers, fired a fusillade early today at the power house of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company in Luzerne Borough, used as a barracks for striktebreakers.

The mob took its stand on a hill facing the building and while the strikebreakers were asleep, opened fire. No serious damage was done and no one was injured, but there was great disorder for a time. The mob fled before the police arrived.

The strikers today gained the impression that minority stockholders of the traction company were coming to their rescue because Mrs. Emma Sterling, a wealthy woman of this city, questioned some of them as to the cost of living, actual family needs, and expenses and their ability to make ends meet on the wages paid by the company. The strikers believe that Mrs. Sterling is a stockholder in the company. Traction officials tonight said that Mrs. Sterling was not a stockholder and that she sympathized with the company.


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ARROW Notch COLLARS
TWO NEW STYLES, EASY TO PUT ON AND TAKE OFF.
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LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lexington Ave. Phone 6110 Plaza.
PRICES: Evenings, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c & $1. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 25c&50c.
WEEK BEGINNING TO-NIGHT, 8:20
JULIAN ELTINGE
in the Musical Comedy "COUSIN LUCY"

YORK 116th St. nr. Lenox Av. Ev. 25c-$1. Mat. Tom'w, Pop. Prices: "INSIDE THE LINES"

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Mat. Daily (2:15). Best Seats $1.00.
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
"RADIATES THE JOYS OF PRE-HOLIDAY CHEER."
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People.
SOUSA & BAND | Sensational Ice Ballet | SEATS UP TO 1916
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.

COLUMBIA THE NEW STAR & GARTER SHOW
B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices


## POLICE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

### Four Hundred Pay Tribute to Those of Jewish Faith Who Died.

Four hundred members of New York's police force, headed by Commissioner Arthur Woods, attended the annual service in memory of their departed brothers of the Jewish faith at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday. Dr. Joseph Silverman spoke on "Our Duty to the City." Chaplain Blum welcomed the members, and the Police Band, with the temple choir, furnished the music.

Dr. Silverman was of the opinion that New York could never be free from graft, vice, and corruption as long as the city was held in the grip of political parties. He said:

"Our city would be better governed if it had commissions elected by the people without regard to party, such as Dallas, Texas, has. A commission to enforce the law, one to do the business of street cleaning, finances, &c.

"There are many forms of activity in our city which can be turned either for the benefit or the detriment of the people. Most conspicuous among these are the press of the city and the theatres. Both have a great educational influence which can be used to damage the minds of our people or to have great influence for good. The churches may do their part among their own members, but the theatres and the press reach everybody. Do the churches really touch enough people to exert such a force as the theatre? Is it not true in many churches the predominant consideration is given to the creed over their true mission, righteousness? There is a great movement for church unity. There is church unity in a number of minor and unnecessary things among the churches, but there is never unity of action for moral betterment. This is a strange condition to me. I would like to see a great movement for moral betterment in our city by the churches—Catholic, Protestant, and Jew. The Jews will do their part."

## NEW GIFT FOR MT. SINAI.

### Guggenheims Donate Building in Memory of Parents.

The Directors of Mt. Sinai Hospital announced yesterday that work would be begun immediately on a new building for private patients on the property owned by the hospital in Fifth Avenue between Ninety-ninth and 100th Streets. The building, which is the sixteenth in the hospital group, is the gift of the Messrs. Guggenheim, and it is given as a memorial to their parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Guggenheim. It will be known as the Guggenheim Memorial, and will accommodate 100 patients.

Five additional buildings now being constructed will occupy the remainder of the block where the new private pavilion is to be erected. The entire cost will be met by the Guggenheims by the consolidation of earlier donations for the construction of a building, now used for private patients and hereafter to be devoted to other purposes, and a new gift of $200,000, the announcement of which was made by the Board of Directors by George Blumenthal, President of the hospital, at a special meeting yesterday.

In addition to the gift of the building for private patients, it was announced that Mt. Sinai Hospital received for the general building fund $50,000 from Murray Guggenheim and $5,000 each from several of his brothers.

The private pavilion of the hospital has been unable to accommodate all applicants, and since Jan. 1 it is estimated that over 1,000 private patients have been turned away.

## GIFTS FOR 3,000 CHILDREN.

### Vincent Astor Aids the Santa Claus Association.

The Santa Claus Association announced last night after its weekly executive session in its headquarters in the Woolworth Building that by Wednesday of this week Christmas gifts for more than 3,000 children will have been provided. This has been made possible by donations from Vincent Astor and other prominent persons.

John D. Gluck, President of the Association, said that the Santa Claus poster stamps, used last year, have been withdrawn in order not to conflict with the original Christmas stamps. An uptown headquarters for the association will be announced this week, and it is expected that the Brooklyn headquarters at the Clarendon Hotel will be in running order in a few days. A new feature of the work this year will be about 500 volunteer home workers.

Thousands of letters addressed to Santa Claus already have been received by the association, and President Gluck said last night that fully 80 per cent. of them indicate that the breadwinners of the families are out of employment. The "present" many of the children ask is "a position for my papa."

## OPEN RABBINICAL COLLEGE.

### To Educate Rabbis in Orthodox Judaism Here.

The Rabbinical College was dedicated yesterday afternoon at 9 and 11 Montgomery Street, where a $75,000 building has been erected. Most orthodox Jewish rabbis in this country at present were educated in Europe. Harry Fischel, Chairman of the Building Committee, who presented the key of the building to Jacob Hecht, President of the college, said:

"The purpose of the Rabbinical College is to educate rabbis in orthodox Judaism who will be able to deliver sermons in English and thus appeal to the younger generation. At a time when the fires of our torah are on the point of being extinguished in Russia, where the fountain of Talmudical knowledge has been flowing for many generations, it is most appropriate that we should celebrate this happy event and show that the light of the torah will never be extinguished."

Other speakers were Acting Mayor McAneny, Isadore Montefiore Levy, Rabbi Wolf Margolies, Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, and the Rev. Harris Masliansky.

## HYPHENATED NEGLECT DUTY

### Dr. Neumann Says They Should Help Dispel Misunderstanding.

In an address on the subject "Hyphenated Americans" to the members of the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture yesterday in the Academy of Music, Lafayette Avenue and Ashland Place, Dr. Henry Neumann declared that the European war has produced racial sympathies in this country, a condition which has given shock to American optimism.

Dr. Neumann said that the German-American citizens, those who have taken a leading part in the public discussions over the issues between the two countries, are the very ones who have forgotten their tasks. He declared they should be the links between this country and Germany in dispelling misunderstanding and preserving sober judgment and calm thinking between the two peoples.

## KENNESAW MOUNTAIN SOLD.

### Civil War Battleground Bought by W. T. Holland and C. M. Dobbs.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MARIETTA, Ga., Dec. 5.—Kennesaw Mountain, historic as a battleground of the Civil War, comprising ninety acres or more, was sold yesterday by W. J. M. Hames of Marietta, Ga., to William Tate Holland and C. M. Dobbs, both of Marietta. W. J. M. Hames bought the property from his father, H. C. Hames, thirty-five years ago.

Kennesaw Mountain is on the direct route of the famous Dixie Highway.

The price involved in the transfer has not been made public.

### To Push Y. M. H. A. Campaign.

There will be a meeting in Spooner's Theatre, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, this evening for the encouragement of the 300 workers who on Saturday evening will begin a campaign to raise $85,000 for the erection of a new Young Men's Hebrew Association building in the Bronx, near the Prospect Avenue subway station.

# DR. GATES ATTACKS THE BIBLE SOCIETIES

### Episcopal Rector Declares They Rob the People by Suppressing the Apocrypha.

### ASKS A NEW REFORMATION

### Calls the Books Inartistic—President Wood Calls Sermon High Church Propaganda.

The American Bible Society, which is the parent of Bible societies in this country, and its affiliated foreign Bible societies were attacked yesterday as "the greatest enemies of the whole Bible" by the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates in a sermon preached at the vesper service in the Episcopal Chapel of the Intercession, 155th Street and Broadway. Dr. Gates condemned the societies for committing the theft of keeping the whole Bible from the people by refusing to include the Apochryphal books in their publications, and he further criticised the Bibles of the society as cheap in binding and printing.

James Wood, President of the American Bible Society, which, with the New York Bible Society, distributes thousands of Bibles annually, when told of Dr. Gates's criticisms, defended the policy of the societies in disregarding the Apocnrypha as in historic accord with the principles of Protestantism and in harmony with Protestant belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures.

Yesterday was "Bible Sunday," and the pastors of Protestant churches had been asked to urge their congregations to study the Bible, and Dr. Gates, therefore, took an opportune time for the presentation of his views. He said in part:

"The time has come when all real Protestants should demand from the Bible societies the whole Bible. The day was, and that not long ago, when every true Protestant had, as the motto on his banner, 'The Bible and the Bible only, our rule of faith and practice.' Therefore the true Protestants should now make a fight for the restoration of the Bible.

"One of the greatest libraries of sacred writings is contained in what is known as 'The Apochrypha.' In that is contained such wonderful books as 'The Wisdom of Solomon,' 'Ecclesiasticus,' and 'The Song of the Three Children,' from which comes that hymn called 'The Benedicite,' sung each Sunday by millions of Christians.

"The Bible societies each year flood ministers with their appeals. Just at the present time one of them is asking for further church donations on the ground that it is 100 years old, yet it is the fault of the Bible societies that this wonderful part of Holy Writ has been stolen from the Bible. If these Bible societies were truly Protestant they would not permit such a grievous theft. They would not keep the Bible from the common people.

"In another aspect the Bible Societies stand as inimical to the Bible. Their books are inartistic and as a general thing badly printed, in the worst possible taste. In the name of all that is good and beautiful, why should the greatest work in the world be condemned to go about in mourning? Why should that work which is the very word of God's truth be sent out clad in false raiment; as Arnold would say, in 'cheap and nasty' imitation leather? When one sees the beautiful editions of the Bible that were printed years ago, splendid specimens of the printer's art, set forth in beautiful bindings, and compares these with the 'cheap and nasty' imitation leather-covered specimens of all that is evil in the printer's art, one grows sick at heart.

"What we need today is either a reform or the retirement of the so-called Bible Societies. If they are permitted to go on, I fear that they will continue more seriously to hinder the use of the Holy Scriptures. What we need is a new Luther to arouse us and to lead a new Reformation for the freedom of the Bible. He will find his most powerful enemy not at Rome, but in the 'Bible Houses' of the United States and England."

Mr. Wood, in reply, said last night that Dr. Gates's opinions represented only the views of a "high church" element and not at all the great popular opinion of Protestants in this country and England. He said the question of the Apocrypha was "ages old" and had been settled, so far as Protestants were concerned, long ago, when the reformers who repudiated Rome excluded the Apocryphal books from their scriptural canon. Martin Luther, he said, rejected the Apocrypha, as did the other reformers who declined to admit the authenticity of the Roman Catholic Vulgate, which included the Apocrypha.

The University Presses of both Oxford and Cambridge, Mr. Wood said, which published Bibles for the Church of England, omitted the Apocrypha from the Bibles they printed. The Church of England, he added, had refused to recognize the Apocrypha as in the orthodox canon, despite the efforts of "high church" Englishmen to have the books included. In omitting the Apocrypha the Bible Societies, he said, were merely following the lead of the original Protestants in standing against the Church of Rome and a relatively small group of "high church" ministers.

The Apocryphal books were excluded, Mr. Wood explained, because Protestants doubted their inspiration. "We simply do not believe that they are the inspired word of God."

Regarding Dr. Gates's animadversions upon the quality of the Bibles printed by the Bible Societies, Mr. Wood said:

"That whole thing is a matter of taste. Dr. Gates does not think our Bibles are artistic. I have heard many who think that they express a high degree of art. It is natural that there should be differences of opinion on such a question."

Sermons on the Bible were preached yesterday in many churches in the city.


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TO MEASURE ONLY
Suits and overcoats cut from our regular fall and winter materials beginning today are offered at unusually attractive prices.
$25, $30 and $35 suit and overcoat materials reduced to . . . $20
$40, $45 and $50 suit and overcoat materials reduced to . . . $25
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Fit, finish, style and material are strictly guaranteed. Take advantage of this opportunity. Samples on request.
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11 EAST 22ND ST.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30
Turkey Dinner To-night. Oysters and Corn Muffins.

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 90 Rooms 90 Baths

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To enjoy Dinner here, in an atmosphere noted for its distinctive combination of gaiety and refinement, is to derive so much greater pleasure than possible elsewhere, Churchill's is nightly thronged with delighted guests.
To meet the demands of its discriminating clientele, Churchill's *cuisine* in a la carte service and *Special Dinner* for *$1.25* delight the most exacting tastes—as does its incomparable entertainment—*Cabaret Unique.*
Not only for Dinner but for Supper as well, does Churchill's enjoy unequalled popularity. Dancing on main floor from nine o'clock.
Also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at 75c, in view of its exceptional quality.
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then there should also be Lily drinking cups
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Seven courses of tempting variety—75c (Music) from twelve to half past two o'clock
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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
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SUBWAY STATION AND BROADWAY SURFACE CARS AT DOOR.
ELEVATED STATION WITHIN 2 BLOCKS.
Room with private bath, $2.50 and $3.00 day (for either one or two persons). Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day; $25.00 to $45.00 week. 3, 4 or 6-room suites with 2 baths at attractive rates.

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Every Evening 6 to 10 and Sunday noon to 10
EXCEPTIONAL DINNER $1.00
A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER, including
DANCING and CABARET
Genuine Old-Fashioned BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
Olives. Radishes. Celery. Steamed Lynnhaven Bays. Virginia Pepper Hash. Dixie Biscuits. Luscious Steak (cooked over hickory embers). Baked Potato. A thick, juicy Lamb Chop. Alabama Waffles. Coffee.
PRIVATE BANQUET HALLS. BALLROOM. BEEFSTEAK GARRET UNDER THE RAFTERS. CATERING. ESTIMATES SUBMITTED.
"FULL OF SPEED"
A Spectacular Cabaret with a galaxy of stars and a beauty chorus
NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12
Midnight Cabaret in Ballroom
RESERVE YOUR TABLES NOW FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.

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